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EUROPE.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London and Madrid.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Lowe's Budget—Disloyalty in Dublin—The Question of Life Peerage—The British Army—Gold in Scotland—The Co-operative Movement—Cheap Homesteads—Life Underground—The New Sensation—Literary and Theatrical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April [illegible].

Mr. LOWE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought in his Budget on Thursday night. The House, of course, was crammed. There is room for 300 members—there are 658. Each member can give two orders every night to the stranger's gallery—1,316 orders, and the gallery holds eighty. This wonderful Parliament House was estimated to cost £750,000; it has cost over £3,000,000; and it is, as to accommodation, an utter failure. However, a few groaning tax-payers got in to hear Mr. LOWE give his doleful account of enormous and unexpected expenditures. But the new Chancellor is a wag and a sensationalist, and treated the House to a transformation scene that beat the pantomimes. After paying enough for the Abyssinian expedition to buy the whole country, he figured out a surplus, and undertook to relieve the country of one penny in the pound income tax; to abolish the duty on foreign grain, which now brings in £900,000; to abolish the taxes on fire insurance, and the most oppressive cab and carriage tax, tea license and hair-powder. All this comes of economy—mending pens—and a tax on dogs. Dogs bear taxing better than anything else. People will give up anything rather than dogs. There is no concealing them—they are a luxury—so the dogs are taxed, and cabs, horses and the rest go free. It required the genius of Mr. LOWE to make this brilliant discovery. Sharp collection is also to have something to do with this most unexpected surplus.

Now that Mr. LOWE has taken the taxes off locomotion, so that we can have cabs cheap and decent, and get to and from railway stations without its costing us more than the fare half across England, it may be hoped that the Postmaster-General, Lord HARTINGTON, may see his way to a reduction of postage on printed matter, to which I referred in my last letter. The subject has been brought before the House, in all its absurdity; and, as usual, the liberal system in the United States was held up for British admiration and imitation. Liberal members of Parliament consider a trip to America one of the most important qualifications for membership. On most questions of a reformatory character, you hear the phrase, "Er, during my, er, recent visit to America, er, er," &c. This is excessively annoying to the Conservative members, and the moment they hear this frequent phrase, they are off to the dining-room for creature comforts.

But however thin the House, and however inattentive those who make up the quorum during the long dinner hours from 7 to 10 o'clock, the Speaker must keep his chair, and the reporters are in their gallery. The speech, lost in the House, will be printed in full in the morning papers, and be sent by the early trains all over England. It will be read at Brighton at 9 o'clock, by 11 at Bristol. This thought keeps the stream of Parliamentary eloquence flowing, when, to all appearance, according to the law of supply and demand, it ought to dry up—and it would but for these convenient conduit pipes, the reporters.

DISLOYALTY IN DUBLIN.

The Secretary for Ireland was called upon in the House the other night to apologize for the impoliteness, not to say disloyalty, of some of the people of Dublin. A member, who fears that even worse things may come of disestablishment, asked if the report were true that on Easter morning a crowd assembled in the Castle yard, groaned at the British flag and hissed and hooted "God Save the Queen!" The Secretary admitted that something of the kind did happen, but it was nothing unusual. It was a way they had, not only at Dublin Castle, but at the theatres, where, without the slightest intention to insult Her Majesty, they were in the habit of hissing and groaning at the National Anthem. It was a custom of the country, and not of the least consequence. I hope the questioner and the House were satisfied with the explanation. Disloyalty is unquestionably a national sentiment in Ireland. Only that a small fragment of the people hate Popery worse even than English rule, there would not even be the semblance of loyalty in the whole island. The country is poor, the people have no luxuries but a little whisky and much disloyalty; and who would be so hard-hearted as to hinder them from enjoying either? Sensible Englishmen feel about it much as the navvy did when his wife used to beat him—"it amuses her and don't hurt me."

THE QUESTION OF LIFE PEERAGES.

Earl RUSSELL last night commenced the difficult and doubtful operation of injecting new blood into the veins of an exhausted patient—that is to say, he brought in a bill to enable the Queen to create a certain number of life peerages. He proposes four a year; the number not to exceed twenty-eight at any time—too slight a transfusion, in a body of six hundred members, to save it from collapse. These lordships-for-life are to be rewards for distinguished services in arts and arms—a doubtful honor to the receiver, and of no sort of use to his posterity. It would, however, add a trifle to the patronage and power of the Government.

Mr. DISRAELI, it is solemnly asserted, will accept a peerage and retire to the Upper House as Viscount BEACONSFIELD, leaving the Conservative leadership to Mr. GATHORNE HARDY, a genuine, sincere, hard-headed Tory of the good old true blue type, and therefore a better leader than Lord STANLEY, who is a Conservative only by hereditary descent and the force of circumstances; among these a coming earldom and two or three millions of dollars annual income. Mr. DISRAELI is an amateur Conservative and ingrained Radical. He does his duty like a lawyer feed on the wrong side. As a Liberal leader he would be magnificent. His speech on the Irish Church bill was a great success, and as great a failure; it dazzled and delighted—it did not convince. Mr. HARDY spoke from conviction, and satisfied those at least who were already of the same opinion. If Mr. DISRAELI goes into the Lords, I shall expect Mr. BRIGHT, after he has been Prime Minister, to follow him as Baron ROCHDALE. It would be a less change than has come to him already. A few years ago, who could have thought of the Quaker, manufacturer, agitator, as one of Her Majesty's Ministers! In 1843 the *Newcastle Journal* said:

"It is stated that BRIGHT, the anti-corn-law agitator, is expected to visit the wool fair, which will be held at Alnwick shortly, in order to scatter the seeds of disaffection in that quarter. Should he make his appearance, which is not improbable, it is to be hoped there may be found some stalwart yeoman ready to treat the disaffected vagabond as he deserves."

When a "disaffected vagabond" becomes "Right Honorable" it is a shorter step to "your Lordship."

A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* gives a sketch of the late Prime Minister which may find a place among the curiosities of politics and literature:

"In his youth Mr. DISRAELI had the reputation of being one of the handsomest men about town. He and BULWER LYTTON and D'ORSAY were the heroes of Lady BLESSINGTON's *soirées*. Those who knew him then tell you of a youth of lithe and limber figure, of handsome features, of dark flashing eyes, and ambrosial curls; of a youth, who, like his own Vivian Grey, was the envy of men and the admiration of women, and who, too, like Vivian Grey, was distinguished by his wit and eloquence and his wild ambition, not less than by his personal traits. But Time and Time's attendants, Thought and Passion, have wrought their usual havoc. Those ambrosial curls are nearly all gone. That rich olive complexion has lost its bloom. The eye alone retains its lustre, and that is still deep, glowing, and brilliant, as it was 30 years ago. In that you may still trace the Adonis of Gore House. But the glittering son of Aurora is now on the shady side of 60, and is at the highest point of his daring ambition; and the long and often bitter struggles of those thirty years have left their mark upon him. There is a haggard expression about Mr. DISRAELI's features which say even more than his words: 'I have come to this assembly like one who comes from the heat of combat, to repair to the pure flow of some pellucid stream to slake the thirst of battle.' The proud disdainful smile which plays upon his lips speaks with mute eloquence of the House of Commons. You may trace in that Vivian Grey's motto—a smile for a friend, and a sneer for the world; and, though I believe Mr. DISRAELI is in private one of the most genial and kind-hearted of men, the most marked and distinguishing expression of his face is an expression of pride and of deep and bitter scorn. Yet no one ought to be surprised at either of these expressions who reflects on Mr. DISRAELI's origin, his pride of race, his daring ambition, and the long and bitter personal contests he has gone through in the House of Commons to attain the high position which he holds to-day by favor and command of his sovereign."

THE BRITISH ARMY.

The failure of the late volunteer review gives people a very uncomfortable feeling. It seems a demonstration that this much vaunted force, which has for years been a solace and support, an assurance of safety from domestic insurrection and foreign invasion, is a reed that will break if leaned upon, and pierce the hand that holds it. English frankness bursts out on this as on so many other matters. John Bull splashes about the suds of his out-door laundry, and hangs up his soiled and tattered garments in the face of the world—brave John! At Dover "there was hardly a fault to be committed that they did not commit, nor a chance that was not neglected. Colonels were hallowing themselves hoarse in giving orders that subalterns evidently did not comprehend; had it not been for the timely and judicious aid of the army staff, under the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, complete chaos and confusion must inevitably have ensued. In short, to dispatch a force into the field on active service, organized, officered, armed, and equipped like the volunteers, would be sending it to sure and certain destruction. The material of our civilian army is magnificent; its management cannot be worse. This deplorable fact is mainly attributable to the circumstance of conferring commissions on men who have no other claim to hold them than that of being wealthy and influential individuals. If this system continues much longer, our 180,000 paper volunteers will speedily resemble Sir John Falstaff's men in buckram, and dwindle down to nothing."

That is—the aristocratic army system was carried into the volunteers. If the men elected their own officers, or if they were taken from the ranks upon any system that would insure the appointment of the right man for the right place, it would be different—but how slow are men everywhere in getting to this grand secret of all government, progress, and success in social organization! But as long as any foolish lord or stupid millionaire can get a chance to flourish about in regimentals without the least comprehension of his duties, the entire volunteer and militia force will be a sham one—and may be a shame and a danger.

GOLD IN SCOTLAND.

The Scottish gold diggings still employ some hundreds of men, but the cold, wet and other inclemencies of the northeast corner of Scotland, including those of the Government and Duke of SUTHERLAND, have driven off most of the diggers. The Duke, who is proprietor of all that end of Scotland—no end of rugged rocks and sheep pasture—makes each man pay a pound a month for license to dig; then the Government comes down on him for its royalty, and the pound a week he may gather with luck, is reduced to seven shillings—and even in that poor country a shilling a day will not pay for hard work and exposure to all weathers. But for the charm of gold, one would do better gathering sand or pipe-clay. There are better diggings in Jerusalem, where Lieutenant WARREN, with the aid of funds raised in England, perhaps in America, is groping in the sewers of Solomon, hoping to find some of his spoons or forks—perhaps a gold watch or two. There is little doubt that the underground portion of the ancient Jerusalem is there, deep under the modern town. Never, perhaps, was city so utterly destroyed, razed to its foundations, as this by the indignant TITUS; but deep below the surface are walls, tanks, water courses, which may mark out the sites of the most important buildings of this City of the Great King. WARREN seems a fanatic at exploration, and burrows like a mole in passages which he can barely squeeze through on his belly for any distance.

THE COÖPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

The coöperative movement, which I believe has some development in America, is making great and steady progress in this country. The other day there was at Leeds a convention of representatives of 400 associations. The Parent Society at Rochdale has 1,800 members, and requires a public hall for its meetings. They carry on milling, baking, butchering, all branches of clothing, dry goods and groceries. Every member participates in the profits, and every purchaser is sure of a good article and an honest price. They have a library and newsroom, savings bank and mutual assurance. Surely this is a long step in the right direction. Let them take two or three more, and they may snap their fingers at capital and regulate labor to suit themselves. Honest and capable men only are needed as managers to bring about a social revolution in the most quiet and business-like fashion.

CHEAP HOMESTEADS.

The Earl of SHAFTSBURY has laid the memorial stone of the first of a series of villages to be built in the neighborhood of London, by the Suburban Village and General Dwellings Company. The houses are to be built to suit occupants who have up to twenty-one years, if they wish, to pay for them. This is another move in the right direction, which should be followed out until every family in England has at least a decent house to live in—more than can now be said of four-fifths of the population. Good cottages, even of the humblest kind, where the decencies of life are possible, are the crying want of large districts, and of almost the whole agricultural population. "Overcrowding," says the editor of *The Builder*, "means want of pure air, and want of pure air means debility, continued fever, death, widowhood, orphanage, pauperism." And these are not its worst evils. It means utter demoralization, filth, rottenness, body and soul. With how many millions of people are the first conditions of wealth, morals, happiness entirely wanting? It is agreed by careful observers that savage tribes are in a better condition.

LIFE UNDERGROUND.

Another great colliery near Nottingham has this week been flooded with water, drowning, happily, but five or six persons. This battle for coal, from 500 to 2,000 feet beneath the surface, has its returns of killed and wounded like any other. The workers are used to it, and do not seem to mind it. Men who work in the deep hot bowels of the earth, lying on their sides and picking coal out of an eighteen-inch seam cannot find life so pleasant as to have much dread of explosions or inundations. So they light their pipes in something worse than a powder magazine, and are liable to be drowned at any moment. The deep mines are kept free of water by powerful Cornish engines, which carry economy of consumption of coal and power generated about as far as it can go, so that on an average 112 pounds of coal raises 82,700,000 pounds of water one foot—a force inconceivable in a basket of coal. But even these engines can deal but slowly with the subterranean lakes which at times burst into the collieries.

THE NEW SENSATION.

Professor PEPPER, of the Polytechnic, having had a good run of ghosts, has taken to electricity for a new sensation, and has had constructed for him the largest induction coil in the world. The core of iron wires is five feet long, and weighs [illegible] pounds. The primary wire is 3,777 yards long, and weighs 145 pounds. The induction wire is 150 miles long, its whole length wound with silk, reinforced with 477 pounds of carbonite. When the galvanic battery was first applied to this tremendous coil, it melted and burnt everything before it. Iron, brass, platinum, were all fused in one mass, and the whole affair needed to be handled with very thick gloves; but by a little coaxing and management the thunder-storm is now tamed, drives well in harness and fills Polytechnic audiences with astonishment. The spark, with a battery of 50 cells, is 29 inches long—a burst of lightning, striking with quite a thunderous thud. It will go through five inches thickness of plate glass. Its power in the reduction of metallic oxides is, of course, quite unprecedented, and the most brilliant discoveries are confidently expected.

LITERARY AND THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

I do not know many things more delightful than to see professional critics criticised when they venture into authorship. How prettily the editor of the *Athenæum* is catching it on his recent books! *Her Majesty's Tower* has had a rapid sale and been greatly lauded; but the *Saturday* and the *Pall Mall* are strong enough and audacious enough to pitch into it. The latter tells us that it is a caricature in style of the worst faults of MACAULAY, unredeemed by his greatest merits. The interest of his stories is seriously damaged by the deplorable quality of his English. It is little to say that the narrative never touches solid ground—the rope on which it dances is never even slack. The simplest passages have that false metallic resonance which was well imitated in a parody of Lord MACAULAY's style during his lifetime. At the end of a paragraph describing the condition of England at the moment of the RUGELEY murder, the writer summed up as follows: "Queen ANNE was dead. The Dutch had taken Holland."

It is also pleasant to find that two successful dramatists have each made a dead failure. Mr. ROBERTSON's new play, called "Dreams," is said to be, "*perhaps*, the worst piece that popular author has yet written. It hardly escaped being heartily hissed the first night, at the Gayety." Yet it had been brought out on trial, under a false name, at Liverpool—the usual practice. But some other place must be chosen, for it is evident that a Liverpool audience is not infallible. I advise them to try a few pieces in Dublin. They will damn a play there if there is any damn in it—if it is worth a damn. The other failure is "Won by a Head," a comedy founded on the career of TOM WARD, the Yorkshire groom, who became Prime Minister in the Grand Duchies of Lucca and Parma, by Mr. TOM TAYLOR. Mr. ROBERTSON is probably overworked, and forced to employ incompetent journeymen. CHRISTINE NILLSON has made up with the Covent Garden manager, and is to sing in *Ophelia*.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Cadiz Consulate—The American Squadron—Visit to the Swatara—Mutinous Spanish Conscripts—Visit to Salvochea—The Candidates for the Throne.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CADIZ, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

On our arrival in Cadiz our party called upon the American Consul, Captain E. F. FARRELL, to get some information regarding the movements of the *Franklin*, which we had reason to believe would have reached the port before our arrival. He could tell us nothing more than that the officers of the *Swatara* were in hourly expectation of receiving a telegram announcing her departure from Lisbon, and that he had himself given orders to have a pilot on the lookout for her.

We found the Consul somewhat mystified by a paragraph which had appeared in the *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, a couple of evenings previous, announcing his removal from his position. As the name of his successor was not mentioned, and he had received no intimation of his displacement from any other quarter, he had come to the conclusion, and we agreed with him in it, that the statement was an unauthorized one, and was in all probability a hoax. It was hardly to be supposed, after the services which he had rendered the Government in the matter of the wine frauds, and the credit which he won for himself and the country during the recent insurrection, that he would be thus unceremoniously dismissed. Should the statement turn out to be correct, it will be very unfortunate for the interests of the Government, and will occasion a great deal of excitement in Cadiz when the spirited and judicious conduct of this officer during the critical circumstances in which the city was lately placed has won him the esteem and regard of all classes of its population.

Captain FARRELL gave us some particulars regarding the reported loss of the *Puerto Rico* steamer, of which there can be now scarcely a doubt. It appears that she left Havana on the 13th of February, and was overtaken midway on the ocean by the steamer *España*, with her shaft broken and otherwise disabled. She transferred the greater part of her passengers to the latter vessel, only seven remaining on board of her along with the crew. Among those who quitted her was Mr. CERADA, of the Philadelphia firm of CERADA & MADEIRA, who being a Spaniard by birth, and brother to the two officers of that name who are directing the operations of the Cuban insurgents, had been arrested in Havana by the military authorities and shipped for Spain in the *Puerto Rico*. Since he quitted this latter vessel nothing more has been heard of him, and the conviction here is that he has been lost. Mr. CERADA has just returned to the United States; but previous to his departure he filed a protest and declaration before the Consul with a view to founding a claim for damages against the Spanish Government for his arbitrary arrest and detention from his business.

Captain FARRELL also informed us that considerable excitement has been produced among the wine-shippers here by the recent decision of Judge DUPUY, of New-Orleans, in the matter of the wines shipped from Bordeaux to that port on false invoices. The same sort of business has been carried on so extensively here that the parties concerned in these frauds naturally feel greatly concerned at the result of the suits.

VISIT TO THE SWATARA.

In the afternoon we took a boat and pulled off to the *Swatara*, where we were most cordially received by Captain BLAKE and his officers. We found the vessel in perfect trim, everything being made ready for the departure of the vessel for home on the 10th. This is a great disappointment to the officers, some of whom have only recently joined the ship, and all of whom were counting on a pleasant cruise in the Mediterranean. They were, however, merry over their misfortunes, and did all they could to render our visit an agreeable one. They invited us to repeat it next day, and on going to the wharf at the appointed hour we found one of the ship's boats waiting for us, with Major-General ROBERT TYLER, United States Army, Mr. CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT, of New-York, and Mr. SMITH, of San Francisco on board. On reaching the vessel a handsome collation was provided for us, and we spent the day telling and laughing over old stories and exchanging new ones, the fruits of our personal wanderings.

The following is a list of the officers at present serving on board the *Swatara*:—Commander H. C. BLAKE, Lieutenant-Commander N. H. FARQUHAR; Masters, C. W. Breed, J. R. Noell, J. S. Newell and H. E. Nichols; Midshipmen, C. C. Cornwell and J. F. Moser; Surgeon, N. L. Bates; Paymaster, E. W. Allen; First-Assistant Engineer, J. J. Burnap; Second Assistant Engineers, E. A. Magee, J. D. Ford, Robert Crawford and James M. Clark.

An Assistant-Surgeon has recently joined, whose name unfortunately I have lost.

MUTINOUS CONDUCT OF CONSCRIPTS.

Some alarm was created in the city yesterday by the mutinous conduct of the volunteers who were about to be embarked on the steamer for Cuba. It appears that at the last moment they refused to go on board unless the advances promised them were paid them. As the military authorities had no means of complying with their demands, no alternative was left but to use force to compel them to embark, and a large body of regulars was accordingly brought down to intimidate them. A portion of these were stationed in the Town Hall, very much to the annoyance and consternation of the inhabitants of the neighborhood, who feared that the plaza in front of it was about to become the scene of another such struggle as that which took place during the recent insurrection. After a fresh effort at persuasion, the volunteers were induced to submit quietly, and thus another sanguinary conflict was in all probability averted.

VISIT TO SALVOCHEA.

I went yesterday, in company with a couple of friends, to call upon FERMIN SALVOCHEA, the leader of the recent insurrection here, who is imprisoned in Fort Catalina. As no difficulty is thrown in the way of those wishing to see him, we had no occasion to provide ourselves with a permission. We were left to find our way to his rooms without an escort, so careless is the supervision maintained by those who have charge of him. Indeed to such an extent is this negligence carried that one is almost led to the conclusion that the authorities are desirous that he should effect his escape. Curious to say he has been allotted the same suite of apartments which was occupied by SERRANO, when a prisoner some eight or nine months previously. Who knows but that their positions may be again inverted, and each find himself where the other now is.

The hero of the Cadiz insurrection and the idol of its populace is quite young, his appearance being rather in advance of his age, which is about seven and twenty. He is tall and slight in figure, with prominent and strongly-marked features, the length and firm set of the chin imparting to them a character of determination which the almost womanly softness of his manners and pleasant smile would seem to contradict. He speaks English fluently, and when he learned that we were Americans, he seemed particularly pleased at our visit, and talked unreservedly with us. He spoke hopefully and confidently of the future of the country, and said that for the Republican Party was reserved the glory of its regeneration. Its leaders had but to give the signal to hurl from their positions the men who were endeavoring to divert to their own selfish ends the conquests won by the revolution. They counted upon the army, but when the final struggle came they would find that the great majority of the soldiers would side with the people. On this point there could be no doubt from the indications that were daily presenting themselves. In regard to himself, though under sentence of twelve years' imprisonment, he could at any time effect his escape if he chose. He did not wish to quit the country, however, for he wanted to be present at and assist in the consummation of the work of the revolution.

While conversing in this strain Colonel MIRAMON, who was recently arrested on a charge of endeavoring to raise the standard of insurrection in the neighborhood of Jerez, came in and was introduced to us by Señor SALVOCHEA. He is a short, spare man, with a mild and pleasant expression of countenance, and of farmer-like appearance. He was formerly a partisan leader under Don CARLOS, but is now a sincere Republican, or at least professes to be so. The charge on which he is imprisoned has no foundation whatever, which, however, did not prevent his being brutally treated by his captors, and being kept a whole day and night without food or water. His case will be shortly brought before the Cortes, and there is no doubt of his release, as nothing can be proved against him.

SALVOCHEA is the son of a respectable citizen of Cadiz, and his sentence is a great affliction to his parents, of whom he is the only child. He is well supplied with books and newspapers, among which I perceived several American journals. If ever there was a man of earnest convictions and patriotic disinterestedness, he is one. He has no ambition save that of proving useful to his country.

THE CANDIDATES FOR THE THRONE.

A curious rumor is current in the city this morning. About a week since, the large iron-plated Spanish frigate, the *Vittoria*, which has been lying in the harbor for some time past, suddenly quitted her mooring and proceeded out to sea. She remained away five days and then returned quietly to her anchorage, without any one being the wiser of the object of her trip. It is asserted that she went to meet and take on board the Duc DE MONTPENSIER outside the harbor at Lisbon, and that he is now awaiting in her the formal refusal by Don FERNANDO of the Spanish throne, to make a sort of *coup d'état* in conjunction with the Government. I should not have alluded to this report but that it has originated with the Captain of one of the war vessels in the harbor, who professes to have had the information from some of the officers on board the *Vittoria*.

Up to this time (3 o'clock) nothing has been heard of the *Franklin*, or the other vessels of the squadron. I shall therefore give up the idea of waiting any longer for her, and leave for Madrid by the one o'clock train.

The Throne—The Portuguese Rebuff—A Regency—The Cortes—Carlist Risings—Sops to the Army—Personal Intelligence—The United States Squadron.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, April 11, 1869.

The refusal of Don FERNANDO to accept the throne has thrown us back into that state of perplexity and despondency from which the general concurrence in his selection had for a brief period emancipated us. Again the public mind is distracted by rumors of the most disquieting but at the same time contradictory character. Between the alleged revival of the Directory scheme, the dictatorship of PRIM and the offer of the Crown to ESPARTERO, it must be owned that it has enough to occupy itself in the way of speculation. One thing is certain, that we must have a change of some sort, and that speedily, in the form of the Government. The feebleness and incapacity of the Ministry are daily being rendered more evident in the Chamber, and it is impossible that the affairs of the country can be carried on even provisionally by a Cabinet thus constituted. When SERRANO was intrusted with the task of reconstituting the Ministry, it was expected by the Chamber that all its weaker elements would be eliminated, and such new ones introduced as would insure it Parliamentary strength. To the disappointment of every one but the partisans of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, the portfolios were left in the hands of the incapables whose removal had been anxiously looked for from the fear entertained by the chief of the Executive Power of disturbing the majority which existed in the Administration in favor of that Prince. Since the unpopularity of his election has been demonstrated by the imprudence of TOPETE in the Chamber, there is an end to the motives which prevented the reorganization of the Ministry. A change of some sort has become imperative, for there is not a man on the Ministerial bench who has oratorical talent enough to sustain a discussion with the opposition. Curious to say, the man from whom the least was expected in that way, SERRANO himself, is the only one who has exhibited any Parliamentary tact or ability. Whenever the indiscretions of his colleagues get them into a difficulty, an event of almost daily occurrence, he relieves them from it by such an adroit use of his limited oratorical resources that all are compelled to admit that he is as good a Parliamentary as a military chief. If he were only surrounded by a few men of ordinary Senatorial ability, the country could get on very well for some time without a change. But with such blunderers as TOPETE, such senseless, but vain and presumptuous fools as SAGASTA, and such lamentable nonentities as ROMERO ORTIZ, who has been wittily styled the owl of the Administration, how is it possible that any Government can sustain itself against even the moderate degree of talent that is to be found on the opposition benches? A reconstruction of the Ministry, therefore, we must have, and it is the opinion of most people that this can only be effected by a modification of the existing form of government, there being no hope at present of the legislative majority coming to an agreement on the choice of another candidate for the throne. As to the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, he has adopted the wise part of accepting philosophically his defeat. Some of the journals in his interest even go so far as to announce that after what has occurred in the Cortes, if the crown were to be offered to him he would refuse it. His greatest enemies have never accused the Duke of anything like political coquetry, and I am inclined to think that if he were put to the test he would not be as obdurate as represented.

Speaking of TOPETE and the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, I am reminded of a story which I heard the other day in Cadiz, and which, if true, furnishes another curious illustration of the correctness of the Homeric line, "What great events from little causes spring." It is affirmed that previous to the revolution TOPETE went to the Casino in that city and lost at monté, or seven and a half, upward of $16,000. He was so effectually cleaned out that he was not left even sufficient to purchase his dinner. This, however, was of little importance compared with the fact that the greater portion of the sum which he had lost was on I. O. U.'s, and that he had no immediate prospect of redeeming them. While laboring under the despondency incident to such an agreeable position, he was accidentally met by an agent of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, who was then plotting against his sister-in-law, and who, on learning the cause of his dejection, proffered the Duke's aid to relieve him from his embarrassments. It was joyfully accepted, but whether a condition was then attached to the loan or voluntarily assumed afterward, I was not informed. I give you the story, as the French journalists say, "with all reserve."

THE PORTUGUESE REBUFF.

I have obtained an exact copy of the dispatch sent by Dom FERNANDO to the Portuguese Minister. That which was forwarded to New-York by the cable, though it gives us the spirit of it, differs from it in some interesting points. The original was as follows:

"Dom FERNANDO requests that you will immediately call upon the President of the Executive Power and declare to him that he has decided, in the most absolute manner, to refuse the crown of Spain.

And, to give a public and solemn satisfaction to the Portuguese nation, justly alarmed at the rumors which have recently circulated on this subject, you are authorized to state to the Executive Power that Dom FERNANDO and his sons not only categorically refuse the throne of Spain, but are resolved to receive no communication, officious or official, tending to the offer of the crown."

You will observe that in this copy of the original dispatch Dom FERNANDO takes care to speak of his "sons." This is done to put an extinguisher upon the idea entertained here that, in case of his own non-acceptance, his second son could be elected in his place. A more unfortunate choice than this latter could not certainly be made, were his acceptance possible, for he is said to be laboring under an incurable malady, which has partially affected his mind.

A REGENCY PROPOSED.

Some of the journals advocate the nomination of RIVERO, the President of the Cortes, as Regent during the provisional term through which the country has to pass. So far as honesty of purpose and vigor of character are concerned, no better choice could be made. The friends of the monarchy, however, would make rather an unfortunate selection in his case. As the country would be practically a Republic under his rule, and he would be sure to give proof of integrity and capacity, the probabilities are that it would prefer the continuance of this state of things to the doubtful experiment of that mongrel conception, a "democratic monarchy."

THE CORTES.

In Wednesday's sitting M. GARCIA LOPEZ gave notice of an interpellation respecting Dom FERNANDO DE COBOURG's declination of the Spanish throne. The discussion on the Constitution was then resumed, and Señor MATA replied briefly to the attacks made by MM. SANCHEZ RUANO and FIGUERAS upon the project. In regard to the irresponsibility of the monarch, he asked of what value was the responsibility of the Emperor NAPOLEON? M. CASTELAR followed and described the existing situation as one of absolute chaos. The Minister of Marine had said "MONTPENSIER rather than the Republic," and the Minister of the Interior had in his turn exclaimed "The Republic rather than MONTPENSIER." The result was, that Dom FERNANDO having refused the crown, the Republicans had to open their ranks, and they had now the good fortune to count among their co-religionaires M. SAGASTA. (This sally provoked a good deal of laughter.) M. CASTELAR complained that the Committee of the Constitution did not embrace a single member of the minority. In regard to the dispatch which had been received from Dom FERNANDO, of Portugal, he said that the crown of Spain was too large for so small a head. Instead of sending about the world looking for a master, let them endeavor to secure in good faith the liberty and prosperity of the country and the condemnation of disorders of every kind; let them impress upon the people a sense of their duties as well as of their rights, and then there would be no necessity for a master to protect them. He would like to know if any one considered the present project as an improvement on anterior Constitutions. He alluded, of course, to those of Europe, for under that of the United States the humblest citizen enjoyed the fullest measure of his rights. The proof of this was that a rail-splitter named LINCOLN, and a tailor named JOHNSON had arrived at the supreme power. He believed that all the monarchical manifestations which had occurred in Spain had taken place in favor of a Spanish monarch, and not in favor of a foreigner, and he asked why SERRANO, PRIM, RIOS ROSAS or RIVERO could not govern Spain as well as a Prince taken from another country. The Republic was the necessity of the moment. The Republicans did not seek power, and he for one had never entertained any ambition of that sort. In replying to the observations of M. CASTELAR, General SERRANO said that the Provisional Government had never taken any steps to ascertain from the Emperor NAPOLEON if he would permit Spain to elect the King that suited it. He reproached M. CASTELAR with having spoken of Dom FERNANDO in deprecatory terms. The Government, although it had occupied itself with the claims of that Prince as one of the candidates possible for the throne of Spain, had never given an official character to its idea, for it never for a moment thought of imposing its will on the Chamber. The telegram from Portugal seemed to him to have been dispatched with undue precipitation, and he did not hesitate to qualify it as somewhat wanting in propriety. The Government had replied to it with dignity—without, however, according to it more importance than should be attributed to a communication between two friendly nations. After arguing against the possibility of the Republic, he said that in regard to a restoration he did not believe there was a single individual in that Chamber who entertained an idea of the sort. A restoration was only possible from the exaggerations of some, the errors of others, and the divisions which might spring up between good and sincere Liberals. M. OLOZAGA also replied to the attacks which had been made upon him by M. CASTELAR. He said that he had imposed it as a condition of his coöperation in the work of the revolution that he should not be called upon to form part of the Government that was to succeed to the fallen dynasty. The advice which he had given was that the Spanish people should be called upon to decide by a plebiscite on the new form of Government within the week which followed the revolution, and should this form be the monarchy, to decide at once upon the sovereign. Unfortunately, this recommendation had not been acted upon, and they were all now suffering from the consequences. The work of the revolution being incomplete, as he had refused to form part of the Government, he had consented to enter the Cortes if he was spontaneously elected to it, because he thought he might be able to contribute something toward the construction of the new edifice. He did not owe his election to ESPARTERO, as M. CASTELAR had said, because he had had no relations, either direct or indirect, regarding the matter with the Duc DE VITTORIA, or, in fact, any other person. In regard to the Presidency of the Chambers, the Ministers and all his friends knew that he had refused the position for important reasons, although even M. RIVERO himself had endeavored to persuade him to accept it. M. CASTELAR had asserted that he was the partisan of religious intolerance, but however that might be it was certain that nothing could be more absurd, more anti-national or more perilous than the system advocated by that gentleman.

CARLIST RISINGS.

We are menaced by a civil war on the part of the Carlists. A commencement has already been made. At Seo de Urgel, on the frontier of the Val d'Andorre, a band surprised the garrison of the place, which was composed of four companies, about one hundred men. Shots were exchanged and numbers were killed on both sides. After a sharp conflict the Carlists were put to flight. This is but the beginning of the campaign, which awaited only the warm weather for a commencement. The Government is fully informed of the plans of the Carlist leaders, and is prepared to defeat them at all points.

SOPS TO THE ARMY.

PRIM is doing all he can by promotions and otherwise to secure the army to his personal interests. To-day he entertains at dinner all the Colonels of the regiments in garrison in Madrid.

PERSONAL.

There have been a good many arrivals of Americans in Madrid within the last few days. Among the names registered at the hotels I find those of Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, Major-General ROBERT TYLER, U. S. A., Messrs. CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT and SMITH, San Francisco, and ALBERT BIERSTADT, the artist. General DARLING and family, of New-York, are daily expected.

THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.

The *Franklin* left Lisbon on the 8th, and is now anchored in the harbor of Cadiz. The *Kenosha* arrived a couple of days previously. The *Swatara* was to leave yesterday for home.

CANADA.

The Reciprocity Treaty—New Regulations in Regard to Timber—Expected Emigrations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, April 24, 1869.

Parliament has not made much progress during the first week of the session, and the cause for such dilatoriness is not very apparent. It was thought that the passing of the address in reply to the Governor-General's speech at a single sitting would have so far facilitated matters as to allow of the Government bringing on their measures at once; but, judging from the ease with which they take the concerns of State into consideration just now, they do not appear to be in a hurry. The business thus far has been wholly of a routine character, and although it was semi-officially announced that the Cabinet measures were ready, none have yet come before the House of Commons. The Minister of Justice is reported to have nine bills affecting the criminal laws, and on Thursday he introduced a measure to amend the Bankruptcy law. From present appearances, it will be some time ere the House will be in a position to discuss the merits of any of the Government bills. The public accounts, which have usually been submitted in the first week of the session, (and heretofore the meeting of Parliament has been a month sooner at the latest than it is this year,) are not ready yet; and the Minister of Finance pleads, as his excuse, that a better classification was needed as regarded the separate Provinces of the Dominion. It is quite clear that the Government intend to take the House by surprise, and as the session is to be unprecedentedly short—some say only six weeks—they must necessarily run through some of their measures in haste in consequence of the present delay.

THE RECIPROCITY QUESTION.

Ministers were asked the other evening if they had sent an agent to Washington in connection with the question of reciprocal trade, and the Premier answered boldly, no! The denial is important, in view of the current rumors anent the alleged appointment of Mr. BREGA, who visited Ottawa less than a year ago, as the accredited agent or commissioner of the United States Government, to inquire into the trade of the Dominion. Subsequently report said that the Canadian Government had selected him to lobby a new treaty of reciprocity in Congress, and it has been broadly enough stated that the gentleman was keeping up a large establishment in Washington, where he was lavishing favors upon Congressmen with the greatest prodigality, and all at the expense of this country. The sum he had already expended was given at something like $20,000. His friends here, for Mr. BREGA is a native of Canada, so far from denying the rumors about his appointment, threw out vague hints clearly indicating that they desired it to be understood he was in the service of the Canadian Government. We must now, however, accept the Premier's denial, and not even suspect that he intends it to be taken in a Pickwickian sense. Possibly some persons might say that it was true enough the Government had not sent an agent to Washington, and yet all the while could have one there. It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that we have no such agent as has been spoken about.

MR. HOWE AND NOVA SCOTIA.

The great recreant repealer, now President of the Council by virtue of the arrangement made with Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, has come off victorious in Hants by a larger majority than was anticipated. Mr. HOWE exhibited an unwonted degree of pluck and determination, for few men would have run the risk of defeat when there was a way of avoiding it, as in his case. He knew what his constituents would do, and preferred testing the question of Confederation, which he had formerly opposed with such bitterness, to quietly taking a seat in the Senate. The result shows that he did not miscalculate his influence; and there can be no possible doubt that his election has given the death-blow to repeal in Nova Scotia. The hopes of the Anti-Confederates rested solely upon the defeat of their old leader, and they will never rally again to the cry of either repeal or annexation. It is generally admitted that there will be no further resistance to the Union, and the Provincial Government is expected, when the Legislature assembles in a few days, to announce a policy in perfect keeping with the Confederation scheme. Hitherto the people of Nova Scotia have been almost a unit in opposition to the Union, but what changes have taken place within the past few weeks! Not only has Mr. HOWE deserted the Repeal ranks, but he has been followed by some three or four prominent Representatives, and his election will cause others to go too. The change has been most extraordinary, and no doubt is entertained that the Province will soon become as strong for the union as it was against it. Mr. HOWE's majority is something under 400, which added to his majority at the general election over the union candidate, shows a sweeping revulsion in favor of Confederation. In the two other elections held, the Anti-Confederates have been returned, one of them only by 40 over a former Attorney-General of Nova Scotia. The successful candidates are not very bitter against the union, and have professed their willingness to attend at Ottawa.

NEW TIMBER REGULATIONS.

The Government of Ontario have seen fit, in connection with their new land policy, to adopt more liberal regulations with regard to timber on the free grant lands. Their plan was illiberal enough at first, and now it looks as if they were going to the other extreme. The Crown Lands Commissioner has just issued the new regulations, so that they can be acted on by parties settling on the lands this Spring. Ontario can now boast of the most liberal public land policy in the world, and if it does not serve to draw emigrants to the country, then nothing will. It is expected that there will be great activity this season in the Crown Land districts in the different parts of the Province. The Government is doing what they can to encourage settlement on the free grant lands, and more will settle this year than ever did before; at least such is the expectation.

THE EXPECTED EMIGRATION.

Just as the Government of Ontario begins to move in the matter of emigration, and a strong demand is made upon the Dominion Government to do something to encourage it, information comes from England that the departures hence will this season be more numerous than usual. Several emigration societies are sending out ship loads of the poor and destitute who will find this country anything but ready to welcome them, for a horde of penniless people are not what are wanted. One vessel has started with nearly 200 families, and others are to follow. Without the aid of agents or pamphlets there will be a greater influx of strangers than can well be provided for. From present indications there will be a larger emigration this year than we have had in a decade or more. The local Government is doing what it can to provide for the new comers, and the municipal authorities have signified their intention of finding employment for very considerable numbers. The Imperial Government intend sending out the discharged workmen from the dock-yards, and Miss RYE is to bring us a swarm of what are known as the "gutter children" of London. It is thus evident that the emigration to Canada the present season will be immense.

MR. GALT TO THE RESCUE.

Hon. A. T. GALT, formerly Minister of Finance, has given notice of his intention to move an address to His Excellency the Governor-General for copies of all correspondence with the Imperial Government relating to the outlay incurred by Canada in the defence of the frontier of the United States in 1863-4, and also arising out of the threatened Fenian invasion subsequently, as constituting a claim for indemnity from the United States. The motion was to have come up last evening, but at Mr. GALT's request it was postponed until Monday, when no doubt there will be a lively discussion. The object of the motion is to offset Mr. CHANDLER's in the Senate of the United States. Mr. GALT feels annoyed at the motion in question having been referred, and is determined to be revenged upon Congress. There appears to be a peculiar appropriateness in his bringing forward such a motion, for he was an Annexationist in 1849, and it will be amusing to observe what he and Mr. HOLTON will say against a subject which once had charms for them. The Press is divided upon the propriety of the step to be taken by Mr. GALT, but by far the larger number of journals approve of it; others think it most unwise to excite discussion at this time simply because Mr. CHANDLER has expended a little buncombe.

The Emigration from Canada.

From the Montreal Witness, April 24.

It looks very foolish for Canada to be encouraging the immigration of Europeans when it is annually losing by emigration a very large number of its own sons. The paragraphs which we have inserted almost every Spring about the emigration from nearly all parts of Lower Canada, several parts of Canada West, and the Provinces of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, might lead readers at a distance to suppose that these regions were being depopulated, and that there was some grand defect in our soil, climate or institutions to cause such a disastrous result. The fact is, however, that those who go away are scarcely missed, except by their own families, as there are plenty left to carry on every kind of industry and fill every position. Doubtless there are many causes that combine to induce men to emigrate, but the chief one is the hope—often delusive—of bettering their circumstances. With the great West, and the now open South, and the Pacific slope all before them, it is not wonderful that many enterprising young men set out with the laudable ambition of making an honorable record in some more advantageous field than they could hope to occupy at home; and the fact that the emigration from the New-England States is as great as from Eastern Canada, shows that it is not the difference of political institutions that constitutes the cause of emigration. The *True Witness* maintains that it is the snow, or rather the long Winter, that forces French Canadians to emigrate; and we have pointed out that the tithes and fabrique assessments fastened upon them in Lower Canada are strong inducements to emigrate. Both of these causes are undoubtedly at work; but abundance of good land in the West at a nominal price, and abundance of employment in the States for certain kinds of artisans, at good wages, are, doubtless, as we have said, the chief causes of the emigration which all alike regret.

President Grant at Laurel, Maryland.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

LAUREL, Md., Saturday, April 24.

To-day the citizens of this place were favored with a visit from the nation's distinguished chieftain, President GRANT. He was the guest of Dr. SHARPE, United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, who has rooms at Harrison's Hotel. Shortly after his arrival he visited the cotton factory and was conducted through the various apartments by the efficient manager, Mr. ROBERT PILSON. He spent more than an hour at this place, and evinced much interest in the manufacturing operations of about 300 employes which he witnessed. He then repaired to the large and commodious school building, recently erected by GEORGE F. TIFFIN, Esq., at a cost of about $9,000. The school was assembled by the Principal, R. C. McGINN, who had some of the scholars read for the distinguished visitor. He then returned to the hotel, where he remained till 5:30 P. M., when he took the train for Washington. He expressed himself much pleased with all that he had seen. While on the way to and from the factory he was frequently cheered. This is the second visit we have had from a President, the first being made by General TAYLOR, in 1849.

The Foreign Appointments.

From the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

Quite a large number of Senators and Members yesterday called upon the Secretary of State and had an interview, the main object of which was to ascertain what action the Administration intended to take in making foreign appointments, now that Congress had adjourned failing to confirm several appointments. The Secretary replied that no more appointments would be made, except where vacancies occurred, until after the close of the fiscal year, which is on the 31st of June. He stated that his purpose in postponing further changes until that time was to give the Ministers and Consuls time to close up their quarterly account.

The New Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

From the Detroit Tribune, April 24.

With regret we announce that Rev. BENJAMIN H. PADDOCK, for nearly ten years past Rector of Christ Church in this city, has tendered his resignation, to take effect some time in May. Some time since he was very urgently solicited to become Rector of Dr. HUNTINGTON's church, in Boston, and he also received a call from Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, (Rev Dr. HOFFMAN's.) He has finally determined to accept the latter. His letter of resignation is now in the hands of the vestry, and will be acted upon in a few days. In the removal of Mr. PADDOCK, his parish, our city and the State are great losers. His ability, his culture, his high standing in his church, his pastoral fidelity, and the many Christian excellencies of his character, render his departure from our midst an event to be deplored. We congratulate his new charge upon their acquisition, our loss being their gain.

BEECHER ON FREE TRADE.

Mr. Beecher Enters the Forum—Illustrates Philosophy by Pigs—Describes his Ancestors—Favors Workingmen—Opposes Organized Capital—Belongs to the Undeveloped Party—Free Trade a Humbug.

THE BEECHER, Monday, April 19, 1869.

When a minister of the Gospel departs from the duties of his profession to embark in that of literature, there is some excuse in the kindred nature of the pursuits. It may be that the Gospel can be preached in a newspaper, or possibly in a novel, as well as in the pulpit; but when he engages in the business of a general agitator in political forums, some old-fashioned minds may question whether that is his calling. It is, however, his business. Mr. BEECHER gives a reason for entering on the free trade forum, which shows that he has not lost all the simplicity of his character by familiarity with the world. Here it is:

"My friends, all my life long I have been called to fight against slavery. But I have laid down the black man. When the Government put him on his feet I said then, a man put upon his feet if he cannot stand he must fall. But in laying down this class of people I do not feel that I can lay aside my armor nor put up my sword. There are other fields of action, and there will be other scenes in the nation's life."

Othello's occupation is gone! But unlike the old Othello—I will seek a new one!

This is verdant enough for a man not quite as old as Mr. BEECHER. The world could have seen that without being told. What a pity it is that the Gospel is not wide enough and full enough to afford occupation for its ministers. The cry of the human is always going up, and the answer is found in the Gospel of Christ. But modern reformers find it in Tammany Hall and Cooper Institute, and the halls of Congress. But let us hear the reverend HENRY's philosophy:

"You cannot protect, and at the same time protect impartially. You must cheat one side or the other. One will fare as the biggest pig in the litter does; another as the little pigs do; it is a struggle to get at the breast and the weakest squeals."

Pigs make an interesting subject, and they are especially interesting just now, when so many are seeking the teats. Indeed, I don't know which is most interesting, the free traders or the pigs. I look upon them both as I would upon other natural phenomena. The pigs have rather the best of it, for they go upon fixed instincts, and feel under no necessity of becoming idiots when they were not born so.

But let us look a little into the pig philosophy. Doesn't the reverend gentleman know that these pigs have free trade, and that is exactly the difficulty? Why didn't that little pig get as much as the others? Because he is small and weak. Wouldn't Mr. BEECHER help him if he could? What becomes of his argument from analogy, then? Mr. BEECHER has a great deal to learn, both of fact and philosophy, before he will be fit for his new trade.

Mr. BEECHER next drives into the workingmen thus:

"A workingman myself, and the son of a workingman, who was the son of a workingman, as he was the son of a workingman. My grandfather was a saddler, my great-grandfather a saddler, my great-great-grandfather a blacksmith, and my father was a farmer, till they found he was no good for that, and so made a minister of him."

Two saddlers in one family! That is what the Catholics call a work of supererogation. One was quite enough. But what did he mean? He is himself more of a workingman than either were, and if he had claimed that as a writer for newspapers and publishers, and the pastor of Plymouth, he stood in the front rank of workingmen, he would have said something sensible for himself and others. But here is an evident attempt at that demagogue style which is unworthy of a man of sense and education. But, let us proceed:

"Just now it seems to me that the coming question is the mysteries of organized, gigantic capital as opposed to the unprotected individual, the laborer in the community. For I shall never forget the class from which I sprung."

In this he is much nearer the mark than he thinks himself; but he has not expressed it right, or defined it right, or seems to know where he is going. It is a fact that it is the naked power of capital against unprotected labor, which is one of the monstrous evils of the time. But it is no more "organized," (or, I should say, corporate,) than it is individual capital. Take an ample right before your eyes. Mr. SPRAGUE, Senator from Rhode Island, said the other day that his firm (I suppose incorporated) employs 10,000 operatives. There is capital employed in one way, (protected, the Reverend HENRY would say,) by a tariff on cotton goods. Then, there is a man worth millions building houses in New-York and getting the last cent of rent he can from poor tenants;—then, there is another man made rich by whisky, building opera houses and theatres. Now, I say that the capital employed in manufactures brought into being by a tariff on cotton and woolen goods, has done more good and less mischief than capital employed in any other way. The tariff has protected that poor little pig that was running round and needed it, when your private gentlemen of gigantic fortunes would have done nothing. The Reverend HENRY must have seen the inside of New-England factories. Did he ever see anything half as poor, half as wretched, or half as selfish or unhappy as he has seen in the free trade City of New-York? Has free trade been adopted in the churches? Does the Reverend HENRY get his very comfortable salary from free pews? How far is he willing to carry free trade? Corporate capital in this country is one of the best forms in which it appears. No manufacturing company makes such profits as the gamblers in Wall-street. No manufacturing company has ever depraved the morals of men, or ruined the comfort of families as have the dealers in whisky, tobacco and theatres. Yet capital—enormous capital—is employed in all these operations; and I guess it would not be very hard to find the operators sitting in the cushioned pews of fashionable churches paying their share for the support of fashionable ministers.

"I have been asked to preside this evening, because, I suppose, I represent a very large and yet undeveloped class of persons in the community."

I am afraid they never will be "developed," for a good reason. AGASSIZ tells us that there are six stages of a frog, each of which is found in some part of the country as a separate animal. But these never grow into one another; so that a tadpole in one part of the country never becomes a frog. These "undeveloped" free traders will never grow into anything more. It is the whole of them.

Mr. BEECHER talks of "protection," as if that were the object of the present tariff. The present tariff was made after the war for revenue; of course discriminating in favor of some of our own products. It averages 47 per cent. on all importations, and brings a gold revenue averaging $170,000,000 per annum. Without this revenue we could not pay the interest on the national debt; and I can assure Mr. BEECHER, and all interested in Government bonds, that there would be instant danger of repudiation. The safety of our national credit, and the value of Government bonds, depends on maintaining the tariff at the highest practical point.

There is practically no question in this country about "Protection" or "Free Trade." This nation will never submit to free trade, or anything like it. It hardly submits to the internal revenue laid on incomes and a half-dozen leading articles of luxury. It will never submit to direct taxation to pay the expenses of the Government. Every intelligent man in New-York who undertakes to reduce the tariff, is just so far aiding to diminish the credit of the Government, and make repudiation possible. Does Mr. BEECHER know that there are able men, and numbers of them, boldly asserting that a national debt is void, and ought to be repudiated, because it was incurred by one part of the people endeavoring to destroy the constitutional rights of another part of the people?

I am sorry to see gentlemen of estimable character and popular talents ministering to the mere quackeries of the day; bringing educated gentlemen down to the low level of vulgar demagogues.

The whole Tariff question is reduced to very narrow limits. A tariff sufficient for revenue we shall continue to have till this generation has passed away. A nation which owes two thousand million of dollars cannot afford to lose any source of revenue. So, in laying a tariff to produce a revenue, it is not only right, but it is our duty to discriminate in favor of such of our weak manufactures as need help. This was the doctrine of General JACKSON; and of all the wise statesmen of a former generation, none but the wildest theorists, or the veriest demagogues, would oppose a doctrine so obviously adapted to the circumstances of our country.

If Mr. BEECHER is to embark in a free-trade mission, he should do himself the justice to study the subject. Political economy is not a thing which comes at will or fancy. It is the most complicated of all sciences, and is not yet reduced within the limits of strict science. Let me point out two or three humbugs to be especially avoided. *First*—Free Trade. There is no such thing as free trade. Free trade in England is the veriest humbug that was ever attempted to be imposed on intelligent men; and yet it is from England only that American freetraders get their ideas. England simply abolished the tax on imported breadstuffs, because she could not raise her own bread; but she left the tariff on many articles. She raises $30,000,000 a year by the tariff on American tobacco, and as much more on foreign liquors. This is a wise tax; but it is not free trade. Second—The free trade advocates should not talk of American manufacturers as "monopolists." A monopoly, as I have before defined it, is "the exclusive right of selling things." There is, properly, no such thing in the United States; and the only things which approach it are, patent rights, the National Banks and the Pacific Railroad. Each of these things have at present the exclusive right of selling things. It is for this reason that I am in favor of Government aiding two more Pacific roads. Tea is already coming by the Pacific road from China, and I am not in favor of a monopoly by one road. But the manufacturers have no exclusive right to it. Mr. BEECHER can manufacture cotton, wool or iron if he pleases, or come to Ohio and manufacture salt, about which Mr. WELLS made such an exposition of himself.

Again, it is not worth while to talk about "protection" as a bugbear, when this country has one hundred and twenty millions of interest-money to be paid in gold each year; and there is no other protection than arises from an incidental discrimination in the gross amount raised.

I quarrel with no one for differences of opinion, or even for the wildest theories of Government or Society. But I do claim that in this great nation, with its hundreds of colleges, the discussion of great national questions should be conducted with the amenities of gentlemen and the intelligence of educated men.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Edelweiss.* By BERTHOLD AUERBACH. Translated by ELLEN FROTHINGHAM. (Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.) This No. 4 of the Handy Volume series is connected with the pretty custom of gathering the Edelweiss, or mountain-flower, that grows among the precipices at the snow line of the Alps. But the story itself is a matter-of-fact story of an unhappy marriage, in which they who wed in haste repent at leisure. Annele, the wife, is a vixen; Lenz, the husband, is a man of simple, dawdling ways and poetic feelings, and when poverty comes in at the door, love flies out at the window. The domestic fights are described by one who seems to have known all about it. But the story winds up happily, by means of a dreadful avalanche on the roof of the house. Annele repents against all prophesy; and then the book ends—very prudently; for such a woman would be very apt to break out again in a chapter or two. The tale is well told, and Miss FROTHINGHAM's happy style gives the translation all the air and tone of an original.

—*The Fisher Maiden.* By BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON. Translated by M. E. NILES. New-York: LEYPOLDT & HOLT.) This is a rather *bizarre* story of a strange, impulsive colt of a girl named Petra, who runs about and does the most willful things. She falls in love right and left, and betrothes herself to two lovers, after which, growing ashamed of herself, she leaves her village and goes off alone to Bergen, where she visits the theatre, and disturbs the audience with her fits of strong feeling for the characters of the play. She then goes for an engagement to the manager, who is disgusted by her self-sufficiency and bad Norwegian accent, and will have nothing to say to her; whereupon she runs off into the country and finds herself in the house of a pastor, who thinks her crazy, but takes her into his family. She still behaves herself in the same odd, extravagant way, and, in the end, goes on the stage. The last page of the book represents the audience waiting in the theatre and—the curtain rising. It is altogether an unregulated story of the Norse kind, and the heroine is a complete little *berserk*. Our author's *forte* is not so much among the refined classes as among the lower orders of his countrymen with their gross, downright ways and blunt style of conversation. Here he is very natural, and his somewhat hard manner is in very good keeping. But he will be chiefly appreciated by his own people, and foreigners in general will find him too far North and too simple for their literary tastes and sympathies.

—*The Ingham Papers.* By EDWARD E. HALE (Boston: FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.) About a dozen papers are here brought together from the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Ledger*, &c.—all written in the well-known sketchy, willful and discursive style of the author, who so loves to say the oddest things, and who here wreaths his subjects together in the fantastic fashion of those Cyclops he quotes so repeatedly in his essay on "Dinner Speaking"—

Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ
Addiderrant, rutili tres ignis, et alitis Austri—

which may be paraphrastically rendered—

Three twisted strands of jokes, and three far-fetches,
Three ragman's-rolls, and three newspaper sketches.

Mr. HALE has a wonderful elasticity of language and a happy power of description, and both will be found exemplified in the little story that closes the volume, and which he calls "Daily Bread" in mistake, for he certainly meant "Daily Milk"—a very pleasant little idyl of the terrible Massachusetts winter.

—*Breaking a Butterfly:* By the author of Guy Livingstone. (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co.) A novel of high life and English aristocracy, with a certain dash of the Scottish. It opens with an earl—Hugh, Earl of Nithsdale; and all those who move across the stage of the narrative have names of high account—no Wigglesses or Kripa, but Daventry, Avenel, Peverell, Ellerslie, Ramsay, Oswald Gauntlet, Brancepeth, Gwindoline Marston, Helen Tyrconnel—not to mention Alsager and Anstruther; while the lowest man there, the gentleman's gentleman, is Prescott; no base name of a single syllable being found anywhere, in fact, either among the London clubs or on Northern moors. We need not say, therefore, that the book has a strong "cast"—to borrow a word from Mr. WALLACK—and a strong attraction for all readers who have imaginative ideas. The story is told in a manner to correspond—the easy, superficial, *insouciant* manner of English nobility. Indeed it is nearly all manner, for it contains hardly anything like feeling or passion. Ramsay is a *roué* of middle age, with chilling experiences and an unruffled mind, and he marries the beautiful young Widow Ellerslie, who has been a great coquette in her day. After a time, growing tired of her, he turns his attention to Alice Irving, a very beautiful girl, whole perfectly accomplished and is as cool as a cucumber; whereupon Anstruther, a returned East Indian, and an old admirer of Mrs. Ramsay, mixes some of his chemicals and gets up a lotion which Alice finds on her dressing-table at Kenlis Castle and uses to prevent sun-burning. The result is horrible pain and disfigurement, and the story is in the rapids. The strong feelings should come in here, and they do come in, no doubt. But they do not come as far as the reader, somehow, and he does not share them. The high manner and the quiet proprieties of language carry off the effect, and the aforesaid reader is a good deal defrauded of the sensations that are certainly his due here at the last chapter of the novel. Ramsay knows that Anstruther is guilty, and comes, with hell in his heart, to confront him. It is a death struggle—but with the observances of manner. Ramsay talks deadly, but calmly; asks if there is no antidote against lotion, and then says he comes to kill him—Anstruther. And then the struggle—No. Next paragraph begins:

"Mark Ramsay's voice was a proverbially pleasant one." And so the author talks on, and Ramsay talks on, and Anstruther talks on, with dreadful sensations, but calm languages. None of the melodramatic, eye-glaring and hand-clenching of our common men and women writers—no short words with dashes and notes of admiration; but, before anything unpleasant can take place, Anstruther takes something from his pocket and swallows it. Both roll on the ground—without ruffling anything, apparently; and one of them is dead; Anstruther is dead. Ramsay next goes to Mrs. Ramsay and talks and looks in such a manner that, being in delicate health, she gets a spasm, and, on the following page, we find she too is dead. There are two "sets" in the book—the Nithsdales and the Ramsays; but they do not seem to come together in any way, and the interest remains with the latter, while the former go wavering away, and nobody looks after them. The great charm of the book, we repeat, is its manner and tone—for even that lethal business we have just alluded to will have its charm for all easy-minded and refined readers. Remarkably enough, it has been generally admitted that the manners of the aristocratic order in England—perhaps elsewhere also—are the best in society, being the easiest, simplest and least affected. This is certainly a great advantage; but at the same time it must be also admitted that it is one which tends to make people trifling and torpid, and incapable of the strong emotions and vigorous purposes that move society at large. The "Butterfly" book before us has something of the merits and defects of this class, and represents very fairly the easy moralities and every-day thoughts and ways of those high, time-killing men and women of the old country. It will be read and liked by a great many—by those who admire the aristocracy, and those who can admire an attractive style. The volume has several capital illustrations.

—*Commentaire sur les Elements du Droit International et sur L'Histoire des Progres du Droit des Gens, de Henry Wheaton.* Par WILLIAM BEACH LAWRENCE. Tome 1. (Leipsig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.) The work of which Mr. CHRISTERN sends us this elegant edition is the authorized translation into French of Mr. LAWRENCE's edition of WHEATON's *International Law*. As such, it is not necessary, of course, to call any attention to the intrinsic character of the work, so well known to all American readers, or to say anything more of the version than that it is complete and perfect, and brought to the latest dates. Mr. WHEATON's book has, as befits a work on international law, an international reputation—our China correspondent has spoken of it as the received authority even in the Celestial Empire, and it is a standard, we believe, in all civilized and commercial nations. This edition, however, comprises both the *History* and the *Elements of International Law*. In the preface which Mr. LAWRENCE has prepared for this translation, dated at Newport, R. I., March 1, 1868, he says that four years before he undertook the French edition, he had accepted, for the benefit of the WHEATON family, the *honorarum* or gratuity generously accorded by M. BROCKHAUS, in the absence of any international copyright. Until a twelvemonth ago unexpected events had put off the accomplishment of his task, which only created a greater accumulation of material in the editor's hands. But the delay thus experienced has at last allowed him to embrace in his labor a memorable epoch in the world's history, and one fertile in events—the end of the civil war in America and the reconstruction of Germany. While, therefore, to French readers this edition is a necessity, it may also be perused by all with great advantage.

—*The True Woman.* By Rev. J. D. FULTON. (Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.) Mr. FULTON writes very sensibly and forcibly on the subject of woman, her duties, &c. He has a good case, because he argues on the side of Nature herself, who cannot be abrogated by any of the impatiencies growing out of the inequalities and abuses of the social condition. He says a number of true things, and dwells in one chapter on the subject of "Woman as a Tempter." But the great truth, after all, is, that man is the chief tempter, and the main cause of everything bad and reprehensible in the sex. Women are nothing but the counterparts of men—neither better nor worse than their masters; and where men are what they ought to be, the women are always best and most womanly. Men, in a comfortable condition of life—and, in a great measure, in all conditions—will say that woman's main business is to be the ornament and solace of society; and so the ladies make themselves as ornamental and solacing as possible. Then the men growl and scoff—after their natural manner. It is a bewildering kind of problem, altogether; but the sharp homilies and the angry controversies will not help to solve it. Exclusion and repression are not likely to make human society what it ought to be; and liberty, based upon a right education, would seem to hold the best promise of civilization. Women may be safely trusted with what they openly and earnestly wish for. Formerly they were not allowed to come into contact with men in the churches, on account of the impropriety. Now they are not allowed to go among the men at the polls, pretty much on the same plea. But time quietly disposes of a great deal of human logic, and very probably people will yet smile at the scruples of our moralists of this day. Our author is rather hard on the sex in many places, especially in the chapter on "Woman as a Tempter," where he brings forward the serpent in the garden of Eden. Here he has the ladies at a terrible disadvantage, and they will be very likely to protest it is not at all fair to go raking up such a very old piece of evidence against them.

—*A Book of Golden Deeds.* By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." (Boston and Cambridge: SEVER, FRANCIS & CO.) This book is a very well-written collection of the noblest and finest actions on human record, full of the picturesque of history, and capable, in many instances, of stirring the heart like the sound of a trumpet. They are all beautiful, and most of them are likely to be new to those young people for whose pleasure and instruction they have been compiled. It is the best book of the kind we have seen, the only defect being one that we cannot get over, viz., the affected and obsolete old word "golden" in the title. "Virtuous" would have been a better word.

—*Busy Hands and Patient Hearts.* From the German of NIERITZ. (Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.) Miss ANNIE HARWOOD has translated this story into the most agreeable English. It is an affecting narrative of a blind boy, and is very prettily illustrated and ornamented.

—*Anne Severin.* By MME. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.) This novel is composed in that peculiar style of reality which has made everything written by Mme. CRAVEN so attractive. It has the air of a family history, and the interest of the narrative is carried on through a series of years. Its *manière de raconter* is very animated, and every one of its scenes, from the beginning to the end, is calculated to fix the attention of the reader. Those who have read *A Sister's Story* will be anxious to read this.

—*Mark, the Match-boy.* By HORATIO ALGER, JR. (Boston: LORING.) *Mark, the Match-boy* is a very well-told story, meant to illustrate the street-life of New-York, like the rest of the *Ragged Dick* series.

A Canadian Speculation in Eggs.

From the Montreal Witness, April 26.

Within the last six weeks a good many shrewd Canadian produce dealers have been visiting the Western States and importing into Montreal, among other produce large quantities of eggs which are at present high priced. The following is an exceptional case: Last Fall, 25 barrels of fresh eggs were packed and exported from Montreal to the United States, where they were sold in bulk at 40 cents per dozen; immediately afterward, prices fell considerably, and the purchaser held his eggs throughout the Winter, expecting a rise which never occurred, and last month the 25 barrels were purchased at 15 cents, by a Canadian dealer from the American, and two weeks ago the identical 25 barrels were brought to Montreal and sold in the Bonsecours Market at 30 cents; and further, they were fresh and in good condition.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

Military Importance of Northeastern Maine—The European and North American Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My connection with the prosecution of certain claims of Massachusetts and Maine against the United States, the proceeds of which have been pledged to the construction of the work of the European and North American Railway, induces me to submit to the public through your columns, the following observations upon the national aspects of that enterprise.

The obligation of Congress to consider the claims of Massachusetts and Maine with candor and respect, results from the relations of the States to the Union. The obligation of Congress to provide for whatever may be found due upon these claims, is a high duty of justice, which no circumstance can strengthen, and which no circumstance can diminish. But as the suitable time to examine and provide for pecuniary claims of any kind, does undoubtedly depend upon the various considerations of expediency which are connected with the situation of public affairs, it seems proper to take into account the purpose to which these claims have been dedicated.

The geographical importance of the territory of Maine has for more than two centuries attracted the attention of the Powers which have successively contended for supremacy in North America. Controlling, as it does, for nearly half the year, the connection of the Valley of the St. Lawrence with the ocean, its importance increases as that great valley fills up with people. What only the farsighted perceived two hundred years ago, when the extent of that valley began to be partially made known by adventurous discovery, and while it was yet an unoccupied wilderness, becomes apparent to the general intelligence of the world now that that region is embellished by great cities and contains a large and rapidly-swelling population.

The general events of the long struggle between England and France for the control of the northern portion of this continent, commencing with the beginning of the seventeenth century, and terminating with the capture of Quebec by WOLFE in 1759, are well known. By grants, made effective by discovery and occupation, the French held Canada, and with it the peninsula anciently called Acadia, but which, after its conquest by the English, received the name of Nova Scotia, since divided (in 1784) into the two Provinces of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. The boundary of Acadia on the west was unsettled, the French claiming to extend it certainly as far west as the Sagadahoc, and attempting to make this claim good by settlements at Mount Desert and Castine, and by the influence of Jesuit missions and Indian alliances on the Kennebec. The men who headed the enterprises of French colonization and empire in America, possessed a scope and genius extraordinary even at that epoch, when the European mind was stimulated and exalted by the discovery of the New World. They had seized upon the two great valleys of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and only 110 years ago, the territories in their nominal possession in North America exceeded those held by the English, as twenty to one, according to the computation of Mr. BANCROFT. If the efforts of these leaders had been seconded by that national aptitude for colonization which distinguishes the English, the history of this continent would have been entirely changed. CHAMPLAIN, who took possession of the St. Lawrence in 1608, constantly urged upon his sovereign the necessity of securing the possession of that valley, by holding the seacoast and territory of Maine. He submitted in 1630, in a memoir which is still extant, the plan of a military road, in part through that territory, from the sea to Montreal. In 1699, CADILLOC, afterward the Governor of Louisiana, submitted a plan for the conquest of the English posts upon the seacoast of Maine. But here, as elsewhere in instances memorable in history, British tenacity was equal to French enterprise. English arms and English colonization continued the struggle for the possession of Maine until it was finally settled in 1697 by the peace of Ryswick fixing the St. Croix as the western boundary of Acadia.

The capture of Quebec in 1759, followed by the treaty of peace of 1763, which secured Nova Scotia and Canada to the English, and the Revolution of 1776 in the American colonies, in which those Provinces did not participate, changed the relations of parties. It was now the British who held Nova Scotia and Canada, and it was the new Power of revolutionized and independent America which held the long-contested territory of Maine, obtruding itself far to the North, more than a degree beyond the latitude of Quebec, and separating like a wedge the territories of Nova Scotia and Canada. The treaty of peace of 1783 between the United States and Great Britain did not create new boundaries. It only recognized the actually existing boundaries of the States which had made good by the sword their claim to independence. The boundaries of Maine (then a part of Massachusetts) had been fixed on the east at the St. Croix by the treaty of Ryswick, and on the north by the highlands separating the waters of the St. Lawrence from those of the Atlantic, by royal proclamation in 1763, defining the limits of the Province of Quebec, confirmed by act of Parliament in 1774. GEORGE III., retaining the sovereignty of his Provinces acquired from the French, and perceiving that the territory of Maine was essential to their secure connection, wished to treat for new boundaries. He asked that the Piscataqua River, forming a portion of the eastern boundary of Maine, instead of the St. Croix, might be fixed as the eastern boundary of the United States, so as to transfer Maine to the British Crown. But Massachusetts would listen to no curtailment of her established limits, and he was forced to acknowledge the independence of all the American States, with their boundaries as actually existing, including Massachusetts, with its territory stretching far to the north and within sight of the waters of the St. Lawrence.

The war of 1812-'15 made practical the considerations which had weighed with GEORGE III. and his sagacious advisers. That portion of Maine lying in the valley of the St. John, was then actually used as a route of military Winter communication between Halifax and Quebec, and to secure the safe and uninterrupted enjoyment of it, Penobscot Bay and Eastern Maine were seized and held by the British in 1814. It was then that British military men advised that Northern Maine was a military necessity to the British Provinces, and it was then that the idea of pretending a British title to it was first conceived. It was put in ambush and masked in that most extraordinary fifth article of the Treaty of Peace in 1815, which bound the two parties to refer to some friendly Sovereign or State any controversy which might arise between Commissions appointed to run the boundary line, thus binding the United States in advance to submit their territorial integrity to the hazards of arbitration upon any claim, however frivolous or even insulting. It was unmasked in 1820, in the refusal of the British Commission to run the line due north from the monument at the source of the St. Croix, further north than Mars Hill, which was south of the St. John, thus claiming the whole valley of that river for the British Crown. One absurdity of the claim is explained, but not justified, by the urgency of the military necessity which was at the bottom of it. The treaty of 1783 required that the line should be run due north to the highlands separating the waters of the St. Lawrence from the waters of the Atlantic. The British Commission stopped at highlands separating waters which flowed to the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Bays, from waters which flowed into the Bay of Fundy, all of these bays, or indentations of the coast, having the Atlantic Ocean within the plain meaning of the treaty of 1783. No waters flowed to the St. Lawrence from the highlands selected by the British Commission, and they therefore did not come within that essential part of the description of the treaty. The true highlands of the treaty were north of the St. John. From their crest, flowed on one side the affluents of the St. Lawrence, and on the other the affluents of the St. John, emptying into the Atlantic at the Bay of Fundy. But to run to these true highlands would have given to the United States the upper valley of the St. John, and have severed the Winter communication between Halifax and Quebec, and our adversaries were determined to avoid that conclusion at whatever cost of persistent audacity in pressing a groundless claim. Their purpose and temper in every stage of this contrived and fabricated controversy are correctly marked in the dispatch of the British Minister at Washington, Sir C. R. VAUGHAN, of July 4, 1836, to Lord PALMERSTON, in which he says that "Great Britain must contend forever for an uninterrupted communication by the usual and accustomed road between Halifax and Quebec."

It is not necessary, and it is humiliating, to recite in detail all the steps which led to the final conclusion. The fifth article of the treaty of 1815 compelled this Government to submit to an arbitration. The umpire agreed upon, the King of the Netherlands, could not sustain the British position, which fixed the highlands called for by the treaty of 1783, south of the St. John, and he could not sustain the American position, because to have done so would have offended a powerful neighbor. We had left our own to stand on foreign ground. We had submitted our territorial rights to an umpirage across the Atlantic, and under the influence of European politics. The result of that arbitration did not establish the British claim, but it weakened our own, and, in the sequel, we became a party to the treaty of Washington of 1842, commonly known as the Ashburton treaty, whereby we surrendered all of Maine north of the St. John and the St. Francis, five thousand and twelve square miles. We received in exchange some sections of territory in New-Hampshire, Vermont, New-York and west of Lake Superior, but we surrendered that key of the valley of the St. Lawrence for which the price of a kingdom would have been no equivalent.

The past is irretrievable, and we are now brought face to face with the results of the treaty of 1842. Happily for us, they have been, to some extent, modified by the progress of population and other events of the past twenty-seven years. That treaty lost us our territory north of the St. John, but Great Britain did not obtain all she desired, which was nothing less than the whole upper valley of that river. Maine, although curtailed, still extends North, up to the St. John, and nearly a degree above the latitude of Quebec. British inter-provincial communication by the upper St. John, which was secure from American interruption in 1842, has now become insecure by the advance of settlements in Northeastern Maine, and especially by the conception and the recent actual commencement of the European and North American Railway, running up the Penobscot River from the City of Bangor, and to be completed by branching into two lines—one to the eastern frontier, and the other to the northern frontier of Maine. The progress of that great public work, although as yet slow and faltering, has changed the whole face of affairs. The statesmen of Great Britain, as is manifest from their conduct, regard its completion as inevitable. They know that it has received the munificent patronage of Maine and Massachusetts, and it is not doubtful that they assume that its vital importance to the whole of the United States must assure to it every necessary national aid. It is certainly true that they have abandoned their old idea of a communication between Halifax and Quebec by the way of the upper St. John, and are now, at the enormous cost of an imperial guarantee of $15,000,000, building a circuitous railroad around the northern shore of New-Brunswick and the head of the Bay of Chaleur to the St. Lawrence, involving the construction of two hundred more miles of new road than is required by the route of the Upper St. John; a road useless for trade or travel, because the longest possible, instead of being the shortest possible, route between the points proposed to be connected, and without any hope of compensation in local traffic; a road, in fine, built for the sole object of bringing Canada, during the five months of Winter locking up the St. Lawrence, within reach of the military resources of Great Britain. If Quebec and Halifax, holding vast arsenals and frowning with impregnable batteries, are a standing menace to America, this enormous expenditure to connect them by a military road will not fail to attract the profoundest attention of the statesmen of this country.

The modes and instruments of war change with every advance and improvement in science and practical art. On the sea the line-of-battle-ship gives way to the iron-clad steamer and to the monitor. On the land, in modern times, railroads have become essential to defence and attack. Instead of constructing a new Sebastopol, Russia is building a railroad to the Crimea, and it is upon the same instrumentality that England is now relying to hold India. Old ideas receive new adaptations. NAPOLEON is said to have conquered Europe as much by the rapidity of his marches as by the genius of his battles. His theory was that soldiers were useless unless brought to bear at the right place and at the right moment. The transportation of troops by rail is, upon a larger scale, like the manœuvering of regiments upon a battle-field, but, unlike that, it may be planned and arranged long in advance, and may be a more deliberate, as it is a more comprehensive strategy.

It cannot be necessary, however, to dwell upon a theme so trite as the necessity of roads for military operations, nor need the question of roads in this particular case be now argued as a new one. Our military authorities understood it forty years ago, when they constructed a wagon road of seventy miles in length from the confluence of the Mattanawcook and the Penobscot to the eastern frontier of Maine at Houlton. They cannot be indifferent to it now, when railroads have superseded wagon roads, and when it has become apparent that as the line of communication between Quebec and Halifax has been changed from the valley of the St. John to the shore of the St. Lawrence, we can menace it in no other way than by a railroad to the extremest northern boundary of Maine, and thus approaching within eighty miles of the British military route as now settled.

Measures proposed with this object are frequently characterized as measures for the defence of the northeastern frontier. This is a misnomer, and may become a mischievous one. Our northeastern frontier, although exposed to attack, can hardly be said to be liable to it, because it possesses but little to attract it. It is not for the defence of northeastern Maine that we need railroads in Maine, but we need them in order to render that region available as the route of attack upon a line of communication which menaces the frontiers of Vermont and New-York, and the entire country upon the great lakes. It is to defend Ogdensburg and Buffalo and Detroit that we must be able, in the event of war, to hurl our marching columns, with their ordnance and supplies, with the rapidity of steam, against that line which connects Quebec with the soldiers and the arsenals of England.

It is most apparent, in these views of the subject, that the works of the European and North American Railway Company possess a profound military significance.

Its commercial and political aspects are also full of interest.

That portion of the European and North American Railway which proposes to strike the eastern portion of Maine is 112 miles in length, starting at the City of Bangor. At that frontier it will connect with a road eighty-eight miles in length, to be completed in August next, extending to the City of St. John, in New-Brunswick. With the railroads already built, or in process of construction, between St. John and Halifax, it will make a continuous iron road from New-York to Halifax, and shorten by one-quarter the ocean passage from our commercial emporium to Europe. In fine, it will connect the whole railroad system of the United States with the extensive railroad system of the British maritime Provinces. In fact, it will commercially annex those Provinces to us and prepare the way for a speedy political union.

From the best data, their present population may be estimated as follows:

New-Brunswick	350,000
Nova Scotia, (including Cape Breton,)	420,000
Prince Edward's Island	90,000
Newfoundland	150,000
Total	1,020,000

The railroad development of New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which is going forward under provincial subsidies, seems almost beyond their resources.

In addition to building entirely from its own treasury, at a cost of four and a half millions, 108 miles of railroad, from St. John eastward to Spediac, New-Brunswick has granted subsidies of two and a quarter millions for 260 miles of railroad, including the eighty-eight miles of the European and North American Railroad within that Province.

The Government of Nova Scotia has already completed 161 miles of railroad, and within one year will complete 128 additional miles.

Our connection with all these great works will be insured by the building of 112 miles of the European and North American Railroad within the State of Maine. Of this 112 miles, 55 extend up the Penobscot River from Bangor, and will be finished this Autumn by the aid of the loan of the credit of that city for $1,000,000. The work remaining to be provided for is the fifty-seven miles from the Penobscot River to the eastern line of Maine, through an almost unbroken forest, where there is neither private wealth or municipal credit which can be made use of. It is for this fifty-seven miles of road that Massachusetts and Maine have liberally donated their claims against the United States. So far as Massachusetts is concerned, it is a road not only outside of its limits, but far remote from them, and she can have been prompted to the gift by nothing but an enlightened and patriotic public spirit. Maine, as more immediately interested, has assigned to this work her whole public domain of three quarters of a million of acres, in addition to her claims against the United States.

GEO. M. WESTON.

How to Help the Working Poor—How Trades Unions May be Made Useful.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an editorial article under the caption of "Help for the Working Poor," in to-day's issue of the TIMES. Commenting upon the suggestions so frequently made by the *Tribune* that there are too many of them, and that they should leave the City for the fields of the West, free for them and aching to be cultivated, you very naturally say that they do not possess the means of getting to those fields. You do not say that if they could get to the lands, they do not possess the means of living until they have realized the first fruits of their labor; nor do you say that the lands are not really free for anybody that has no money. Yet those assertions are equally true. Government may give land to actual settlers, but it prefers to sell all that it can first, then gives to railroad, telegraphic and commercial speculators, and last of all, professing to provide for the poor, drives them into the wilderness, far away from the abodes of civilization and markets for the sale of products of labor. The result is, that no poor man can take advantage of the liberality of the "powers that be." Only those who have money, implements of industry and provisions necessary for immediate use, can profit thereby. The Preëmption and Homestead laws are base impositions, purposely intended to mislead, if the people are made to believe that public lands are free to all alike. The *Tribune* should know this, and there is no excuse for its false representations.

But you fall into an error as groundless as that of the *Tribune*. Assuming that the premises of that journal are correct, you say that if the "trades' unions would contribute money to send their poor to the West, instead of supporting them in idleness here, they would render a better and more lasting service." Don't you see that if this were done, nothing would be gained? They must have material to work up, and tools to work with. They must have land, implements of industry, and sufficient to live upon until they have reaped the first harvest. It is a mistake to suppose that because there is so much land on this continent between the two oceans, its labor should be so largely agricultural. Between three and four hundred thousand strangers arrive upon these shores from foreign countries every year. Between three and four millions of our own citizens migrate from country to town and city every year. Why? What does this mean? Does it not mean, first, that land is not really property—that it will not yield to labor sufficient to pay for itself and support the cultivator? And, secondly, that the wants of the human stomach alone are very limited, and do not require that so much labor should be so expended? If so, he who would really help the "working poor" must find a remedy for their wrongs and sufferings somewhere nearer home than the far West, although that vast region should not by any means be neglected.

Trades' unions are useful in their way as schools of instruction and a means of organizing efficient political action, although strikes to regulate the wages and time of labor, and eight-hour laws, lien laws and all other laws that do not effect the relation of employer and employee, should be evaded, as they certainly will be. Such unions should, therefore, be encouraged. But their power and means are limited. What is required is the substitution of the *State* for the *individual* everywhere, in everything, beginning just where individualism fails. It has certain rights within the law, (unjust privileges, as a matter of fact,) but it has no notion, nor conception, nor idea of duty. The capitalist systematically neglects his duty. He does *not* employ a dozen men to do the work he can get half a dozen men to do. Nor does he pay any greater wages than he can get the men to work for whom he don't employ. Nor does he accept from his employees less labor per day than he can get other men to give him. Of course, the number of unemployed must constantly increase, the wages of labor constantly diminish, and the hours of labor per day constantly lengthen, unless some means can be devised whereby human wants can be multiplied, and new industries created. This can be done only by the State supplying the place of the individual capitalist, thus "tried in the balance and found wanting."

But what can the State do? Let us see what the State actually does for capital. During and since the war, Congress has granted to the several Pacific railroad companies lands to the extent of two hundred millions of acres, (odd or even numbered sections, it matters not which.) These lands the companies may sell at the minimum rate of $2 50 per acre, and as much more as they can get. With the proceeds of the sale they can buy the other lands (even or odd numbered sections,) along the route, at Government prices, thus virtually becoming the owners of four hundred millions of acres of land—homesteads of fifty acres each for eight millions of families, which, counting five in a family, would subsist forty millions of persons—all freely given to the stockholders, directors and managers of said companies, *together with a further subsidy of $29,000 per mile to build the roads.*

Now, if Congress could so aid capitalists, giving to them the people's lands and the people's money, to do a work which is legitimately the people's own work, can it not in like manner aid labor? Suppose that Congress had given four hundred millions of acres of land, in limited quantities of one hundred acres to four millions of men, and then appropriated $29,000 per mile to pay them for building the roads? Consider, too, the uses of railroads. They ought to facilitate the exchange and transportation of produce. They ought to cheapen prices. They don't do either of those things, run as they are. Sixteen railroads in one year receive $1,200,000,000 for transportation. All the roads together cannot receive less than $25,000,000,000 per annum. What proportion of the entire product of labor is that? Is it not time that the charters of all the roads were revoked, and the cars thereon run by Government at cost?

To come nearer home. All public work in this City is done by contract, given out to the lowest bidder. The works are not executed, but the money is paid therefor, and divided between various City officials and contractors. Suppose the contract system were abolished and the City were to do its own work?

Again. There are 132,000 building lots in the City. Only about one-half of them are unimproved, and the whole are owned by less than 30,000 persons. In a population of 1,000,000, 980,000 pay tribute to less than 20,000 landlords, who will neither improve their lots nor allow any one else to do so, (keeping them merely for traffic.) Would it do any harm by operation of law, to purchase these lots of their owners, (paying for them at their assessed valuation,) and erect houses thereupon, thus giving employment to labor and cheaper rents to tenants?

There has recently been formed in this City an association, whose object is the removal of the causes of the poverty of the working classes. I inclose herein an address to the citizens of America, which has been accepted as the platform of principles and measures of the new party thus inaugurated. You are respectfully desired to print it in the columns of the TIMES.

Yours truly, WILLIAM WEST.

The Israelites of Palestine.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few days since there appeared a paragraph in your estimable journal relating to a Jewish Rabbi as having come all the way from Palestine to lay the grievances of his people, who are said to be suffering oppression at the hands of the Ottoman Government, and asking the aid and protection of the United States. As there is an intimation, also, that there might possibly be an organized effort on the part of the Israelites in this country to further the enterprise, will you permit me to offer a few remarks on the subject?

Ever since the first war of Independence America has been regarded as the champion of Liberty, and more than ever since the quelling of the recent rebellion. Hence, even nationalities on the other side of the globe are longing to nestle under the wing of the Eagle of Liberty, which they imagine overshadows the remotest ends of the earth. Heretofore, those who have been in a state of revolution, like Greece, Poland, Hungary, &c., have looked to America for aid and sympathy; but now, because the lands in which their lot has been cast are not teeming with public enterprise and rapid prosperity like America, communities who are suffering are induced to make similar appeals.

The last application to the United States Government is from a Jewish Rabbi from Jerusalem, who is anxious to secure American protection for a certain portion of the subjects of the Sultan in the Turkish dominions, viz., the Jews of Palestine.

Of late the question of the oppression of the subjects of the Porte, civil and religious, has been thoroughly ventilated, both in Europe and America, and the simple truth has repeatedly thwarted the machinations of diplomatists and the schemes of individual speculation. We need only refer to the recent *exposé* in the Cretan affair, which must be fresh in the mind of the public. The spirit of civilization and a superfluity of wealth have imbued the hearts of the Chief Magistrate of the United States and the people with a generous sympathy. How often have their loaded ships sailed from these shores to the relief of the destitute and suffering! But for a Jewish Rabbi, or any other delegate from a foreign land, to ask the United States Government to enthrone a Consul as ruler over any portion of the subjects of the Sultan, or of any other sovereign, is simply preposterous.

The Israelites of Turkey should be the last to murmur against the Government under which they live; for while the other subjects of the Porte have been conquered they have fled to Turkey and there found refuge from persecutions in a Catholic land which threatened to annihilate them.

The stigma which Christianity itself has inflicted upon the Jewish race, has hitherto made the Jew a by-word in all lands. But the Christianity of the nineteenth century exhales an atmosphere of liberty and equality which pervades the world, and Jews and Gentiles, Turks and Greeks are invigorated into a new consciousness of humanity and life, and all these appeals to freedom are but the throes of regeneration. Hence it is unjust to say the present condition of the Israelites in Turkey is the fault of the Government. Moreover, the Israelites of Turkey, of whom there are about 20,000 in Palestine, and 150,000 in the whole Empire, are not fair representatives of the race. Unlike their brethren in Europe and America, they are ignorant, bigoted and treacherous. If the friends, then, of these miserable and "suffering" people are truly desirous of doing them practical good, they should leave imaginary grievances aside, and at once endeavor to educate them. In doing so, they will not only contribute toward their welfare, but also second the efforts of the Government itself, whose liberal policy extends to all the varied nationalities which compose the Empire.

OSCANYAN.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

The Peruvian Monitors—Correspondence Between Mr. Fish and Sr. Garcia.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1869.

SIR: Numerous telegrams from Cuba published by the Press of this City, during the last few days, almost uniformly announce that the Peruvian monitors *Atahualpa* and *Manco-Capac* are now on the coast of the aforenamed island, and in the service of the party struggling for its independence. Although the fact reported cannot be true, in view of the instructions opportunely issued by me to the commander of that squadron, I would thank your Excellency to be pleased to communicate to me any positive information which may have been received relative to any such doings, by the Navy Department from the commander of the United States naval forces, stationed in Cuban waters, or from any of your Consuls resident in the ports of that island.

Anticipating my thanks to your Excellency for complying with my request, I have to subscribe myself your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

To His Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States of America, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1869.

SIR: I have received your note of the 1st inst., asking for information which this Department may have in regard to a reported transfer of the Peruvian monitors *Atahualpa* and *Manco-Capac* to the service of the insurgents in Cuba. In reply, I have to state that there is no such information here, and it is hoped that the orders which you say you gave to the commander of the squadron will be obeyed. The Navy Department has a dispatch from Rear-Admiral HOFF, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, stating that one of the monitors was at Ragged Island with the survivors of the wreck of her convoy, the latter having been accidentally sunk by the monitor striking her ram in getting a hawser aboard. The whereabouts of the other Peruvian monitor were not known.

I avail myself of this occasion, Sir, to offer to you a renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

To Señor JOSE ANTONIO GARCIA Y GARCIA, &c.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1869.

SIR: Official communications received by me this morning from the commander of the Peruvian squadron to which the monitors *Atahualpa* and *Manco-Capac* belong state that the latter, in consequence of the wreck of the steamer *Reyes*, which was acting as her convoy, having exhausted her fuel, and after struggling for three successive days against a strong N. E. gale, which rendered it impossible for her to reach the Islands of Inagua or St. Domingo, made for the port of Naranjo, on the northern coast of Cuba, in search of shelter from the prevailing bad weather and of fuel with which to pursue her voyage. Supplying herself with a quantity of wood—the only thing that that destitute place could offer—the monitor immediately proceeded to sea again, notwithstanding the manifest danger of continuing her voyage entirely alone, during this season of the year, in those latitudes.

I can assure your Excellency that the commander of the *Manco-Capac*, forced by circumstances beyond his control into the coast of Cuba, has not interfered, directly or indirectly, in the military or political affairs of that island; neither has he given aid or exercised any act of hostility in favor of or against either of the contending parties therein.

I have the honor of renewing to your Excellency the assurance of my distinguished consideration, and of subscribing myself your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. A. GARCIA Y GARCIA.

To his Excellency the Secretary of State of the United States, Washington.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 14, 1869.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 9th instant, in reference to the movements of the Peruvian monitor *Manco-Capac*, and to inform you that the contents thereof have been communicated to Mr. ROBERTS, the Minister of Spain in this city.

I avail myself of this occasion to tender you a renewed assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) HAMILTON FISH.

To Señor DON ANTONIO GARCIA Y GARCIA, &c., Clarendon Hotel, New-York.

The Disaster at Granby—A Bridge Swept Away by the Flood—Eleven Lives Lost.

To the Editor of the Montreal Daily Witness:

At 7:40 this evening the writer and others were standing on the bridge at Granby, watching the high state of the river, and also the cars slowly passing the embankment to the depot. Just as I passed along the bridge from the south side, and was going off on the north side, I found the bridge sway, as if it was a drawbridge. I ran off the north end, and in less time than I write this the south end of the bridge fell with a crash, and hurried to another and, it is to be hoped, a better world, all those on the bridge at the time. Among them were, as far as known at present, 8 P. M., PATRICK HACKETT, Esq., who was on the middle of the bridge when I met him; Mr. EDWARD GILMOUR and son, EDWARD, about 12 years old; Mrs. H. S. C. MINER and child, CORA; Mrs. SARGENT, her mother; Mrs. JOHN BRADFORD and her sister, Miss HARVEY, with Mr. JOHN BRADFORD's two children—all the family except himself, and Mrs. G. HARVEY. There was a little boy, ROUSSEAU, went down with the others, but got caught in the timbers. Ropes were got, and Mr. WM. HARVEY, with great courage, and at the risk of his life, with a rope round his waist, brought him up not much the worse. The excitement, of course, is dreadful, and the lamentations of those looking for their lost ones is pitiable in the extreme.

The north end of the bridge on which I was did not give way from the stone abutment; but the south end went down with a crash into the water, carrying its living freight with it. Not a noise (except the crash) or scream was heard; it was so awfully sudden they never knew what hurt them. The river is now higher than ever it has been since I came here, about twenty-three years ago. The bulkhead of the dam above gave way this morning, and afterward Mr. HARVEY's flume, part of which, some say, struck the south abutment, being thereby the cause of the accident. One of the culverts or small bridges between here and Waterloo is gone.

Yours, &c., R. NICOL.

GRANBY, Wednesday, April 21, 1869.

The Humboldt Monument.

The Committee appointed by the Humboldt Monument Association to decide by whom the bust of ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT, destined for erection at the Central Park, is to be executed, has made a choice which reflects very favorably on the taste of the members of the Committee. They have designated Professor GUSTAV BLAESER, at Berlin, as the artist to be entrusted with the order. Professor BLAESER is one of the most prominent sculptors of Germany. His chisel created three of the statues adorning the bridge at the Royal Castle at Berlin, and several statues of his are placed on the bridge over the Rhine at Cologne. He is the more qualified for the task because he knew HUMBOLDT personally. The members of the Executive Committee were the following gentlemen: Dr. Detmold, Fr. Kuehne, Fr. Charlier, Professor M. T. Blodgett, Fr. Schütz, Franz Lieber, Wm. Aufermann, Fr. Kapp, Professor Korner and Karl Schultz.

TELEGRAMS.

Highly Important News from China and Japan.

The Chinese Hatred of Foreigners Constantly Increasing.

Two More Islands Captured by the Japanese Insurgents.

Shipwrecked Sailors Murdered by the Indians in Nootka Sound.

Reported Execution of a Revolutionary Governor in Cuba.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Chinese Views of the Mining Laws of California—Enormous Freshet in the Yang-tse—Chinese Hatred of Foreigners—Civil Troubles in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 24.

The mail steamship *Japan*, from Hong Kong, China, March 19, and Yokohama, Japan, April 1, arrived this morning, bringing 1,200 passengers and 1,326 tons of merchandise. The *Japan* experienced heavy weather in the China Seas, but the passengers and crew are in excellent health. The steamer passed the ship *George Peabody* April 1, bound in to Yokohama. Left the ship *Lorenzo*, from New-York, discharging.

A report was in circulation among the people of Chi-foo that the troops had been ordered to attack and murder all the foreigners during the Chinese New-Year's festivities, and that the foreigners had made preparations for resistance. The hatred of foreigners appears to be gaining ground throughout China, and fears are entertained for the safety of Mr. JOHNSON, the English colporteur, who has been missing for many months in the North.

It is announced that J. ROSS BROWNE, United States Minister to China, agrees with the Chinese Government in declaring that the mining laws of California which, discriminate against the Chinese, are in contravention of the terms of treaty stipulations between the United States and China.

It is rumored that the imperial edict recently issued prohibiting the cultivation of the poppy plant has caused much excitement among the opium dealers.

A proclamation has been issued by the Viceroy of Canton, forbidding the search of vessels at sea by the Custom-house cruisers.

A portion of the Austrian Embassy to China, Japan and the East Indies had arrived at Hong Kong.

The new Viceroy of the two Huö Provinces had arrived at Han-kow with six war steamers and five hundred war junks.

A new and extensive coal field has been discovered near Pai-ang Lake.

The Yang-tse River rose to the unusual height of thirty-two feet at Han-kow, in consequence of the recent heavy rains.

Baron RICKTHOFEN had started for Chi-foo, by the way of the Grand Canal, for the purpose of examining the mineral regions of Shantung.

The following is the latest United States naval intelligence in China and Japan. The flagship *Piscataqua*, the *Iroquois*, *Oneida* and *Monocacy* were at Hong Kong; the *Unadilla*, *Swallow* and *Idaho* at Nagasaki, and *Aroostook* and *Maumee* at Hiogo.

The news from the north of Japan confirms the reported capture of the Island of Lado and Tsugara by the opponents of the present Government. Several more of the leading Daimos had joined the rebels. Osaka was in a continual state of alarm. Numerous bands of the Takugana clan in that vicinity were endeavoring to excite the populace to revolt, and it was deemed necessary in the foreign settlement to post soldiers at the English Consulate, the Custom-house and the bonded warehouses. It was reported that disturbances had already taken place at Kiato. Business was at a stand-still. The Mikado intended to return to Yeddo in a few days, and had issued instructions to the principal Daimos who desire to meet him there. It is believed that he intends to make Yeddo his permanent residence.

The Government of Japan has granted the right to export copper under an *ad valorem* duty of five per cent.

The ram *Stonewall* was transferred to the Mikados Government on the 8th of March.

The Japan *Times* states that four of the most powerful Daimos of the Empire, SATSUMA, CHOISHU, HISON and TOSA, have decided to transfer their armies and fleets to the Mikado, thus resigning their territorial supremacy. The steamer *China* arrived at Yokohama March 31.

The Japan papers publish President GRANT's inaugural.

The *Japan* brought the following passengers for New-York: Captain T. T. Banning, R. S. David, W. H. Morse, Dr. McCarten, wife and two children, Rev. E. Thompson, wife and two children, Captain George Brown, United States Navy, Paymaster S. F. Brown, Captain A. T. Friend, James Maitland, S. C. Farnham and wife, Enda Leopold, Mr. Hough, the Misses Woolston, J. R. Roach, Gilroy J. Smith, G. Morrison, H. F. Cooper.

SHANGHAE, Saturday, March 20.

All the United States men-of-war on the China station are expected to rendezvous here in May.

The ship *J. Godrey* sailed from Yokohama March 26, for New-York, with 8,600 cases of tea and 120 bales of silk. The ship *Chrisolite* sailed for London on the 30th. Arrived at Yokohama, *John Banks*, from London; *Portsmouth*, from Liverpool; *Clydesdale*, from Glasgow. Business is at a stand still; prices nominal; no change since advices of March 1.

CALIFORNIA.

The Crew of a Wreck Murdered by Indians—Laying of the Last Rail of the Pacific Railroad—Fires in the Nevada Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 24.

It is ascertained beyond doubt that the crew of the bark *John Bright*, which was wrecked in Nootka Sound, were murdered by the Indians. Several decapitated bodies of white men have been found in that vicinity, and it is deemed necessary that the Government should send a gunboat there to protect the whites.

The Democratic Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver, April 22, and nominated Governor MOORE as delegate to Congress.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, April 25.

Visitors have commenced congregating in the vicinity of the end of the Central Pacific Railroad to witness the laying of the last rail and the driving of the last spike on the Pacific Railway, which will take place next Friday or Saturday.

The return game of the international cricket match was finished yesterday, and was won by the Victorians. The final game will be played at Victoria, which city the California "Eleven" will visit next June.

The fire still burns in the Gold Hill mines. The steam-injecting process has been resumed. About five hundred men have been thrown out of employment by the fire.

The village of "You Bet," Nevada County, Cal., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $50,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, April 26.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Odd Fellows was observed in this city with enthusiasm. A large number of lodges from the interior cities participated in the celebration.

The English iron-clad *Zealous*, Admiral HASTINGS, sailed for Valparaiso yesterday.

The following whalers were in Japan waters at the latest dates: At Kanagawa, the *William Hatch*, with 100 barrels sperm and 100 barrels cocoanut oil; *Josephine* and *Massachusetts*; at Hakodadi, the *Onward* and *Cornelius Howland*, clear, and the *Count Bismarck* and *Rome* with oil.

CUBA.

Reported Capture of an Insurgent Governor—Suspicious Vessels Taken.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 27.

It is rumored that the revolutionary Governor of Cinco-Villas was captured, taken to Sagua la Grande and executed.

The Spanish man-of-war *Union* discovered three suspicious vessels off the coast of the Vuelta Abajo district. She gave chase and succeeded in capturing two of them. The third vessel made her escape.

The United States steamer *Contoocook* has arrived.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Newmarket Races—The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 27.

The Newmarket Races were continued to-day, and were signalized by the great event of the meeting—the "Two Thousand Guineas Stakes"—a subscription of 100 sovs. each, half forfeit, for 3 years' old colts 122 pounds, and fillies 117 pounds; the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third horse to save his stake; one mile; 77 subscribers.

The race was won by *Pretender*. The following is a summary:

Mr. Johnson's br. c. Pretender, by Adventurer out of Ferina	1
Mr. Merry's b. c. Belladrum, by Stockwell out of Catherine Hayes	2
Mr. T. Jenning's br. c. Perry Down, by Ben Webster out of Airedale	3

Nineteen ran.

The betting just before the race was 4 to 1 against *Pretender*, 6 to 1 against *Belladrum*, and 50 to 1 against *Perry Down*.

Lord Derby Supports the Life Peerages Bill.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 27—Midnight.

In the House of Lords, this evening, the Life Peerages bill was considered. Lord DERBY, in a brief speech, expressed his approval of the measure. The bill passed to a second reading.

The Cambridge University boatmen have accepted conditionally the challenge of the Harvard College Club.

FRANCE.

Adjournment of the French Chambers.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 27.

The Corps Legislatif has adjourned *sine die*. At the close of the last sitting there were shouts of *Vive l'Empereur* from the Government members, and counter cries of *Vive la Liberté* from the opposition seats.

The Governments of France and Belgium have agreed to appoint a Mixed Commission for the settlement of the Commercial questions.

PORTUGAL.

Opening of the Cortes—Financial Disorder and Reform.

LISBON, Tuesday, April 27.

The Portuguese Cortes assembled to-day, and the session was opened by the King in person.

Much public anxiety exists over the unsatisfactory condition of the finances, and the subject was immediately brought before the Cortes with the statement that the expenditures are largely in excess of the revenues. The Ministers said they were preparing extensive economical reforms, and would soon submit to the Cortes measures for the reduction of the public expenses, for the redistribution of taxation and for the payment of the floating debt.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Debates in the House of Commons—Duties on American Vessels—Protection of the Fisheries—Floods and Ice.

OTTAWA, Canada, Tuesday, April 27.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. KEELER asked whether the Government intended to enforce similar taxes and duties upon American vessels trading at Canadian ports as are levied on Canadian vessels trading at American ports.

Hon. Mr. ROSE said the matter was under consideration; the Government don't pledge themselves to any particular line of policy.

In reply to an inquiry by a member, Hon. Mr. McDOUGALL said it would be impossible to supply the Welland Canal with water from Lake Erie until August.

Mr. COFFIN inquired whether the Government intended to place an armed force on the coast of the Dominion to prevent American fishermen from fishing in Canadian waters during the coming season.

The Premier said he understood the Admiral in Canada had a considerable armed force on the ground for the purpose of protecting the fisheries, but desired Mr. COFFIN to allow the question to stand.

MONTREAL, Canada, Tuesday, April 27.

A large fleet of schooners have arrived from the lower ports. Lake St. Peter is clear of ice. The wharves here are still covered with two feet of water.

This is the second week of the printers' strike, and the men seem more determined than ever. Compositors have been telegraphed to come from England.

Sunday School National Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, April 27.

The National Sunday School Convention will hold its third session at the First Baptist Church in this city on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. GEORGE H. STEWART, of Philadelphia, will preside, and the Convention will have representatives from all parts of the United States and Canada. Various important matters will be considered for the more efficient work of the Sabbath-school. The citizens of Newark have made arrangements to give the Convention a cordial reception. General RUNYON will make the welcoming address on Wednesday morning.

Whisky Frauds in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, April 27.

United States District-Attorney MILLEGE arrived to-day. Under warrants issued by United States Commissioners, Mr. A. S. BIGELOW, of New-York, and M. J. ADLER, were arrested, charged with connection with the whisky frauds. Both were released under bonds, to appear at the May term of the United States Court. It is rumored that startling developments in this connection will soon be made by the Grand Jury.

The weather continues warm.

Arrival of General Sherman at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, April 27.

General SHERMAN arrived here this morning from Washington, for the purpose of presenting the officers who have recently graduated with their diplomas. A salute of seventeen guns was fired at 9 o'clock. A review of the troops took place at 10 o'clock. The diplomas were presented at 5 o'clock. General SHERMAN will visit the Portsmouth Navy-yard to-morrow, and return to Washington *via* Richmond.

Irish Emigrants Looking to the South and West for Locations.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 27.

JAMES BRENAN, late general organizer of the Fenian Brotherhood, leaves here to-day as agent and correspondent to secure information as to the location of lands, &c., for Irish emigration in the South and West.

Return of the Missing Skaneateles Banker.

AUBURN, N. Y., Tuesday, April 27.

F. G. JEWETT, of Skaneateles, the missing banker, returned to that village last night, and resumed the banking business this morning. His friends are greatly relieved by his return, as it was feared he had been foully dealt with.

An Outrage Upon a Little Girl in Connecticut.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Tuesday, April 27.

A girl named RILEY, thirteen years of age, living in Orange, four miles from this city, while passing along a road near Allingtown, between this city and Orange, last evening, was assaulted by a negro, who dragged her into a wood and violated her person. Afterward the girl hurried home and informed her parents. Search for the villain was at once made, but up to midnight he had not been found. He was traced to this city, and efforts are being made to secure his arrest.

The Illinois Press Association.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, April 27.

The Illinois Press Association, numbering some hundred and twenty gentlemen and about the same number of ladies, will leave Mobile by special train for Montgomery to-morrow morning. They go to accept of the hospitalities of that city, tendered them two days since. Their visit here, which lasted three days, has done a vast deal to promote good feeling between the sections. They have received great and continuous hospitality from the City Government, the Board of Trade, and citizens representing all shades of political opinion. The party, one and all, expressed themselves perfectly delighted with what they have seen for themselves in their progress South. They are surprised at the fertility of the soil, at the climate, and at the openings for industrial manufacturing, as well as commercial and agricultural enterprises. In all their speeches, in all their private expressions of opinion, one and all have declared that new light has dawned on them. They would not have believed what they have seen for themselves. The Radical editors are surprised at the peaceful condition of the country and its political quietness. The *Daily Register* has opened its columns to all parties, and is filled with those expressions from some of the most unswerving Republicans.

To-day the Board of Trade gave a steamboat excursion down the harbor through the shipping, and a collation was given on board. There was further renewal of good fellowship, and a sincere desire to be at peace. The Western editors will go from Montgomery homeward *via* the Columbus, Mississippi and Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Affairs in Missouri—A Church Burned—Wreck of the Steamer Urilda.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 27.

The Presbyterian Church in Wyandotte-street, Kansas City, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is not known. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Odd Fellows' celebration at Kansas City was a fine affair. A number of lodges from the surrounding towns were present. The procession was the largest ever seen in the city. An oration was delivered, and a splendid banquet spread in the evening.

The Board of Directors of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad decided yesterday that the road should connect with the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the one hundredth meridian. The work will be pushed forward rapidly.

A Sioux City special dispatch says the first reports about the sinking and explosion and loss of life on the steamer *Urilda*, above that city, were grossly exaggerated. The boat was loaded with discharged soldiers coming from the forts along the Upper Missouri. When eighty miles above Sioux City she struck a snag, and sunk in twelve feet of water. No one was lost, the troops and crew all getting ashore safely.

Reply of Perry Fuller to the Ewing Letter.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 27.

PERRY FULLER, who has just returned to this city, publishes a card in reference to the Ewing letter. He says the letter, as published, is garbled and incorrect, and is further incomplete in itself, inasmuch as it was hastily written to a confidential agent. He urged CASEY's appointment to defeat the nomination of a personal enemy, and in that light he anticipated CASEY's appointment to be beneficial to him, and he considered CASEY a gentleman and a competent man.

A Suit Against Fifteen Insurance Companies of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 27.

The Louisville Mail Line Company to-day brought a suit against fifteen insurance companies of this City to recover insurance to the amount of $140,000 on the steamers *America* and *United States*, which were lost December last by a collision. Five suits have been brought before the Superior Court.

Indiana Legislature and Lieutenant-Governor Cumback.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, April 27.

In the State Senate, this afternoon, by a vote of 35 to 8, a resolution was adopted to expunge from the journal the resolution of censure passed against Lieutenant-Governor CUMBACK in regard to his correspondence with Governor BAKER in January, 1868.

Cheap Transportation for the West.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, April 27.

The Board of Trade to-day selected J. D. COOK, M. W. REYNOLDS, E. W. HARRIS, J. B. ASH and F. J. SCOTT, to represent the city in the Convention at Chicago to-morrow, to consult in regard to cheaper rates for the transportation of produce between the Western and Eastern markets.

The Pacific Railroad Nearly Completed.

PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, Tuesday, April 27.

The junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railways will probably be made near this station some time during the present week. The Associated Press reporter, now here, will duly chronicle the completion of the great enterprise.

A Suit for Alleged False Imprisonment.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, April 27.

A negro named JOHN HADIN has brought a suit against the city for false imprisonment, claiming damages to the amount of $55,000. This suit will test the constitutionality of the ordinance whereby parties arrested as suspected felons are committed to the workhouse in default of bail.

The State Canals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, April 27.

Owing to the damage done on the Eastern division of the canals by the recent inundation, the Canal Commissioners resolved to-day to postpone the opening of navigation on said division until the 10th of May.

Movements of Colonel Forney and Party.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, April 27.

Colonel JOHN W. FORNEY and party arrived in this city this afternoon, and stopped at the Purcell House. They leave at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning for Charleston.

Fraudulent Lottery Dealer Punished.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 27.

In the case of The State *vs.* CHARLES N. SCOTT, for sending bogus lottery drawings by telegraph, the defendant was found guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, April 27.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks of this city:

Capital	$41,600,000
Loans	98,971,718
Specie	617,438
Legal-tender notes	12,881,827
Due from other banks	14,258,289
Due to other banks	12,808,237
Deposits	38,302,308
Circulation	25,219,781

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BANGOR, Me., April 27.—A building owned by MICHAEL SCHWARTZ, and occupied as joiner shops by WHARFF & MANSER and PATTEN & GOODWIN, and by E. S. GORHAM as a paint shop, was destroyed by fire this morning. An adjoining building was considerably damaged. The loss was about $8,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27.—The Springfield and Long Meadow Railroad Company organized in this city to-day with the following officers: WILLS PHELPS, President; D. L. HARRIS, Clerk, and J. D. BREWER, Treasurer. This road will give this city direct connection with New-London, Conn., and tidewater.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 27.—The depot of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad Company, at Southampton, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday, which originated from sparks from an engine.

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sprague Involved in More Trouble—Conclusion of His Published Speech—Cuban Matters.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 27.

Senator SPRAGUE out of the ABBOTT difficulty is only out of the frying-pan into the fire. Now comes the fierce Captain GODDARD, from the soil of SPRAGUE's own plantation, and calls him all manner of names, ever so much worse than SPRAGUE called NYE and ABBOTT, and in no Pickwickian sense either. The GODDARD letter, notwithstanding its horrible taste, is the topic of comment here to-night, and everybody is wondering whether SPRAGUE hasn't at last found a puppy whose growl and teeth may not turn out to be those of a mastiff. Senator SPRAGUE finished this morning the publication of his letters in the *Globe*. They fill two pages of the paper, and number one hundred and eighty-five. Mr. SPRAGUE also prints about half a column of remarks as the close of his speech. He says:

"I would preserve all of good we have. Men of the North bring to your recollection that the men of the South are more native Americans than you are. Men of the South remember that the enterprise, skill and endurance of the men of the North are essential to the strength of the nation. All timid people may be assured that my cardinal principle is to produce radical results by conservative means. I am relieved from the great anxieties that have oppressed me because I now have the people of the United States to share those anxieties with me. For the past few weeks I have been but revising my studies and investigations. The letters I have read show that I may be safely followed in the completion of the great work set before us."

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The secret movements of the present Cuban revolutionists were known to prominent politicians in this country long before the Spanish authorities became aware of the fact that a revolutionary society was in existence in the island, or before actual hostilities were commenced in November, 1867. Two prominent Cubans visited this city about the time that Congress assembled in that year. They soon made the acquaintance of some of the leading members of the House Military Committee, and one night early in the following December they met, by engagement, Generals BUTLER and GARFIELD, Senators MORTON and NYE, and two or three other Congressmen. Neither of the two foreigners spoke English, but they made themselves understood by means of an interpreter. After the ceremonies of introduction had taken place, one of the Cuban gentlemen made a long address to the half-dozen Congressmen, not one word of which was understood by them, but which was subsequently translated by the interpreter. It was to the effect that a revolutionary society had existed in the island of Cuba for a long time, and was then almost ready to strike for independence, the idea of the patriot conspirators being to sever all connection with Spain. It was further stated that the society had its ramifications in the United States; that proclamations were in type, and that the first blow would be struck on the following 22d of February, the anniversary of WASHINGTON's birthday. The object of these delegates of the Cuban revolutionary society was to ascertain what moral or material support they might look for from the United States. It was also stated that a leading American General was to assume command on the outbreak of hostilities. General BUTLER, in response to the address of the Cuban emissary, made a long speech in which he promised his assistance in Congress to any scheme looking to the support of the insurgents. Nearly all the other gentlemen made like declarations, in a strain of fervid eloquence. The revolution did not break out in February, as expected. It will be remembered that precisely about that time the Spanish authorities seized a large quantity of ammunition and documents which disclosed the plans of the conspirators and disarranged their operations for some months.

THE TAX ON BROKERS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is understood, has reached a decision in the case of the tax on brokers' capital, which was brought up by Assessor WEBSTER. Although the details have not transpired, it is safe to assume that the questions involved, to wit, what constitutes a banker, whether capital borrowed or not is liable to tax, and whether deposits with brokers by their customers are liable to tax, are all decided in favor of the Government, and that the tax will be enforced until the Courts decide it to be illegal.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY returned to New-York this morning, having missed the train last night. He was compelled, much to the regret of the Secretary of the Interior, to decline the appointment of Commissioner of the Pacific Railroad on account of previous literary engagements, he being about to write a book on political economy. General COMSTOCK, of the Engineers, formerly on the staff of General GRANT; General WINSLOW, of Iowa, a leading railroad constructor, and General G. K. WARREN, also of the Engineers, and a member of the present Board, are named as members of the new Commission.

POSTMASTER FOR NEW-YORK APPOINTED.

The President this morning ordered the appointment of General PATRICK H. JONES to be Postmaster at New-York City, *vice* JAMES KELLY, whose commission has expired. This was quite a surprise to many people, and contrary to general expectation, which was that Mr. KELLY would be retained. His indorsement was very strong, and Governor FISH was his warm friend. But the fact that he has held the office so long, and that he strayed off after strange political gods in 1866, probably weighed heavily against him. General JONES, who succeeds him, is well known to the citizens of New-York City and State, and was warmly recommended by Senator FENTON and Mr. GREELEY for the Marshalship, which fact, probably, had something to do with his present appointment.

PRINTING THE LAWS.

The Congressional edition of the laws passed during the first session of the Forty-first Congress, to which will be added those enacted during the first session of the Forty-first Congress, will be complete at the Government Printing Office next week. This edition is a public document for distribution by Senators and Representatives.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH.

General HOWARD is continuing the educational work at the South, commenced by him while he was at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau. The recent reports of the different State Superintendents all show a desire on the part of the whites to have the colored children educated except in Texas, where the prejudices prevail to such an extent that over twenty schools have been closed thus far this Spring. To obtain funds to reopen these schools General HOWARD proposes to visit Hartford this week, and during the latter part of next week he will visit Albany for the same purpose.

TRANSPORTATION OF MAILS.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has ordered inquiries to be instituted into the transportation of mails at the far West. It is a well-known fact in some of the Territories, that on long and remote routes where service is difficult it is often omitted altogether for weeks, if not months, and yet the contractors get full pay from the Department. They also frequently refuse to transport bulky mail matter, and manifest little concern about the safety of mails generally.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. M. ASHLEY, the new Governor of Montana, will leave here in a few days to assume the duties of his office. Mr. EDWARD THORNTON, the British Minister, has rented a residence in New-England for the coming Summer months.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 27.

THE DEPARTMENTS—REMOVALS.

No appointments were made to-day in the Departments. It is said a large number of clerks will be removed the last day of this month.

WRECKS AT LISBON.

The United States Consul at Lisbon has reported to the Department of State the stranding on the beach of that harbor of the American ship *North America*, of New-York. The cargo was discharged for the purpose of making the necessary repairs. The United States Consul at Lisbon has reported to the Department of State that on the 12th of March the schooner *Ann E. Carl* came into that harbor with Captain JOSEPH QUALY, eleven men and the stewardess of the American ship *Harpswell*, which had foundered at sea on her voyage from Havre to New-York.

VISITORS TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

The ante-room of the Executive Mansion continues daily to be crowded with visitors, male and female. They are generally successful in seeing the President, as he gives to them the time when he is not engaged in the transaction of public business. The Executive office is closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mrs. GRANT's reception to-day was attended by many ladies and gentlemen, both strangers and citizens.

WOMAN'S CLAIM TO THE BALLOT.

Notwithstanding the refusal on Saturday to register women as a preliminary to voting, another delegation of women yesterday appeared at the registering place, in the Third Ward, and asked that their names be placed on the list. The Board will consider the applications.

DEATH CASUALTY.

A colored laborer, recently appointed in the Treasury Department, fell dead while engaged in his occupation.

NAVAL.

Captain James F. Armstrong has been ordered to New-Orleans in charge of the iron-clads at that station.

Captain William A. Parker has been ordered to report by letter to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Light-house Keeper of the Eighth Light-house District, *vice* Lieutenant-Commander Hawley, who has been detached and ordered to the ship *Potomac*.

Commander John G. Walker has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the command of the *Sabine*.

Lieutenant-Commander John R. Bartlett has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Sabine*.

Naval Constructor Samuel M. Rock has been detached from the Philadelphia, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

The following naval officers and civilians will constitute the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy, to report on the 20th of May next: Rear-Admiral Paulding, the President; Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, Captain E. G. Parrott, Surgeons William Maxwell Wood, Hon. J. R. Hawley, Hon. H. H. Wadsworth, Dr. E. D. Kittoe, George H. Stuart, Esq., and Judge Humphrey.

Surgeon George H. Maulsby has been appointed President, and Surgeons Edward Shippen and James S. Knight members of the Board to examine the physical condition of the graduating class of midshipmen on the 20th May.

The Rage For Office—A Talk With Senator Trumbull.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 21.

I was speaking to the distinguished Senator from Illinois, one day of this week, upon the moral effect of upsetting all the desks of office every four years.

"We shall be broken up," said Senator TRUMBULL, "unless some administration will set the example, or some legislation will compel it, of making the price of office good behavior only. The scenes and the scramble of the last month have been disgraceful, as you know. But you do not probably know the effect of this periodical rotation upon Congress. For example, I want the Secretary of the Treasury to give my man an office. I go up to the Department and wait there for an audience, long or short, as the case may be. The Secretary speaks encouragingly. Next day I go up again, and he is not quite so sanguine. It is by this steady persistence that offices are obtained here. Not merit, nor recommendation, nor impulse, but ding-donging obtains the offices. Well, the Secretary has a financial policy, perhaps. How can I, as a Senator, speak independently of his policy while my man is in a state of suspense. Thus, the executive part of the Government paralyzes in a great degree the legislator's independence. We must reform this altogether, or the political state of the country will be degraded beyond recovery."

I asked the Senator if he was kept very busily employed in legislative business.

"Yes," he answered; "the duties of a Senator are extremely onerous. We used to adjourn from Thursday until Monday and get through all business promptly enough. Then the better social enjoyments were available to us, and we had leisure for reading, conversation and thought. So manifold have the functions of the central Government become that all our time is occupied now. Thousands of things which were formerly disposed of in the States or in the Executive Department, come up to Congress now. By Saturday night I am very weary."

Senator TRUMBULL will remain in Washington until the middle of May, then proceed to New-York City, and reach Illinois by the 1st of June.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Pastoral Letter of Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia—Bull of Pope Pius IX.

James Frederic, by the Grace of God and the favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Philadelphia—To the faithful of the Diocese of Philadelphia, health and benediction:

REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN, AND DEARLY BELOVED CHILDREN IN CHRIST: One of the most important events in the history of the Church is the convocation of a General Council. Since its first establishment, only eighteen such Councils have been held; the last of them, the venerable Council of Trent, 300 years ago. This shows conclusively that such Councils, however useful they may be, are not nevertheless necessary for the government of the Church. The power conferred on St. Peter and his successors, the Bishops of Rome, is amply sufficient for this purpose. From this we infer that so extraordinary an event as the convoking of a General Council should arrest the attention of all, and should receive from the minds of all a most earnest and respectful consideration. It indicates that the sacred interests of religion and of the Church are imperiled, and that its relations with the secular power have become so complicated and threatening as to make it expedient to call in the weight, authority and influence of the whole Episcopate to restore them to their normal condition. It indicates further, that the great truths of Revelation have been more or less obscured in the minds of many of its children; that the war of the world to unsettle the foundations of truth and religion, or even to blot out the vestiges of their sacred principles, is being waged with a virulence and malice which cannot be successfully resisted by ordinary means. It shows that the flood gates of immorality have been so widely opened, by the violation of the sacred relations of marriage, through iniquitous Divorce laws, by the disregard of human life, as evinced in the fearfully destructive wars of our day; in frightful murders and frequent suicides, and in the trampling under foot of the holy instincts of paternal and maternal love; in the startling frequency of the slaughter of helpless infants, both before and after birth, as to require the assembled wisdom and influence of the whole of Christendom to give effect to the divinely revealed and natural precepts of morality. Add to these sad circumstances the false and pernicious theories afloat with regard to education—godless colleges—godless schools—the most dangerous and indelicate mingling of the sexes, with imminent peril to the morals of both—the pagan doctrines so widely received on the relations of the governors and the governed, and so destructive to true liberty, the disposition manifested everywhere to settle difficulties, not by an appeal to principle and reason, but by resort to arms and force. Under these circumstances, we deem it an imperative duty to publish in an authentic form, for your information, the Bull of His Holiness, convoking the Council, and to invite in an especial manner your attention to it.

Litteræ Apostolicæ of His Holiness Pope Pius IX. By which the Ecumenical Council is proclaimed, to be held at Rome, and to begin on the day sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mother of God, in the year 1869.

PIUS, BISHOP, SERVANT OF THE SERVANTS OF GOD, IN PERPETUAL REMEMBRANCE: The Only Begotten Son of the Father, because of the exceeding charity wherewith He has loved us, in order that in the fullness of time He might deliver the whole human race from the yoke of sin, from slavery to the devil, and from the darkness of error, with which, through the fault of our first parent, it had long been miserably oppressed, coming down from His heavenly throne, and without parting from His Father's glory, being clothed in human nature from the Immaculate and Most Holy Virgin Mary, manifested a doctrine and a rule of life brought down from Heaven, gave witness to the same by so many admirable works, and delivered Himself up for us an oblation and victim unto God in the odor of sweetness. And before, having conquered death, He ascended triumphant into heaven to sit at the right hand of the Father, He sent the Apostles into the whole world to preach the Gospel to every creature; and He gave them the power of ruling the Church which had been acquired and established by His blood, which is the pillar and support of the truth, and which, enriched with heavenly treasures, shows to all nations the safe way of salvation and the light of true doctrine, and, like to a ship, is so borne upon the waves of this present time as, while the world perishes, to preserve unhurt all whom she receives. But in order that the government of that same Church should always proceed rightly and in order, and that the whole Christian people should ever stand firm in one faith, doctrine, charity and communion, He both promised that He would Himself be present with her, even to the consummation of the world, and chose one out of all, Peter, whom He appointed Prince of the Apostles and his Vicar here on earth, and head, foundation and centre of the Church; that both in the grade of rank and honor, and in the amplitude of chief and most full authority, power and jurisdiction, he should feed the lambs and the sheep, strengthen his brethren, and rule the whole Church, and should be the keeper of the gate of Heaven and the arbiter of things to be bound and loosed, so that the determination of his judgment should abide hereafter even in Heaven. And because the unity and integrity of the Church, and the government thereof, as established by the same Christ, are forever to remain unchanged; therefore in the Roman Pontiffs, successors of Peter, who are placed in this same Roman Chair of Peter, the very same supreme power, jurisdiction and primacy possessed by Peter over the whole Church, most fully continues and is in force. Therefore, the Roman Pontiffs, exercising the power and care of feeding the Lord's flock divinely intrusted to them by Christ himself our Lord in the person of Blessed Peter, have never ceased to endure all labor, to devise all counsels, in order that from the rising to the setting of the sun all peoples and races and nations might acknowledge the teaching of the Gospel, and, walking in the paths of truth and justice, might attain eternal life. And known unto all is the unwearied care wherewith the Roman Pontiffs have labored to defend the deposit of faith, the discipline of the clergy, and their education in sanctity and learning, and also the holiness and dignity of marriage; the care wherewith they have endeavored to promote daily more and more the Christian education of the youth of both sexes, to cherish the religion, piety and good morals of the people—to defend justice, and to consult for the tranquility, order, prosperity and interests of civil society itself. Nor have the Pontiffs omitted, when they thought it seasonable, especially in times of very grave disturbance, and of calamity to our holy religion and to civil society, to convoke General Councils; that comparing counsels and uniting strength with the Bishops of the whole Catholic world, whom the Holy Ghost has appointed to rule the Church of God, they might wisely and prudently establish whatsoever might conduce to define especially the dogmas of faith, to put to flight advancing errors, to defend, illustrate and develop Catholic doctrine, to preserve and reform ecclesiastical discipline, and to correct the corrupt morals of the people. Now, it is well known and manifest to all, by how fearful a tempest the Church is at this time shaken, and what and how great are the evils with which civil society itself is afflicted. By the bitter enemies of God and men, the Catholic Church and her saving doctrine and venerable power, and the supreme authority of this Holy See, have been assailed and trodden under foot; all sacred things have been despised; ecclesiastical possessions have been plundered, and most excellent men devoted to the divine ministry, and most remarkable for their Catholic spirit, have been in every way harassed; religious communities have been destroyed; impious books of every kind, pestilential journals, and most pernicious sects of many forms have been on every side spread abroad; and the education of unhappy youth has been almost everywhere taken away from the clergy, and what is worse, in no few places, committed to the teachers of iniquity and error. Hence to our own extreme grief and that of all good men, and with the loss of souls that can never be enough deplored, impiety has been so propagated, together with corruption of morals, unbridled license, and the contagion of all kinds of depraved opinions, of all vices and crimes, and violation of divine and human laws, that not only our most holy religion, but human society itself, is miserably disturbed and afflicted. Amidst so great a mass therefore of calamities wherewith our heart is overwhelmed, the supreme pastoral ministry divinely intrusted to us, requires that we more and more put forth our strength to repair the ruins of the Church, to procure the salvation of the whole flock of our Lord, to repress the deadly attacks and endeavors of those who labor to overthrow from the foundation both civil society, and, if it were possible, the Church herself. We indeed, by God's help, from the very commencement of our supreme pontificate, have never ceased, according to the duty of our most weighty office, to raise our voice in many Consistorial Allocutions and Apostolic letters; and unflinchingly to defend with all zeal the cause of God and of His Holy Church, intrusted to us by Christ the Lord; to defend the rights of this Apostolic See, and of justice and truth; to detect the treacheries of enemies; to condemn their errors and false doctrines; to proscribe the sects of impiety, and to watch over and provide for the salvation of the Lord's whole flock. But treading in the footsteps of our illustrious predecessors, we have, therefore, thought it opportune to collect into a General Council (as we had long wished) all our venerable brethren, the bishops of the whole Catholic world, who have been called to a share of our solicitude. These venerable brethren indeed, inflamed as they are with singular love toward the Catholic Church, distinguished for eminent piety and observance toward us and this Apostolic See, anxious for the salvation of souls, excelling in wisdom, knowledge and learning, and together with ourselves grievously afflicted at the most sad condition both of sacred and of civil affairs, have nothing nearer at heart than to communicate to us, and to combine their counsels and apply salutary remedies to so many calamities. For in this Ecumenical Council all those things are to be most accurately weighed and determined, which particularly in these painful times especially regard the greater glory of God, the integrity of the faith, the beauty of divine worship, the eternal salvation of men, the discipline as well as the salutary and solid instructions of the clergy, secular and regular; the observance of ecclesiastical laws; the reformation of morals; the Christian education of youth, and the common peace and concord of all. Every effort also must be made that, by God's good help, all evils may be removed from the Church and from civil society; that unhappy wanderers may be brought back into the straight path of truth, justice and salvation; that its salutary doctrine may receive fresh life over all the earth, and increase daily in extent and power; and that thus piety, honor, probity, charity, and all Christian virtues may abound and flourish, to the great benefit of human society. For no one can deny that the power of the Catholic Church, and of her doctrine, not only regards men's eternal salvation, but also benefits the temporal welfare of the people, and that it promotes their true prosperity, order and tranquillity, and also the progress and solidity of human sciences, as the annals of sacred and profane history clearly show by conspicuous facts, and constantly and evidently prove. And since Christ our Lord wonderfully refreshes, recreates and consoles us by those words, "where two or three are gathered together in My name, there am I in the midst of them," therefore we cannot doubt but that in this Council, He will vouchsafe to be at hand in the abundance of His Divine Grace, in order that we may be able to determine all those things which appertain in any way to the greater advantage of His Church. Having, therefore, in the humility of our heart, poured forth, night and day, most fervent prayers to God the Father of light, we have judged that this Council should by all means be assembled. Wherefore, relying and resting on the authority of Almighty God Himself, Father Son and Holy Ghost, and of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, which we also exercise on earth, with the counsel and assent of our venerable brethren, the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, by these letters we proclaim, announce, convoke and appoint a sacred Ecumenical and General Council, to be held in this Holy City of Rome, in the coming year, 1869, in the Vatican Basilica, to be begun on the 8th day of the month of December, sacred to the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, Mother of God; to be continued, and by the help of God to be completed and finished for His glory and for the salvation of the whole Christian people. And we therefore will and command that, from every place, all our venerable brethren, the patriarchs, Archbishops and Bishops, our beloved sons the abbots, and all others to whom by right or by privilege power has been granted of sitting in General Councils and declaring their opinions therein, shall come to this Ecumenical Council proclaimed by us; requiring, exhorting, admonishing, and none the less enjoining and strictly commanding them, by force of the oath which they have taken to us and to this Holy See, and in virtue of holy obedience, and under the penalties ordinarily enacted and proposed by law or custom in the celebration of Councils against those who do not come, that they may be altogether bound to be present and to take part in this sacred Council, unless they happen to be detained by just impediment, which, nevertheless, they will be obliged to prove to the Synod through their legitimate proctors. And we are borne up by the hope that God, in whose hands are the hearts of men, propitiously granting our petitions, will, by His unspeakable mercy and grace, bring it to pass that all the supreme princes of all nations, and especially Catholic rulers, knowing daily more and more that the greatest blessings redound to human society from the Catholic Church, and that she is the firmest foundation of empires and kingdoms, not only will throw no impediment in the way of our venerable brethren the Bishops, and others above named coming to this Council, but will even willingly favor and help them, and will, as becomes Catholic princes, most studiously cooperate in all those things which may tend to the greater glory of God and the good of the said Council. But in order that these, our letters, and all that is contained therein, may come to the knowledge of all whom they concern, and that no one may pretend ignorance of them, since perhaps not all to whom they ought to be nominally made known can be safely reached, we will and command that they shall be publicly read in a loud voice, by the apparitors of our Court, or by some public notaries, in the Lateran, Vatican, and Liberian Patriarchal Basilicas, at a time when the multitude of people is wont to come together to hear Mass; and that after the reading of the letters they shall be affixed to the doors of the said churches, to the gates of the Apostolic Chancery, in the accustomed place in the Campus Floræ, and in other usual places; that there, in order that they may be read and known by all, they shall for some time be left exposed; and that, when they shall have been removed, copies of them shall in the same places remain affixed. For, by the aforesaid reading, publication and affixing, we will that all and whomsoever those our letters concern shall, after the space of two months from the publication and affixing of the same, be obliged and bound in the same way as if the letter had been read in their presence. Also we command and decree that to copies taken by public notaries or signed by them, and stamped with the seal of any person of ecclesiastical dignity, certain and undoubted faith be given. Let no one, therefore, infringe this document of our indiction, announcement, convocation, statute, decree, command, precept and exhortation, or with rash attempt oppose it. But if any one shall attempt to do so, let him know that he will incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the holy apostles Peter and Paul.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, in the year 1868 of our Lord's Incarnation, on the third day before the calends of July, in the 23d year of our Pontificate.

✝I, PIUS, Bishop of the Catholic Church.

The Holy Father has issued a second Bull, addressed to those who are unfortunately separated from the Church by schism, urging them to return to the bosom of its unity; and a third, addressed to the numerous sects, who, bearing the Christian name, but repudiating the authority of the Church, are blessed with only partial and fragmentary portions of divine revelation, inviting them to submit themselves to Her authority, and to receive and profess the Faith in all its integrity as contained in Her divine and infallible teachings.

We desire to recommend to your frequent prayers all these intentions of His Holiness.

We would suggest to the reverend clergy, the propriety of offering, at least once a month, the votive mass, "De Spiritu Sancto," and to them, and all the faithful, the daily recitation of an "Our Father and a Hail Mary," for the same intentions.

That the Council, and those who are preparing matter for its deliberation, may enjoy the favor of the prayers and the special patronage of the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin Mary, we would suggest further, that in the devotions for the month of May, some special prayer or devotion be introduced; and we prescribe for recitation in all the masses offered up in that month, where the Rubric permits it, the first prayer among "Orationes Diversæ" at the end of the missal: "Concede, quæsumus * * * ut intercessio."

We invoke on you, reverend brethren and dearly-beloved children in Christ, the benediction of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, the patronage of the Immaculate Virgin Mary, and the powerful protection of the most holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul.

"And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in Christ Jesus."—Philip, chap. iv., v. 7.

CATHEDRAL, Low Sunday, 1869.

✝JAMES FREDERIC,
Bishop of Philadelphia.

AUG. J. McCONOMY, Secretary.

The Provincial Council of the Roman Catholic Church in Baltimore.

From the Baltimore Gazette, April 27.

The tenth Provincial Council of Baltimore assembled at the Archepiscopal residence yesterday morning at 9 o'clock for the transaction of business. The proceedings are conducted by the Bishops and their theologians in the Latin language, and will not be made public until it has been forwarded to Rome and receive the approval of the Pope. Each Bishop and two Theologians compose a Committee, who prepare reports for the consideration of the Council, and submit them at the afternoon sessions in the Cathedral, at 4:30 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of the present week, at which both Bishops and Theologians attend. The reports thus presented are then discussed and adopted, or rejected.

The vast Cathedral was thronged last evening to hear a sermon by Right Rev. Bishop WOOD, of Philadelphia, who delivered a powerful and eloquent discourse on the infallibility of the Romish Church, which was followed by the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Right Rev. Bishop McGILL, of Richmond, officiating. There were present during the services the Most Rev. Archbishop SPALDING and a number of the Bishops under his province. Services will be held in the Cathedral each evening during the week, and on Thursday a solemn Pontifical Mass will be sung for the repose of the souls of Prelates who have died since the last Provincial Council of Baltimore.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

A Republican View of the Independent Movement—The Conservative Convention.

From the Richmond State Journal, April 26.

As we have said on a former occasion we repeat—it makes no difference who or what the man may have been, Republican or Democrat, once he accepts the nomination of the Conservative or Secession Party of Virginia, he is bound to enforce its policy. The man is nothing. It is the party by which he is selected that will control his action and dictate his course. And if WALKER should be elected—and we do not anticipate any such misfortune—he will be forced to carry out the policy of the party, which, is proscriptive of everything but "Virginia gentlemen," and opposed to the Republican Party and Congress.

The greatest calamity that could befall Virginia at this time would be the election of a Conservative Governor, Legislature and representation in Congress. The manner in which the Constitution is voted upon and adopted is a matter of secondary importance. The prospects and welfare of the State depend entirely upon the political party that shall have control of its destinies for the next four years. If the Conservatives gain the day, and restore the old secessionists to power, neither Congress nor the President will feel justified in truning the State over to their keeping; nor will either immigration or capital run the risk of seeking homes and investment in a State controlled by men who may at any moment plunge society into a state of anarchy by again raising the standard of rebellion, as they threatened to do scarcely eight months ago in case of the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. To give confidence abroad, the State must be reconstructed under loyal auspices. The questions that have kept society agitated and in a restless condition during the past four years must be forever settled at the coming election, and quiet restored by securing equal rights and equal protection to every citizen. This can only be done by the adoption of the Constitution and the election of Governor WELLS—by the complete triumph of the Republican party.

Labor and capital ought to go hand in hand, and shoulder to shoulder, for their interests are identical; but capital haughtily scorns the aid of the humble hewer of wood and drawer of water, seeks to degrade and subjugate him, and has thus placed a wide gulf between itself and the poor man. It would make him a mere machine, and use the legislation of the State for his depression; and if he would retain his manhood, he must jealously guard his liberties with his ballot. WALKER and the Conservative party seek to debase labor, and to enslave the laborer to the capitalist. WELLS and the Republican Party believe the interests of the two are identical, and would secure equal rights to both. Each is necessary to the prosperity of the State, and must be protected, fostered and encouraged. The Walker men seek to array one class against another—the rich against the poor, while the Wells party desire to amalgamate the interests of all for the good of society. The first hold that "the few must govern while the many toil," the latter that all are entitled to an equal voice in the Government.

ANOTHER RAILROAD WAR.

The Newark and Paterson Railroad—Seizure of Dock Property in Newark.

From the Newark Advertiser, April 27.

The interesting question concerning the means by which the Newark and Paterson Railroad Company were to obtain an entrance into this city had been, it was supposed, quietly settled; and for over a fortnight a small force of workmen had been busily engaged in building this section, concerning which there was so much inquiry and curiosity. This track runs along the bank of the Passaic, under the high bluff at the foot of the cemetery. The piles are driven into the shore between the high and low water mark, the Company claiming the right of way to so much of the water front by the provisions of the Riparian law. To this claim, however, the holders of property south of the cemetery objected, alleging that they had purchased the front as far as low-water mark, and contending that the Riparian law related only to the shores adjacent to New-York Bay and the Kill Von Kull.

Last week they sued for an injunction, by which the progress of the Company might be arrested. On Saturday a decision was rendered by Chancellor ZABRISKIE in favor of the Company. Yesterday morning, Alderman FREDERICK STEVENS, who owns a valuable plot of ground lying south of the cemetery, and extending for 300 feet along the bank of the river, commenced the erection of a dock along his front, driving for this purpose a row of piles the entire length, and employing a large force of workmen in terracing the bank and filling in the dock. Last night the Company proceeded as far as the northern extremity of this dock; but to build further they found it necessary to destroy Mr. STEVENS' dockage. In order to be prepared for any emergency, an extra force of men was brought down at an early hour this morning from Franklin, and posted on the bluff overlooking the work.

At 10 o'clock affairs became exciting. A schooner was towed up the river, and in this the workmen, fifty in number, were stowed away. The *White Fawn* glided hither and thither about the long line of dockage, bearing on board Colonel PRUYN, the engineer of the road, and the contractor, R. B. CATHERWOOD, Esq. At 11 o'clock several boat-loads of laborers swarmed over the sides of the schooner and were transferred to the pile-driver, near the line of contention. The *White Fawn* dropped down to the extremity of Mr. STEVENS' dock. To the corner pile a hawser was attached and a full head of steam being let on the little tug darted off, tightening the rope and straining away at the pile. A small boat in which were two men, one pulling at the oars and the other holding an ax, put off from the shore as if to cut the rope. A boat filled with railroad men put out immediately afterward and the first withdrew.

Mr. STEVENS then, from the bank, protested against the trespass upon and the destruction of his property. The only reply was a more vigorous puffing on the part of the tug, a sudden giving way, and the pile darted out into the stream. It was set adrift, and the boat rounded to and steadily continued the work of extraction until the dock was entirely removed. The excitement soon died away, and hardly a shadow remained of the late exciting scene. No further difficulty is anticipated, unless it may come through legal complications arising from the determination of the property owners to contest the case to the last.

A Congressman Not Inclined to Seek a Re-election.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, April 24.

We learn from Washington that since General PAINE has been placed at the head of the Committee on Elections, he has been so overwhelmed with business that he has not had time to answer the numerous letters of his constituents, and his faithful attendance on public duties has so impaired his health that he will be compelled to retire from Congress at the expiration of his present term. He writes to us as follows:

If this business of "going to Congress" had ever been attractive to me, my observation and experience during the last ninety days would have very effectually dispelled the illusion. I will work zealously and faithfully two years more, as a "servant," and then I propose to resume the dignity of a "sovereign," and "stay at home." I shall not be a candidate for reelection. Most truly yours, H. E. PAINE.

Protection of Naturalized Citizens.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 26.

The State Department is understood to be preparing a letter which has some bearing on Cuban affairs. It is based on the application for protection made by certain persons now in Cuba, who were at one time resident in this country and have taken out American naturalization papers. The Department holds that the Government is bound to protect every *bona fide* citizen wherever he may be, but says, in substance, that it cannot regard as citizens those foreign by birth, who, after naturalization, have left the United States with the intention of not returning, and thereafter have put themselves under the laws of other countries. This letter is believed to be in accordance with the opinions expressed in Congress during the citizenship debate of last summer.

The Strike in the Potteries in Trenton.

From the Newark Courier, April 27.

On Monday eight of the potteries in the vicinity of Trenton closed for want of hands to continue operations. Some six weeks ago the operatives refused to work in consequence of the boss potters desiring to reduce their wages. Several attempts have been made to effect a compromise between the contending parties, but the employés remained inexorable, anticipating the employers would back down, which they have been saved from doing through the generosity of various Trades Unions throughout the country. Since the strike commenced the greater number of the strikers have left the city and sought work elsewhere; so that should the bosses concede to the demand of the operatives, they will still be greatly discommoded for a sufficiency of hands.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Inspector John Hecker's Views of the Defects of the Present Educational System—Proposed Remedies.

Mr. JOHN HECKER, who, for several years past, has been one of the Inspectors of the Public Schools of this City, is preparing for publication a pamphlet, in which he will present some of the defects of the present public school system, as observed by him in his official visitations.

Mr. HECKER's views of the matter are substantially as follows:

First—In the public schools of New-York there is no intelligent system of common school study. There is no system by which the grades of the school may be designated from the lowest class of the primary to the highest class of the grammar school and of the New-York City College. There are what are called grades, as there must of necessity be in the pursuit of study, from lower to higher conditions. But there is no sign of system in this relation. The classes of all the grades are different in some schools from what they are in others. The Superintendents in their late examinations marked the schools in their numerical order, and measured the value of the instruction received by the pupils in their comparative relations. But this mere distant reaching forward to the order that a fixed system would determine is now abolished by the Board of Education. Liberty is allowed the Principals of the schools in the establishment of such grades as they approve, and in conforming the studies to the grades, and regulating the course of study in them. Considering the peculiarities of the teachers in their variety in connection with the grades of proficiency, it would be difficult to find two classes of the same grade in all the schools of any district that are in all respects alike. In reply to this it may be said that the various peculiarities of the teachers produce the various conditions of the classes, and that these peculiarities cannot be overruled. There are no conditions that should be allowed to control a public school system. The system should absorb or control all the conditions that arise under it. A system of education must have its course of study. With it no peculiarities or conditions should be allowed to interfere. The course of study of a system of education should be the same in all the schools. Grades and classes, and divisions and sub-divisions should all be ordered in conformity with the system. Peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of teachers and others should all be regulated in conformity with it.

The absence of system is observable from the opening to the closing of each school, and in the opening and closing of each school. In some of the schools the Scriptures are read in their opening exercises, in others they are not. In some of the schools the Lord's Prayer is used, in others it is not. In some of the schools sacred music is performed in the opening exercises, in others such pieces as "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines" are sung. In some of the schools the opening exercises are regulated by the motions of the teacher, which motions are of very extended variety, and some of them very angular and awkward; in other schools the word of command is used, the tones of which are quite as various, and as variously angular and awkward as the motions of others. These peculiarities of motion and voice are multiplied by the exercises of the class-rooms.

Second—There is the lack of uniformity in the use of text-books. The teachers are allowed their liberty in the selection of the books they use. Of course, the variety of text presented to the mind of the schools, is admitted to the extent of judgment, taste, &c., prevailing in the persons by whom it is selected. In extenuation of this lack of uniformity, it is said that the text of some of the books can be used the more profitably by teachers as they accord with their judgments, tastes, &c. The extenuation can only be applied to the irregularities allowed in the absence of a uniform system. Conformity with the course of study requires uniformity of text, and uniformity in the use of text.

Third—The teaching element of the schools is as utterly untrained for its pursuit as it is various in its peculiarities. Nor is there any rule whatever for the application of the teaching element. Teachers are selected from the number of persons who prepare themselves, apply for positions in the schools, and who pass through a process of examination as a test of proficiency in the possession of a certain amount of school learning. The learning acquired upon the plan pursued may or may not be rendered active in use, according as the person selected as the teacher has or has not the ability necessary for the use of the knowledge acquired. Admitting the possession of the requisite knowledge, the use of such knowledge by the teacher, unless in cases of exception to the rule, corresponds with the manner in which it has been received. Knowledge received in the absence of system is imparted generally without system. A visit to any of the schools will convince any mind capable of judging, that the law of mentality in this relation works its equality in both the issues. The manner of imparting corresponds with the manner of receiving. The law of mentality works in this relation in its detriment rather than in its success. This is on account of the teacher whose labor, if she were properly instructed, accords with the principles of true science. The teachers generally are selected from among persons who have been pupils of the schools. They have acquired all the irregularities and regularities of the classes through which they have passed, and as teachers proceed to perpetuate these irregularities and regularities through the generation that is in its progress of study. In this regard it may be said of almost all peculiarities that they are irregularities and angularities. The mind of any intelligent person is sufficient for at least a partially proper judgment upon the propriety of perpetuating peculiarities in a system of school instruction. In regard to the matter of training the teachers, its necessity is universally admitted, but the necessity is not universally satisfied. And as to the training, when is it to be done? There is no institution in this country, nor in the world, that is prepared for the training of the teacher in the several departments of science in which the trained ability is to be applied. The only effort that has been made in New-York City for the education of teachers is the Saturday Normal School, which performs but a very small part of its needed service.

Fourth—I have observed closely the operations of the teachers in their several classes. Many of them are intelligent, in the extent admitted by their mental and temperamental organizations, according to the plans upon which their intelligence is developed. In some cases they are sharp, quick, mentally-temperamentally-physically active; but in their instructions, and the manner in which they are applied and communicated, they show that they are as utterly deficient in the knowledge of the laws of mental and temperamental communication and interchange as the very walls by which they are surrounded.

Fifth—As a class, as far as observed in one district, school teachers read and study perhaps less than any other class of the community. Those who ought to read and study most are least given to these to them essential pursuits.

The most prolific sources of supply for the public schools are the tenement houses of the City. These houses are a necessity owing to the great number of emigrants from foreign countries who reside therein. There is not in the working of the schools the appearance of an effective agency by which the detrimental influence of the tenement-house system may be counteracted. Swarms of children pour out of their insufficient homes and pursue their way to the schools, who are in a condition of morals far below those of many of the lower forms of heathenism. The City is responsible in its government for the proper healthful care and provision of the means of exercise, as well as the education of these children, and the City must pay either for their education and refinement or for their support and punishment. What may be properly expended in the public schools may be added from the prisons and almshouse. What is needed is a grade of infant schools in which the children may be taken as low as four years of age. They are to be kept clean and comfortable, and afforded sufficient school and play ground accommodations. The first lesson to be taught in these schools is cleanliness and respectability. Morality and religion begun with these features they should be introduced upon the very threshold of life. The best and most fitting teaching element should be secured for these institutions, both in management and instruction. They will afford the means of training for young teachers where they may be taught how to teach in the development of mental power according to the laws of mind, and of the temperaments in their proper control.

It is Mr. HECKER's purpose to establish an institution of this kind in Rutgers-st., where he has property worth $250,000, which he purposes to dedicate to the object. In doing this Mr. HECKER hopes for the assistance of the Legislature, and also of individual sympathizers. With this aid he will speedily be enabled to construct the needed building, and open it to the public.

Lecture by Mr. Du Chaillu.

The celebrated explorer in Africa, Mr. PAUL DU CHAILLU, gave, yesterday afternoon, at Steinway Hall, another of his series of entertaining lectures to children. Entire schools of both sexes were in attendance, and eager juveniles rushed toward the point of promise, both in carriages and on foot. Many, to insure seats, came long beforehand, and, as the door opened, scaled the stairs in a whirl of delight. The hall was crowded long before the lecture began, and beauties of mature growth were interspersed in abundance in the mass of faces. Upon the platform were maps, diagrams, pictures of gorillas and their skeletons, of savage negroes of tropical forests, of shields, spears, knives, poisoned arrows and tomtoms. The universal restlessness and vivacity of the audience were a sight worth contemplation. When the lecturer relieved their impatience by appearing, he was greeted by ecstatic yells, which soon changed into laughter at his lively and humorous remarks. When not forced into hilarity, they listened with breathless attention to his stories of shooting gorillas, of meeting savages who had never seen a white man, and thought he was a spirit, of venomous snakes that coiled themselves round animals and then and crushed them, of trees 300 feet high, of unbearable heat at 150 degrees, and of long voyages in canoes. He described the villages, the huts, and the food of the natives, and created much amusement by imitating their gestures and ejaculations at first sight of him. An imitation was also given of the growl and bark of a gorilla, and of a chicombobee, a monkey of a similar species, whose head was entirely destitute of hair. One of these last was tamed by the lecturer, but by stealing his dinners of monkey and crocodile meat, and drinking his brandy, proved quite unacceptable as a companion. The skeletons exhibited of both a man and a gorilla showed a remarkable similarity. The next lecture will be to-morrow, at 4 o'clock, and will be upon "The Land of Dwarfs."

BURSTING OF A CROTON MAIN.

The Fourth-avenue Main Shattered—Great Destruction of Property—Several Dwellings Submerged—Narrow Escapes from Drowning.

One of the most extraordinary accidents that has ever occurred in this City took place yesterday morning, when one of the leading Croton water mains burst and caused great destruction of property and imperiled human life before the necessary steps could be taken to check the flow of water. The details of the occurrence are as follows:

About 12 o'clock on Monday night, the Croton main in Fourth-avenue, near the corner of Fifty-ninth-street, burst with a loud report, and as the water was on full headway, a terrific stream forced its way through the earth above the main, and ran in hugh volume down the embankment into the sunken lots, where it rose rapidly, and submerged the shanties erected in the hollow formed by the elevated grading of the streets and avenues in that neighborhood. Fortunately no lives were lost by this sudden flood, though several narrow escapes occurred during the overflow.

The disaster would doubtless have resulted in considerable loss of life, had not a young man residing in one of the shanties in the hollow on the eastern side of Fourth-avenue, and between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, been just returning home when the explosion occurred. He entered the dwelling of his parents a few minutes before midnight, and as he was undressing himself preparatory to retiring for the night, he heard the sound of a muffled explosion accompanied by a rush of water. Instantly divining that the Croton water main had burst he ran out and found that the water had already reached the level of the ground floor and was rapidly rising. He immediately roused his father and mother, and succeeded in getting them safely to Lexington-avenue, with some bedding and other articles of household ware. An alarm was at the same time given the inmates of the other shanties, who were all fast asleep, and they all ran headlong from their dwellings in an agony of fear, the water having by that time formed a miniature lake around them. All of these people, numbering nearly one hundred, succeeded in escaping from their shanties, some sixteen in number, and gained a place of safety from the flood, though they were compelled to abandon the greater part of their household goods. In one of the shanties happened to be a poor woman only confined two days ago, and consequently helpless. Her husband was away, and had been for several days, being engaged at work at a distance. The young man already referred to, rapped at the door, among others, and informed her of the danger then impending, but supposing she had some one with her who could render the necessary assistance, he made no effort to save her, but proceeded on his mission of alarming the other neighbors. The unfortunate woman was completely prostrated by the prospect of sudden peril, and found herself unable to make the necessary efforts to reach a point above the flow of water, so remained in the shanty unheeded and uncared for. As the water rose rapidly in her dwelling, she made a strong and frenzied effort and succeeded in reaching the attic floor of the shanty with her new-born babe in her arms. Here she remained until the water had almost reached her, when her precarious condition was at length discovered. The men who were on the ground then improvised a raft, and with great exertion were successful in reaching her, and rescuing her from the garret-window where she had sat so long, endeavoring to make her voice heard above the rush and howl of the flood as it poured resistlessly down the embankment, and threatened to engulf her and her little one.

As soon as the Police ascertained the fact that a disaster had occurred, Sergeant WRIGHT, of the Nineteenth Precinct, accompanied by a platoon of officers, hastened to the scene and did everything in his power to save property and persons from the flood. Notice was at once sent to those in charge of the receiving reservoirs in Central Park, who at once hastened to close the floodgates leading into the main reported to be shattered, when the flow of water, of course, almost immediately ceased. The floodgates were shut about 2 A. M. yesterday morning, by which time the water had risen in the sunken lots to a height of some twenty feet, completely submerging the majority of the shanties situated in the area. The down track of the New-Haven and Harlem Railroad was also completely washed away for a distance of forty feet, the torrent of water as it issued from the fractured main having torn away the earth above and around, and formed a hole some ten or fifteen feet deep and fully twenty feet in diameter. The down train from Albany was thus prevented from reaching the City on time, and the engineer in charge was compelled to go back to One Hundredth-street and get his train switched off the down track to the opposite one, when he proceeded cautiously down the avenue to the scene of the disaster, where several of the employes of the Company had already arrived. As the up-track was found to be in good condition this and succeeding trains passed down town on that track as far as Fiftieth-street, where the switch again placed them on the proper track. A large force of men were placed on the break by the railroad company, who succeeded in repairing the damage and relaid the tracks.

The water also caused the destruction of several feet of the Belt Railroad track in Fifty-ninth-street, on the west side of Fourth-avenue, and the scene at daylight yesterday was a most desolate and appalling one. The three submerged squares are filled almost to the level of the street, and the surface of these miniature lakes was covered by the floating *débris* of the ruined and wrecked dwellings beneath. Boxes, barrels, planks, sofas, chairs and numberless other articles rose to the surface, and were picked up by means of rafts improvised for the occasion. The extent of the damage is, of course, not to be determined at present, as the sufferers, who are now houseless, cannot form any idea of it themselves. The necessity for stopping the flow of water in order that the Croton Department employes could place a new section of pipe in position caused considerable annoyance to the citizens in the lower part of the City, as the flow of water was in some instances completely cut off, and in every place it was so feeble as to be almost useless.

MOVING DAY.

An Unpromising Year For Landlords.

Of all days in the family almanac, the most detested by housekeepers and trying to domestic felicity is moving day. It comes on the 1st of May, but to the untitled tenants of a crowded city it is not the halcyon May-day of the country, spent in the sunny fields and shadows of the woods. Moving day in New-York means exorbitant cartmen, smashed chairs, lost carpets, ugly tempers, weary limbs and sleeping on the floor at night. It is not a popular anniversary with mothers, husbands, servants and babies, but it has to be celebrated more or less every year. Fortunately for many, there is to be much less moving within this City on the coming 1st of May than usual. All the principal real estate brokers and firms admit that there never was so little done in the house-renting line as this season. Last year's tenants seem to be remaining in their old places, and new tenants are uncommonly scarce. The number of houses remaining unlet at this late day is very large, and the prospect is that many of them will stand empty for a long time, unless the rates are lowered within two or three weeks. Landlords have become alarmed, and reduced their rents, in some cases, ten per cent., but still without takers. The great rents demanded have had the effect of driving hundreds from the island to the suburbs. Those who have been in the habit of moving within the City, have many of them moved out of it altogether. Those who stay prefer to pay the advance in rent rather than undergo the expense and trouble of moving. The houses which are not taken are of the middle class, ranging from $900 to $2,000 per annum. For those above and below these figures, the demand has not fallen off materially. The number of furnished houses to let is also something unprecedented, but nobody seems to want them.

With this state of affairs, the coming May day will not be as profitable as usual to either landlords or cartmen. The latter look upon the present week as the harvest time of their year. For the information of those who are to move it may be stated that the price of one cartload on the 1st of May will be at least $10 for a mile distance. The poor cartmen say it is their only chance in a year to make a little profit, which accounts for their modest charges.

Landlords, tenants, and cartmen are accordingly commiserated on the approach of the 1st of May.

The Cuban Junta.

On Monday last Mrs. Judge BARRETT presented to the *Junta Patriotica de Cubanas* her report of the very successful private theatrical entertainment lately given at the Union League Club Theatre for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba. The gross receipts amounted to $1,617, of which $900 were realized from the sale of 303 tickets by Mrs. and Judge BARRETT and their friends, and the balance by the ladies of the Junta. The total expenses amounted to $499 48, in which is included the sum of $200 paid to the Union League for the use of their theatre, leaving the very handsome net profit of $1,117 52. The report was received with great satisfaction, and many of the ladies of the Junta called upon Judge BARRETT and in an informal manner expressed their thanks and the thanks of the Junta for his services and efforts in the affair and on behalf of the cause.

Fair in Aid of Cuban Patriots.

The Junta Patriotica de Cubanas, or Association of Patriotic Cuban Ladies, opened a Fair yesterday afternoon at Apollo Hall, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway, which will continue, day and evening, until the close of next week. The enterprise is for the purpose of aiding the sick and wounded among the Cuban insurgents, and was numerously attended last evening. The ladies of the Junta appeared in badges or scarfs of white, blue and scarlet silk, representing the new standard of liberated Cuba, and the flag entwined with that of the United States was to be seen in many localities around the room. This fair is well worth a visit. It presents novelties never seen in American exhibitions of the kind. The tables are adorned, in tropical taste, with gorgeous and variegated colors, and display many unusual objects for sale. Upon one of them, in a glass case, are numerous costly jewels, presented by Cubans in this City, of both sexes, in aid of the cause. They are reminiscences of prosperous days, and are laid with gladness upon the altar of their country. A band of music enlivened the hall, and blended with the dark-eyed beauties of the tropics were many American ladies and gentlemen.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

Love and Jealousy Ends in Attempted Murder.

The City was startled yesterday afternoon by another of those tragedies lately so frequent. In this case a young girl known to her associates as MATTIE BRINSLOW, but who gave her name to the Coroner as MITTIE CLARK, was shot and probably fatally wounded by EDWARD J. MARTIN, Jr. The story in its details is, in some respects, one of the saddest of recent affairs of its kind.

This last victim of despairing love is a woman who, during her nineteen years of life, has gone through all of woman's sad experience. She loved and was married, and as so many thousands had done before her, soon found her love a disappointment and her life a failure. Her youthful dreams fading away, a separation followed, and she drifted out into the world to occupy the most dangerous position of a married woman. She struggled hard to maintain the purity of her womanhood, but the details of her trials are not needed to fully tell the last tragical scene in her life. Some months ago she applied to Mrs. JENNIE CAMP, of No. 53 Amity-street, for board, and being highly recommended, she was received as an inmate of the house. Quiet and lady-like in her demeanor, and strictly correct in all her habits, she became a general favorite, and was always known as Mrs. BRINSLOW.

The man, or more strictly speaking the boy—for he is but 19 years of age—who sought to take her life, appears to have been an acquaintance of a year's standing, and to have become enamored of the girl, who, despite her experience, still retained her rare beauty mantled with the fresh bloom of youth. The story of his rejected love is fully told in the *ante-mortem* examination of the girl, taken yesterday afternoon by Coroner KEENAN, which is subjoined:

I became acquainted with Edward J. Martin, Jr., one year ago; I was intimately acquainted with him for four months; at the expiration of that time I left him, and did not see him again until October last, when I met him in the street; I saw him occasionally for two months afterward, but then denied seeing him when he called here; a week ago I accidentally met him down town, and told him to call at the house in the afternoon, and I would give him an explanation of my conduct; he called as requested this day week ago, I think, and I gave him the promised explanation, which was not satisfactory; he went away, and I heard nothing further from him until Saturday, when I received a letter from him, in which he said that he must see me once more, and would meet me on my way home from church; I accordingly met him on Sunday morning, and I told him I was determined not to see him again; he went away, apparently satisfied, but in the afternoon he called at the house, and asked me if I had changed my mind; I told him I had not, and then he threatened to blow my brains out, at the same time presenting a revolver; I told him, to blow, and he then turned and said, "I have insulted you, and you may blow my brains out;" I seized the revolver and threatened to throw it out of the window; he asked me for the revolver, saying he meant no harm by what he had said; he went away, but called again in the evening, but I would not see him; yesterday afternoon he again called, but I did not ask him up-stairs to the parlor; he again asked if I was determined to leave him; I said I was, and he then replied that I might rest assured that I never would, and then left. At 10 o'clock in the evening he again called, and I told him to call again in an hour, and I would see him; he came at eleven o'clock, and again asked me if I had changed my mind, and I told him I had not, when he pulled out his revolver, and said he would rather see me dead at his feet; but just then Mrs. Camp came in the room, and put him out of the house; this morning, at about twelve o'clock, he again called, and asked me if I was yet determined to leave him; I told him I had given him my final answer, and that I felt toward him the same as when I first met him; he wanted to know what his life would be without me, and I answered that I did not know; he asked me whether I liked the other party better than I did him, and I replied that I did; he asked if I had my choice which I would do, leave the other party or give my life; I said I would give my life; he then tried to draw my attention to the clock, at the same time he drew his revolver; I asked him to let me have it, and he answered that it was not loaded; and I asked him to let me see if it was, when he fired it; I ran through the house crying "Murder," and when in the hall I heard two more shots; Martin wanted to see me afterward, but I told the bystanders to take him away; I was in the parlor when I was shot; Martin was intoxicated Sunday and last night, but was sober to-day; I identify the person here present as Edward J. Martin, Jr., the man who shot me.

MITTIE CLARK.

The testimony of the girl does not fully state the circumstances of the attempted murder. There was no eye-witness of the shooting, and the house was first alarmed by MITTIE running down stairs, crying she was shot, and falling exhausted on the basement floor. MARTIN does not appear to have made any attempt to leave the house, but, as a precautionary measure, Mrs. CAMP locked all the doors and thus held him prisoner until the arrival of Officer MULDOON of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was notified of the shooting while on his post, and immediately entering the house took MARTIN in custody. The prisoner was cool and collected, and refused to make any explanation of the crime, which, however, he did not deny. It is but just to him, however, to explain that although he fired three shots, the first of these shots is the one which took effect on the girl, and the others being fired after she had left the room, were apparently fired without intention of doing injury, as both took effect in the ceiling, and were therefore probably the result of the agitation of MARTIN. After his arrest, he was taken before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and committed, but Coroner KEENAN having subsequently arrived at the house, and held an *ante-mortem* examination, thus obtained jurisdiction, and the prisoner was brought before him. The jury having rendered a verdict that the woman came to her wounds at the hands of MARTIN, the youth was formally examined, and stated that he is a native of Louisville, 19 years of age; resides at No. 679 Broadway, and in reply to the usual question, answered that he had nothing to say relative to the charge preferred against him. He was then transferred to the Tombs upon the warrant of Coroner KEENAN, to await the result of the injuries.

Dr. JOHN BEACH, having made an examination, found that the ball had entered the left side below the diaphragm, an inch and a half to the left of the median line, and had passed out about the same distance from the same line posteriorly. The physician does not consider the wound necessarily fatal, but that it is exceedingly dangerous, and the result cannot be foretold for some time; but there is no present danger except from internal hemorrhage. The girl still remains at the house where the tragedy occurred, and is being kindly nursed.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I., For a Sweepstakes of $600—Bella Clay the Winner in Three Heats.

A trotting race for a sweepstakes of $600, mile heats, to wagon, came off yesterday on this Course. The contesting horses were DAN MACE's brown mare *Belle of Allentown*; W. BORST's bay stallion *Henry Clay* and C. CHAMPLIN's brown mare *Bella Clay*. The day was remarkably fine, and the track in excellent order for trotting, but the time made was not as fast as was anticipated from the same horses performances the week previous, on the same course. Before the horses came on the ground, the Eastern mare, *Bella Clay*, was the favorite in the pools, bringing $20, to *Henry Clay's* $15 and *Belle of Allentown's* $10. In scoring, however, she broke so badly and repeatedly that her backers became alarmed, and *Henry Clay* was made the favorite, bringing as much as the two other coupled. In the race she trotted very steadily throughout, and won three straight heats in 2:46, 2:47½, 2:51½, the stallion *Henry Clay* being second in the race.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., April 27, Stake $600, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons:

C. Champlin's br. m. Belle Clay	1	1	1
W. Borst's b. s. Henry Clay	2	2	2
D. Mace's br. m. Belle of Allentown	3	3	3

Time—2:46, 2:47½, 2:51½.

PIGEON MATCH FOR $2,000.

The pigeon match between the two well-known knights of the trigger, JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and HENRY TINKER, of Providence, R. I., for $2,000 and the American championship, at 100 single birds each, comes off to-day at Dubois' half-mile track on Eighth-avenue.

Coroners' Cases.

The remains of PATRICK MCWILLIAMS were recovered yesterday in the North River, near Thirty-second-street, the deceased having been missing from home for the last two months. MCWILLIAMS was a native of Ireland, and 35 years of age. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered.

A laborer named JOHN WERLEY, died in the City Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received yesterday morning by a fall from the top of Pavonia ferry-house, at the foot of Chambers-street. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest.

Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday, at No. 417 Ninth-avenue, on the remains of Mrs. DEBORAH O. ROBERTS, whose suicidal death was reported in yesterday's TIMES. The deceased took Paris green in consequence of continued depression of spirits, and expressed a wish to die when her condition was ascertained. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Deceased was an English woman, aged 49.

FIRES.

Destruction of a Distillery—Loss $100,000.

At 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning flames were discovered on the top floor of the extensive three-story brick building Nos. 546 and 548 West Fifty-seventh-street, occupied and owned by A. DE LYLE as a distillery. The fire was caused by the explosion of a quantity of liquor, and it spread with such rapidity that in a very short time the entire building was wrapped in a sheet of flame. The firemen were soon on the ground, but they were unable to save the building or any of the contents. The loss is estimated at $10,000 on building, and $90,000 on stock and machinery, insured as follows:

On Building—Lorillard, $333 33; Monumental, $166 66; Greenwich, $1,500; United States, $1,000; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $333 33; Fulton, $1,500; Horford, Baltimore, $222 22; Washington, Baltimore, $166 66; United States of Baltimore, $333 33; Putnam, $166 67; Pennsylvania Company, $166 67; Consolidated, $166 66; Atlantic, $167; Firemen's Fund, $1,250; Excelsior, $333 33; Humboldt, $333 33; Commonwealth, $1,250; Monumental, $111 11; Potomac, $333 33; Franklin, $333 33; Star, $333 33. Total, $10,497 29.

On Machinery—Lorillard, $1,666 67; Monumental, $333 34; Firemen's Fund, $1,200; United States, $1,500; Enterprise, Cincinnati, $1,666; Franklin, Philadelphia, $1,666; Philadelphia Company, $933; Consolidated, $333 33; Atlantic, $333; Williamsburg City, $2,500; Jersey City, $2,000; Union, Baltimore, $1,666; Putnam, $333; Star, $1,666.

On Stock—Lorillard, $800; Monumental, $400; Enterprise, $800; Humboldt, $800; Monumental, $266; Potomac, $800; Franklin, Philadelphia, $800; Philadelphia Company, $400; Consolidated, $400; Atlantic, $400; Excelsior, $800; Hartford, $533; Washington, $400; Union, Baltimore, $800; Putnam, $400; Star, $800. Total on machinery and stock, $30,806 34.

Other Fires Yesterday.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fourth floor of No. 82 Warren-street, occupied by JAMES ANDERSON. A loss of $2,000 was occasioned, covered by insurance. The third floor is occupied by H. NEWMAN, shoe manufacturer. Loss $1,000; insured. Messrs. GAUS & KLEIN, tailors, occupy the first floor. Loss trifling. The building was damaged to the extent of $500.

A fire occurred yesterday in the frame dwelling No. 676 Eighth-avenue, occupied by Mrs. KOSH, when a loss of $100 on her furniture was occasioned; insured for $1,000 in the Niagara Company. AARON ALLEN owns the building, and sustained a loss of $100; insured.

A lighted candle set fire to the bed of PATRICK BARRY, on Monday night, at No. 28 James-street, while the occupant was asleep. The Police rescued BARRY, and extinguished the flames.

At noon of yesterday a fire occurred in the double frame building corner of Manhattan-street and Broadway; the flames were occasioned by sparks falling on the roof. One portion of the building is occupied by PATRICK DENISON as a liquor store and dwelling, who sustained a loss of $2,000, covered by insurance. The other portion of the building is occupied by THOMAS HENRAATY as a grocery and dwelling. Loss $1,200; no insurance. JOHN E. DEVELIN owns the building, who loses $1,500; insured.

Another fire was occasioned yesterday afternoon by the explosion of a gas-meter in the new building No. 506 Third-avenue, owned by ANDREW KENNEDY & SON. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,500, covered by insurance. Mr. KENNEDY was severely burned about the face and hands. He was taken home to No. 207 East Thirty-fifth-street.

Terrible Accident—Two Little Children Run Over and Killed.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a carman named JOHN R. CALLAGHAN, in the employ of BALLANTINE & SON, brewers, at the corner of Washington and Albany streets, left his horse and cart standing, and unfastened, in the street near the brewery entrance. The animal became frightened in some way, and ran away, passing over the sidewalk for some distance, and running over two little girls named BRIDGET BUTLER and KATE DONOVAN, both being about three years of age. BRIDGET was instantly killed, her body being mangled in a most shocking manner. KATE was also terribly mangled, and mortally injured. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when it appeared that the driver had left the horse in the usual way. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and the driver, who had been arrested, was discharged from custody by the Coroner.

The Simmons Homicide—Verdict Against the Prisoner.

An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner FLYNN, in the case of ALBERT SIMMONS, who died at his home, No. 308 East Twenty-sixth-street, on Sunday, from the effects of a wound on the arm, received at the hands of HENRY WALDEYER, at the saloon No. 104 Vesey-street, on the 9th inst., as already noticed in the TIMES. WALTON FOX, of No. 190 Washington-street, and ANN GILLEN, a domestic in the saloon, were examined, and testified to the facts as already published. Deputy Coroner SHINE, having made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains, testified that death had resulted from pyemia. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, and he was committed to the Tombs by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. He is a German, aged 24, and resides at No. 334 West Forty-second-street. The motive for the assault is unknown.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.	Nos.
279—Lambard vs. Blair et al.	197—Gilman vs. McClellan et al.
145—Dick vs. Glover, Executor, et al.	93—Kearney vs. Briggs.
123—Hudson vs. Berrand et al.	161—Wrench vs. Watson.
166—Percival vs. Gilman et al.	123—Roalt vs. Schumpf et al.
	194—Wittgerstein vs. Maguire et al.

Demurrers.

Nos.	Nos.
29—Pastor vs. Brandutt.	29—Pastor vs. Marshall, impleaded.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Gross, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
2001—Garrettsen vs. Griffen.	2362—Crane vs. Harris.
2323—Newton vs. Quintard.	2355—Shaw vs. Clark.
2484—Hansbey vs. McElvaney.	2357—Rouse vs. Contan.
	2620—Cohn vs. Biering.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Mathias J. Rosenbrock; burglary.	11—The People vs. Thos. Spinner, Chas. Latimer; receiving stolen goods.
2—The People vs. Fred. G. Hand, Geo. Soren, alias Armstrong, Chas. McCase alias Chase; obtaining goods by false pretences.	12—The People vs. Lena Palmer; larceny.
3—The People vs. Nannette Sperry; obtaining goods by false pretences.	13—The People vs. Christian Frey; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. Caroline Nellinger; grand larceny.	14—The People vs. Chas. King; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Mich'l. Kalischkey; bigamy.	15—The People vs. Wm. F. White; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Floyd Franklin; grand larceny.	16—The People vs. Jas. Kelly; burglary.
7—The People vs. Thos. Nolan, James Harper, John H. Sheridan; burglary.	17—The People vs. Patrick Hanley; attempt at burglary.
8—The People vs. Lewis White; burglary.	18—The People vs. Chas. Cohen, Geo. Fisher; burglary.
9—The People vs. Philip Manheimer; receiving stolen goods.	19—The People vs. Chas. Moran; attempt at burglary.
10—The People vs. John Tyle; felonious assault and battery.	20—The People vs. Jas. Kelly; felonious assault and battery.
	21—The People vs. Mich'l. Freil, Patrick Clarney; robbery.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION—STEAMER AND TOWBOAT—ARTICLES 12, 16 AND 20.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company et al. vs. The Steamship Pennsylvania.—This suit, and four others against the same vessel, were brought to recover for the damages, sustained by several coalboats which, while in tow of the steamboat *Princeton*, were injured by a collision with the *Pennsylvania*, on the morning of Oct. 24, 1867. The *Princeton* had fourteen boats in tow, four on each side of her in two tiers, and three on each side behind those tiers. The three boats in the last tier on the port side were injured by the collision. The libelants alleged that the *Princeton*, while coming up the Hudson River, saw the *Pennsylvania*, which was coming down on her way to sea, about 2,000 feet off and showing her starboard bow, whereupon the *Princeton* blew two whistles as a signal to the *Pennsylvania* to go to the left, but getting no answer and seeing that the *Pennsylvania* had ported her helm, she stopped and reversed her engine without changing her own helm, which caused these three boats to spread out more to port, the tide being flood, and the *Pennsylvania* passed all the other boats in safety, but struck the port side of the port boat of this hindmost tier, and the libelants claimed that the case was to be governed by article 14 of the Regulations.

Held by the Court—That these vessels were not crossing so as to avoid risk of collision, because, if the *Pennsylvania* was seen, as alleged, at such a distance, the vessels, if they had kept their course, would have passed clear of each other, and, besides, it was in that case the duty of the *Princeton* to have kept her course according to article 18; that this collision happened by fault of the *Princeton* in stopping when she did, and suffering her boats to spread out by the force of the tide; that if the *Princeton* did follow article 16, when she stopped and reversed her engine, that manœuvre was sure to bring danger, in the state of the tide, and for that action she would be liable under article 20; that there was no fault on the part of the *Pennsylvania*, which, on the evidence, made the *Princeton* a little on her port bow, and ported her helm, in accordance with article 13, and stopped and reversed her engine as soon as she saw there was danger of a collision.

Libels dismissed with costs.

For libelants, Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Goepp, Mr. Bissel and Mr. Bowman; for claimants, Mr. Chetwood and Mr. Donohue.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Referee Hacken.

THE MONEY VALUE OF A PRESIDENTIAL PARDON.

John N. Eitel vs. Abram Wakeman and John L. Latting.—This suit was brought in 1866 in the Supreme Court, to recover $6,500 retained, as alleged, by the defendants, as counsel fees and consideration for the release of the plaintiff from prison. The plaintiff in 1865, carried on the business of clothier at No. 8 Fulton-street, and at the time is said to have been engaged in the recruiting business, and it was further alleged that he, by blending the two avocations into one, made them profitable. At any rate, in the Spring of 1865 he was arrested on a charge of defrauding the Government, and incarcerated in the Capitol Prison in Washington, where he was visited, as alleged, by Mr. Wakeman, one of the defendants in this action, and who, it is stated, procured his release from jail, receiving from him, as security for his appearance if wanted, a check for $10,000, which was cashed by the defendants; and on settling accounts in the month of August of same year the sum of $6,500 was retained by the defendants, and the sum of $3,500, the balance, tendered to the plaintiff and accepted by him under protest.

The plaintiff seeks to recover $6,500 as principal and interest in excess of the sum of $1,000 paid to the defendants as counsel fees, &c., the latter being deemed by him sufficient for the assistance rendered him. As this case has been dragging its slow length along for some time, and as many prominent men are mentioned in the proceedings, developments of great public interest may be looked for. The case came on yesterday before Hon. J. B. Hacken, the referee appointed by the Court.

After a statement of the facts of the plaintiff's case by Mr. James M. Smith, Jr., in which it was stated that the check given by Mr. Wakeman to Mr. Dana was not drawn, and there were no funds to meet it, and that the plaintiff was discharged without trial, after which the bill in question, for fees, was presented and disputed, and after the learned gentlemen had reviewed the circumstances and representations alleged to be false, under which Mr. Eitel's check for $10,000, as a security for bail, was obtained, the plaintiff, *John N. Eitel*, was sworn, and made the following statement: I am in the clothing business as Louis Eitel & Co., No. 8 Fulton-street, New-York; have been in business since 1848, and know the defendant; he was Surveyor of the Port in 1865, and with the law firm of Wakeman & Latting; I suppose he had an interest in it and was one of that firm; I was arrested on the 10th of February, 1865, and incarcerated in the prison at Washington; I do not know on what charge, and can't tell; I asked Mr. Baker, but could not ascertain what the charge against me was; I saw Mr. Wakeman while I was in prison; my partners, I believe, engaged him to go up there; I saw him on the 17th day of March in prison first; Wakeman, on coming there, asked me how much I was worth; I asked him what the charge against me was; he could not tell me; I told him if I was directly or indirectly engaged in any illegal business or false papers I would give him all I was worth; he told me he had been to see the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. Dana, Mr. Stanton not being in town; he also asked me how much I was willing to give to get out; as security for my appearance at trial, and as my wife was sick, I said $5,000 if I could get out; he said he could not do it for that; the Secretary of War wanted $25,000; I told him I couldn't pay; that I should have to stay there then; he came again in the evening of the same day, and told me he could get me out for $10,000, instead of $25,000; he said he had seen Mr. Lincoln, and had the papers all ready from him for me to get out; he came there the next day, and I was paroled, and got out; after I got out I was to meet him at his rooms at three o'clock at Willard's Hotel; he had rooms there; he told me how he succeeded in getting me out; he said he and Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln took a ride together, and he told Mrs. Lincoln he had a friend there when going by the Old Capitol Prison; Mrs. Lincoln said, "your friend is here," pointing to the prison; when they got back to the White House Mr. Lincoln took the papers and signed them, without ever reading them; that was all about the substance that was said there; I came home with him in the cars same evening; he said he had to deposit $10,000 as security, and he wanted my check for $10,000, which I was to give him as soon as I got home; I gave him Eitel & Co.'s check when I got home for that amount. [Check produced and marked Exhibit No. 1, dated March 20, 1865, on Market Bank, New-York, to the order of John N. Eitel, indorsed by A. Wakeman, ordered and indorsed Abram Wakeman.] That check was paid by my bank shortly afterward; Mr. Wakeman said he gave a check for $10,000 in Washington, and I saw the check handed to Mr. T. B. Wakeman in the District-Attorney's office here by Mr. Courtney; I paid no money to Mr. Wakeman; I never did employ Wakeman & Latting in this matter; my partners did; after I came back I had to go to the office and give him the check at the office of Wakeman & Latting; I was never tried nor had any charge made against me; I got $3,500 back again on Aug. 5, 1865; the bill says the 4th, that is the way I remember it; they claimed $6,500 in all for their services; I received the $3,500 from Mr. T. B. Wakeman, and he wanted me to sign the receipt in full; said I would take the $3,500 under protest, and would not sign the check; I told him the check was payable to my order, and that was receipt enough.

Look at that bill and say if it was the bill presented by Messrs. Wakeman & Latting. (Marked No. 2, April 27, 1869.) At the time receipt No. 2 was presented to you what conversation in reference to your receiving it?

I told Mr. Wakeman to give me back my check for $10,000, and my partners who engaged them would pay them, if it was any more than they had already paid them; they wanted a receipt in full; I refused to sign it; they retained out just exactly $10,000 altogether; they allowed $500 interest; it was in my business that the money was paid; the firm engaged them for me.

Cross-examined—How long after your discharge from prison did this settlement take place? I came out in March, and this settlement took place in August, 4th or 5th, same year; this bill was presented and receipted, and I took the amount; the amount of the check was $6,500; I never had any communication with Mr. Wakeman before I saw him at the prison; I had communicated with Mr. Spencer; I was told by Mr. Spencer that Mr. Wakeman had been retained by my partners; I saw Mr. Wakeman three times in prison; I was confined a month; nothing was said as to what fee he would charge for getting me out; I don't know what I was arrested for; I swore to the complaint in this action; I don't know that it states that I was arrested for defrauding the Government; Smith drew up the complaint; I can't answer the question; I don't want to say anything more about it.

Counsel drew attention to the fifth allegation. I did not employ any of them at all; I paid my money to Abraham Wakeman; that is what I call employing him; I refused to sign a receipt because they charged me more than I thought they were entitled to; I did not tell them how much I was willing to pay them; there was a long talk about it; Messrs. Thaddeus Wakeman and Latting were present at the time; Mr. T. Wakeman and I went to the Custom-house and saw Mr. A. Wakeman; Mr. A. Wakeman was at the Custom-house; I told Abram Wakeman to give me back the check; he said no, we settle up now; he came up and the rest of the talk was at the office; at the office nothing was said about Herdman; my people gave him $100 to go on to Washington; they were advised to go on there by Wakeman & Latting; it was not then mentioned until after the settlement, and then he came begging for money, and Mr. Thaddeus told me he was sent for me.

Michael Hamp sworn—I was one of the partners of the plaintiff; I was present when Exhibit No. 2 (April 27, 1869) was delivered; we went to see where Mr. Eitel was, and could get no information; we went to Latting; I came there every day at ten o'clock, to find out what they knew; this $1,000 was paid as a retaining fee for Mr. Eitel; I was not with him when he went to the office to get the $6,500; I made this agreement in the presence of Mr. Latting, and promised to go to the Secretary of War: if not, he would go to the President and have him released on bail. They received a note from Mr. Spencer. They said that Mr. Spencer had received $1,000, and they thought their services were worth as much as Mr. Spencer's. We agreed to pay them the $1,000 a day or two after.

Here plaintiff's counsel rested, and the further hearing was adjourned.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

In re petition of B. R. Alden & Co.; order settled.

John G. Noack vs. Pauline Noack; judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 27.

By Judge Monell.

Duncan McCall vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company; motion for Commission granted.

Henry P. Palmer vs. Robert M. DeWitt; findings, &c., filed.

Frederick Oppenstein vs. William Baum; motion denied.

Thomas Moran vs. Thomas Igoeta; judgment for plaintiff, damages to be assessed by Sheriff's jury.

Mark J. Bendall vs. Morris Dickenbery; motion denied without costs.

Caroline Gordon vs. Sarah E. Hartly et al.; motion granted without costs.

Charles H. Willing vs. Julius G. Garrelly et al.; motion granted.

Carl Meyerhoff vs. Daniel Geiger; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Mary Ann Robinson vs. Anthony Robinson; motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

ROBBING A CHURCH.

Thomas Brown was arraigned for stealing a silver chalice from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul on the 1st of March.

Louis P. Jamme, treasurer of the church, saw the prisoner at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and heard him say that he was sorry he took the chalice. The witness said the value of the stolen property was $40 or $50.

An expert was put on the stand and stated that the chalice would not bring more than $24, as old silver.

Judge Stewart, for the defence, admitted the larceny, but claimed that it was only a petit larceny.

District-Attorney Hutchings argued that the mere value of the metal did not constitute the entire value of the vessel, and urged the sacrilegious character of the act.

The jury brought a verdict of "petit larceny," and Judge BEDFORD inflicted the severest penalty possible—six months in the Penitentiary and a fine of $100, the prisoner to be confined till the fine is paid.

BURGLARY.

John Williams (colored) pleaded guilty to burglary. Being asked if he had been arrested before, he said "yes, for stealing two cabbages." In consideration of his frankness, he was sentenced to State's Prison for only two years.

GRAND LARCENY.

Edward Wilson and Morris Lord pleaded guilty to grand larceny, the crime consisting in stealing a package from an errand boy. They were sent to prison for five years.

The Court adjourned to this morning.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

PICKPOCKETS.

Detective King, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested Annie Moore, and in her possession found a fifty-cent stamp which had been in a pocket-book which had been stolen from the pocket of Amalia Hecht, of No. 132 Henry-street. Annie was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

Officer Wood, of the Tenth Precinct, found Ellen Clark and Ellen Smith together on the corner of Eldridge and Grand streets, and Clark having been seen to drop a pocket-book on the sidewalk; they were both arrested. The pocket-book was identified as the property of Maria Hellmers, No. 57 East Broadway, whose pocket had been picked; and the two women were committed for trial on a charge of larceny from the person.

A DECOY LARCENY.

Mary Dirker, of No. 57 Chrystie-street, narrated how she was decoyed to a lower part of her house by one Edward Riley, who took advantage of her absence to steal a watch worth $60. Riley was not arrested until yesterday, and, being arraigned, was committed for trial.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A VICTIM OF THE PANEL GAME.

George J. Watson, of No. 15 Bond-street, states that on Thursday night last, about midnight, he was in Broadway, where he encountered a woman only known to him indefinitely as "Emma," and after a short conversation accompanied her to No. 55 Bleecker-street, where the pair entered the front basement. When Watson had undressed himself he laid his clothes on a table that stood near a pantry door. After a time he dressed himself, and when he had gained the street found that $180 had been extracted from his vest pocket. He had heard no one in the room and being sure that no one had been near his clothes was at a loss to imagine how he had been robbed. He finally repaired to the Mercer-street Station-house to relate his wonderful experience, and was, therefore, somewhat surprised to find that it was only an ordinary affair after all, and that he had been a victim of the common "panel game." Sergeant Lowery and Roundsman Randall of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Monday evening made a descent upon the house, and upon examination of the room found that the pantry was specially prepared to give secret access to the room, and thereupon arrested all the persons in the house. The woman Emma was not found in the house, and the persons arrested gave their names as Carrie Fowler, Fanny Russell, Edward Harrington and Edward Haggerty. There was no direct evidence to connect them with the theft, but they were committed for examination.

THEFT OF LUMBER.

Garret Becker, of No. 149 West Forty-second-street, made a complaint stating that he had been robbed of a lot of lumber, and had found it in front of the house of James McGovern, who was thereupon arrested and committed for trial, notwithstanding his assertion of his innocence.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 27, 1869.

$15,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117¾	55	Continental Bk.	100½
2,700	U. S. 5-20 C., '64	112¾	57	Butch. & Drov. Bk	125
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	113⅝	72	Fourth N. Bk.	103½
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		5	Tenth Nat. Bank	90
	New	115¾	300	Canton	62½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	115½	100	West. U. T.	43½
340,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67	115¾	100	Mar. Min.	22
11,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.		100	Mar. Pf. bet. call	43¼
	s3	106⅛	58	Del. & Hud. Can.	130
10,000	do. b3	106⅛	10	Pacific Mail	95
800	Ind. St. 5s	97½	100	Adams Ex.	62½
9,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	68⅛	100	A. M. U. Ex.	41¼
23,000	do.	68⅛	100	Wells-Fargo bet. c	35½
20,000	do.	68¼	400	Reading	96½
20,000	Va. St. 6s, x c.	58¾	300	Hud. R.	154½
5,000	N. Car. 6s	62	100	do.	154⅝
3,000	do.	62¼	200	Harlem	146
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, New	56½	300	do. bet. call	147
10,000	do.	56⅝	15	Mich. Central	127
20,000	do.	56⅞	5	do.	125
60,000	do.	56¾	10	do.	126
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	89¼	30	Panama R.	325
20,000	La. 6s	74	200	Clev. & P. R.	93⅛
5,000	Erie 3d M.	88¼	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	97
5,000	Harlem 1st M.	103	400	Lake Shore	98⅛
1,000	C. & N.W. Con,		13	N. J. Cen.	111½
	Con'ble Bds.	97	150	do.	111¾
800	Mor. & Es. 1st.	99¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C.	139
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	93	10	do.	138
1,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	95½	6	Chi. & Alt.	160
21,000	C. & A. Inc. Bds	91	100	do.	161
10,000	Col., C. & I. Cen.		200	do.	161½
	1st M.	85½	500	Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
14,000	do.	85¾	30	Dub. & S. C.	115½
10,000	Lake S. Div. B.	90	100	Norwich & Wor.	104
100	Metropolitan B'k.	148	200	M. & St. P. Pf. b30	86

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$25,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	117⅛	50,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67,	
45,000	U. S. 5-20, R.			s3	115¾
	'62	112¼	90,000	do.	115⅞
3,000	do.	112⅜	10,000	do. b3	115⅞
15,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,		3,000	do.	115¾
	'62	121¼	10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	115¾
8,500	U. S. 5-20 C. '64	117⅛	2,000	do.	115⅝
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,		8,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40, R.	106⅛
	'65, new	115¾	30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40,	
5,000	do.	115⅝		C. b3	106⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '67.	115⅞	20,000	do.	106⅛
120,000	U.S. 6s Cur.	105			

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$3,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c	58½	100	U. S. Ex.	65¾
12,000	Tenn. 6s ex c	69½	38	N. Y. Cen.	174
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new	68⅜	200	Reading	96⅜
7,000	do.	68⅛	50	Mich. Southern	100⅞
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s,		100	do. bet. call	100⅞
	New	57½	100	do.	101
10,000	do.	57¼	28	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	69½
5,000	do.	57	10	do.	70
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	89½	700	Lake Shore	100
1,000	La. State 6s	74½	400	do.	100¼
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	95	200	do.	100½
2,000	do.	95½	100	Mil. & St. P.	77½
2,000	Chi. & Mil. 1st.	89	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
8,000	Col. C. & I. C.		100	P., Ft. W. & C.	138¼
	1st M.	85½	100	do.	138⅜
1,000	do.	85⅝	75	do.	138
1,000	Lake S. div. bds	90	100	Chic. & Alton	161
2,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10		100	do.	160¾
	con.	92½	100	do.	161¼
100	West. U. Tel.	43⅝	300	Col. C. & I. C.	47
10	do.	43⅝	100	do.	47⅞
300	Mariposa Pf.	43¼	105	do.	48
28	Del. & H. C.	130	50	Morris & Es.	88½
200	Wells-Far. Ex.	35⅜	500	H. & St. J. R. Pf.	112
40	do.	35⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	35	600	Reading b3	96½
100	Adams Express	61½	800	do.	96⅜
100	do.	62	200	do. b10	96½
100	U. S. Ex. Co. x d.	66¼	200	do. c	96⅜
200	Mariposa Pf.	43½	100	Mil. & S. P. c	77½
300	Pacific Mail	95	300	do.	77½
200	do.	94⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
100	do. b10	96	300	do.	86⅛
300	West U. T.	43⅛	200	do. b3	86⅛
600	do.	43⅛	100	Fort Wayne	138⅛
100	do. b5	43⅛	500	Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
200	do. c	43⅛	200	do. b10	33⅛
1100	N. Y. Cent'l.	173¼	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	98⅞
200	do. b10	173⅜	200	Ill. Cen.	144⅛
300	do. c	173¼	500	do. b30	144½
500	do. b3	173⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	93⅛
200	do. s10	173¼	200	Lake Shore c	98⅛
600	Hudson	154½	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	137
300	do.	154⅝	100	do.	137⅛
300	do.	154½	100	do. s10	137
100	do. b6	154⅝	100	do. b3	137
200	do. c	154½	200	do. c	136⅞
400	Harlem	145	300	do.	136⅝
600	do.	145¼	200	do.	136⅞
200	do.	145½	300	Chic. & N. W.	84⅞
200	do.	145½	500	do.	84⅞
100	Chic. & Alt.	161	100	do. b10	84⅞
100	T., W. & W.	73¼	100	do. c	84⅞
1800	do.	73½	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	Tenn. 6s, New	68⅞	300	Fort Wayne	138⅝
20,000	N. C. 6s, New	56⅝	200	do.	138½
200	Wells-Fargo	35½	100	do.	138⅝
100	U. S. Ex. x div. c	65½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
300	Mariposa Pref.	43⅛	100	Col., C. & In. Cen.	46⅞
500	Pacific Mail	94⅛	600	Ohio & Miss.	33⅜
200	do. c	94⅛	200	do. c	33⅜
200	do. b3	94⅛	200	do. b4	33⅜
1100	West. U. Tel.	43⅛	329	Mich. Cen.	128
300	N. Y. Cen.	173⅞	500	M. So. & N. I.	99⅞
200	do. c	173¾	500	do.	99⅞
300	Hudson R. R.	154	900	do.	99¾
100	do.	153⅞	200	do. b10	99⅞
600	Harlem	147	200	do. b3	99⅞
400	do.	147⅛	400	do. c	99⅞
2200	Reading	96⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.	93
400	do. c	96⅞	200	do.	93⅛
400	do. b10	96⅞	200	do.	92⅞
200	do. b5	96⅞	200	Lake Shore R.	99
300	Chi. & Alt. b3	161⅛	300	do.	99⅛
100	do.	161⅛	400	do.	99⅛
100	Alt. & T. H.	39½	400	Ill. Central b30	144½
100	T., W. & W.	73⅞	300	Chic., R. I. & P. b3	137⅛
200	do.	73⅜	400	Chi. & N. W.	85⅛
100	do. b10	73⅞	1100	do.	85⅛
100	do.	73⅜	500	do. b30	85⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.	77⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	97⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, n.	68⅞	300	Fort Wayne	138
5,000	N. Car. 6s, new	56⅞	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	36	500	Col. C. & I. C. R.	48⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	15¼	100	do.	48⅛
500	Quicksilver	21½	100	do.	48⅛
100	Canton Co.	62½	600	Ohio & Miss	33⅜
100	Mar. Pf.	43½	200	do. b15	33⅜
100	do.	43⅛	200	Mich. Central	128½
800	Pacific Mail	94⅛	2600	M. S. & N. I.	101
100	do. b5	94⅛	200	do. b10	101⅛
100	do. b10	94⅛	200	do. b3	101⅛
500	do.	94⅛	200	do. s5	101
300	West. U. T.	43⅛	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	93
200	do. b10	43⅛	200	do. b5	93⅛
200	do.	43⅛	800	Lake Shore	100⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.	174¼	200	do. b10	100⅛
300	do.	174⅛	200	C., R. I. & P.	137⅛
100	do. b5	174⅛	400	do.	137⅛
100	Hudson	155½	300	do.	137⅛
400	Harlem	147⅞	800	Chic. & N. W.	85⅛
200	do.	147⅛	300	do. b10	85⅛
1200	Reading	96⅞	300	do.	85⅛
1500	do. b3	96⅞	200	do. b5	85⅛
200	do. b10	96⅞	600	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	97⅞
200	T., W. & W.	73⅞	50	do.	97½
100	do. b10	73⅛	100	do. b15	98
100	Mil. & St. P.	77⅛	200	do. s10	97⅞
100	do.	77⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s, New	68⅛	100	Harlem	148¼
10,000	do. b3	68⅛	100	do. c	148¼
10,100	Ga. St. 6s	82¼	200	Reading	96⅞
20,000	N. C. 6s, N. b3	57	200	do.	96⅞
10,000	do.	56⅞	200	do.	96⅞
10,000	do.	56⅞	100	Chi. & N. W.	85⅛
100	Mariposa	21½	100	do.	85⅛
100	do. b3	21⅛	100	do. b3	85⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	35⅛	400	Erie	33⅛
500	West. U. Tel. c	43½	500	do. s3	33⅛
100	do.	43½	200	do.	33⅛
100	do. b3	43½	400	do. b3	33⅛

TUESDAY, April 27—P. M.

The *Bull* speculators in the Gold Room made Gold for Cash delivery quite scarce to-day, and advanced the sales to 133⅝@133⅞, charging from a sixteenth to one-quarter of one ₩ cent. per day for lending it out for the settlement of balances. Besides this semi-cornering operation, the price was influenced by the strong upward course of the Foreign Exchanges, the leading drawers advancing their terms to 108⅞@109 ₩ cent. for 60 days' on London, and 109⅝@109⅞ for short sight. A good many settlements of credits are pending for the 1st of May and a still larger amount of May Interest on United States 5-20s have to be arranged for, and although the outcome of Gold from the Treasury will be very large for Interest and about a million of dollars from the sales to be declared on Thursday, the speculators for the rise seem quite sure that the whole can be taken care of, if the Exchanges continue to near the point at which it will pay to export Gold Coin. We cannot fully appreciate the ground of their confidence, but it often happens on Gold Interest days, like the 1st of May and 1st of July, that the market for Gold works the reverse of the supply. Owing to the active and heavy business on the Stock Exchange yesterday and to-day in the Public Funds, the State Bonds and the New-York and Western Railways there was a good demand for Money from the Brokers after 1 o'clock, and the rate, on call, at the close of Bank hours was generally 7 ₩ cent. The Secretary of the Treasury will be in town early on Thursday forenoon, and considerable interest is felt in advance as to his course on the disposition of his surplus Gold and the condition of his Currency wants. Several Washington and Philadelphia Bankers, Mr. JAY COOKE of the number, arrived in town this afternoon, and will probably remain over the Gold sales. The Cable quotations for English Consols to-day indicate an ease in the London Money market not before known since the advance of interest by the Bank of England to 4 ₩ cent. It is officially stated that no larger sum than a million of Gold will be awarded in any one day by the Secretary of the Treasury.

On the Stock Exchange the buoyancy of the market carried up the Funds of the United States to 115⅞ for the 5-20s of 1867, and the other 5-20s of 1864-5 in about the same proportion, while the old issue of 1862 again sold at 121 ₩ cent. The sales of 1867 were on the exclusive scale of yesterday, with a partial pause in the advance near the close of the day. The new North Carolina Bonds advanced to 57½ ₩ cent.; the new Tennessees firm at 68⅜@⅞ ₩ cent., and the Louisiana Levee 6 ₩ cents. advanced to 73 ₩ cent.

There was renewed excitement in the VANDERBILT New-York Stocks, and Central sold at one moment close upon 175 ₩ cent. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern lines were also on the advance, and the latter sold as high as 101⅛ ₩ cent, the party already and for some time past largely in the stock, appearing as free buyers. There was no public news from Albany to stimulate the advance in Central, but the prevailing confidence is strong in a further rise before or soon after the adjournment of the Legislature. Both Hudson and Harlem made a further advance. Some of the Western Roads not much higher than yesterday, but for these and also for Reading there was a strong demand. Pacific Mail and most of the other Miscellaneous Stocks were again firm. After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The foreign Exchanges were easier, with sales on London, 60 days, at 108⅝@¾ ₩ cent. Gold dull at 133⅞ ₩ cent. The Funds firm on 1867s and 1865s, both coupon and registered. The Railway list, after falling back at the 3:15 P. M. Board, was again steady.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	106¼	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¼	121¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	115⅞	115⅞
American Gold Coin	133¼	133⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅝	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅛	68⅞
Virginia Bonds, old	58¼	58¾
Missouri Bonds	89¼	89½
North Carolina Bonds, new	56½	57
New-York Central	172⅞	174¼
Reading Railway	96⅛	96⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	137	137⅛
Northwest Common	84⅛	85¾
Northwest Preferred	97	97¾
Michigan Southern	98¾	100⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	138	138¼
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93¼	93
Pacific Mail Company	94⅛	94
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛	86¼
St. Paul Common	77	77¼
Toledo and Wabash	73	73½
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33⅝
Mariposa Preferred	43⅛	43¼
Lake Shore	98⅛	100⅞
Hudson River	153	155½
Louisiana Levee 6s	72½	73

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of the day:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	117¼	5-20 reg. '65, n. i.	115
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	117¾	5-20 coup. '65 n. i.	115⅜
5-20 reg., 1862	112¼	5-20 reg., 1867	115⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	121¼	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅝
5-20 reg., 1864	112⅛	End. coup., 1874	116
5-20 coup., 1864	117	10-40 reg.	105⅞
5-20 reg., 1865	112⅛	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	117	6s Currency	105

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₩ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	88¼
Ill. 6 ₩ c. coupons, '77	100½	California 7s	125
Ill. 6 ₩ c. coupons, '79	100½	California 7s, large bds.	124
Ill. War Loan	100½	Connecticut 6s	100
Indiana 5 ₩ c.	97½	Alabama 8s	101
Michigan 6 ₩ ct. '73	100	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	110
Michigan 6 ₩ ct. '78	99	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	110
Tenn. 6s, ex cou.	68	N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	68½	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '72	101¾
Virginia 6s, ex cou.	58	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '73	101½
Virginia 6s, new bds.	60	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '74	101½
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '75	101½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '77	101½
North Carolina 6s	63	N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, '78	101½
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	56	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '71	100
Missouri 6s	89¼	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '74	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	88	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '75	100
Louisiana 6s	74	N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, '76	96
Louisiana, levee bds.	73		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Bank of the Republic	117
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	142
Mechanics'	130	Nassau	106
America	145	Shoe and Leather	133
Butchers & Drovers	135	Continental	101
National	110½	Commonwealth	114
Merchants' Ex.	112	Imp. and Traders'	134
Seventh Ward	110	Fourth National	102
Commerce	123	Ninth National	112
American Exchange	111	Tenth National	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Gal. & Chi. extended	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est's	88	Chi. R. I. 1st M.	99½
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	88	Chi. R. I. & P.	95¼
Erie 1st M. ext.	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	96	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	86	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	98⅞
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	105½	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	99
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	99	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	95
Harlem 1st M.	103	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	90
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	119	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	95¼	Chi. & Alton inc.	91
M. S. & N. I. S. f'd 7 p. c.	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	108
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	92½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M inc	79	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	92	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Con. 7 ₩ cent. con.	93	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	88
Del., L. & W., 1st M.	92½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	81
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	91½	Mar. Trustee Cer.	70
Tol. & W. 2d M.	83	Long Dock bonds	92
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	79	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94
Tol., W. & W. c. c. S'k F.	83	Western Union bonds	90
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	101	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	85
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	80	Cleve. P. & Ash. c. b.	94

A new chapter is being developed in the Gould-Fisk administration of the Erie Road as connected with the Atlantic and Great Western lease, which threatens to "gobble up" that whole property to the ruin of the English debenture holders. Their interest in the lease, we learn, is already indefinitely postponed. It appears that GOULD advanced $1,600,000 of the Erie Money of last November equal to $4,000,000 Common Stock then over-issued at 40 cents on the dollar, to get the Atlantic and Great Western out of the first Receivership of General R. B. POTTER, so as to perfect the lease of the Road. He supposed this advance to be a preference claim upon the first receipts of the Road, but finding this to be a mistake, and that the $150,000 ₩ month must be applied to interest on the First Mortgage Bonds, he caused himself to be made a new Receiver on an *ex-parte* hearing before Justice BARNARD, as related in the editorial columns of the TIMES of this morning. The Road and its revenues are now in his hands, where they will probably remain until at the end of a protracted law suit, (if they should ever have the courage to begin one in our New-York Courts.) The English Bondholders can compel a foreclosure of their mortgages. Hon. HENRY G. STEBBINS, the President of the Atlantic and Great Western Company, after effecting what he supposed to be a most advantageous lease, equal from the start to 6 ₩ cent. on the entire $30,000,000 English debentures, and capable of being soon raised to 7 ₩ cent., if not more, finding the sort of entertainment to which his English constituents had been invited by GOULD, FISK and LANE, resigned, we understand, in disgust.

The Treasury Office received to-day for Gold Customs $374,000, and paid out $347,000 for Gold Interest.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,471,695. Included in the exports were 15,493 bales Cotton, of which 13,305 bales were to Liverpool.

The *Mark Lane Express* of April 12 says;

"The temperature of the past week has brought us a foretaste of Summer, and liberated all vegetation from the suspense in which it was held by the cold winds of March. The early wall fruit and the pears, partially, have been cut; but more than enough buds have yet been left than will suffice for an abundant crop, and the apples have not been touched. Sufficient time has not elapsed to change the yellowness of the young wheat, but more is to be feared from its thickness than from its loss of vitality. A large breadth of Spring Corn has been well got in, as well as of Potatoes; and, after all past vicissitudes, the aspect of the country has a seasonable character for the time of year. The Wheat trade has again lost ground, London, as usual, sounding the key-note, which has been answered in the country by a decline of 1s. to 2s. ₩ qr., though the general condition of samples has improved. In fact, the downward course that prices have taken since last harvest has driven out all spirit from the trade; and the constant fear of Spring importations, though none

of those would pay, seems to have wrought a settled resolution with millers to go through the season simply on the hand-to-mouth principle, whether right or wrong. The heavy losses sustained by the whole corn trade have entirely banished confidence. But in proportion as English orders fall, importations must diminish, and thus it appears that a series of fluctuations are probable up to next harvest, unless marked events produce a total change. The Wheat trade in France, which was lately rising, appears to have felt English influence, Paris and many other places having given way about 1s.@2s. ₱ quarter; while the drought in Spain, which was to have made that country the land of Ophir to expectant shippers, has hitherto given very little encouragement, the Spaniards appearing to live upon their new liberties and leeks. Belgium has become dull and drooping, but not so Holland; and Germany keeps dull, having lost the upward movement at Dantzic. New-York has fluctuated, according to telegraphic advices, first noting a decline and then partial recovery. The contemplated abolition of all duty on corn, while encouraging imports, is against prices. The arrivals off the coast since the 2d of April were 27 cargoes, of which 8 cargoes were wheat, 9 maize, 7 barley, 2 beans and 1 locust ditto."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, April 22, 1869.

In all cases where an adhesive stamp shall hereafter be used, except as may be otherwise provided, the person making and delivering or giving the instrument, matter or thing to be taxed, shall so affix the stamp or stamps denoting said tax, that the entire surface of each stamp so affixed shall be exposed to view, and shall cancel the same by writing with ink upon each stamp so used the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be affixed, or by such mechanical means as the Commissioner may hereafter prescribe and require, in order that such canceled stamp or stamps cannot again be used.

So much of the above order as applies to the exposure of the entire surface of each stamp used will apply to all of the stamps prescribed by or under the Internal Revenue laws but the cancellation of stamps for spirits and tobacco will remain as heretofore prescribed by law or regulations.

The attention of all Internal Revenue officers, and the public generally, is called to the provisions of section 2 of the act of April 10, 1869, which provides "that section 155 of the act entitled 'An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the ninth section of the act of July 13, 1866, be further amended by adding thereto the following: And the fact that any adhesive stamp so bought, sold, offered for sale, used or had in possession as aforesaid, has been washed or restored by removing or altering the canceling or defacing marks thereon, shall be prima facie proof that such stamp has been once used and removed by the possessor thereof from some vellum, parchment, paper, instrument or writing charged with taxes imposed by law, in violation of the provisions of this section." The punishment imposed by the above amended section is a "fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

☞ THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, the first established in the world, Nos. 142 and 146 Broadway, corner of Liberty-st., always keeps for RENT in its Burglar-proof Vaults not less than five hundred small safes ahead of the demand, at all prices from $15 to $75 per annum, as to size, and receives for SAFE-KEEPING UNDER ITS GUARANTEE, Government Bonds and other securities at $1 for $1,000 for a year; and Silver Plate, Specie, Jewelry, Shawls, Laces, &c., at low rates. The premises will be shown to visitors, whether for business or curiosity. Ladies are especially invited, a separate room for whom is provided. Circulars at office.

☞ NOTICE.

The Interest Coupons of the Sullivan and Erie Coal and Railroad Company will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York, on and after May 1, 1869. CHAS. MERCUR, Secretary.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 27, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	66	Tar, bbls.	....
Cotton, bales	348	Sp'ts Turp'tine, bbls.	....
Eggs, bbls.	1,340	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	1,842
Flour, bbls.	8,758	Pork, bbls.	17
Flour, bags	4,000	Cut Meats, pkgs.	295
Cornmeal, bbls.	253	Lard, pkgs.	399
Cornmeal, bags	1,137	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Wheat, bushels	47,010	Butter, pkgs.	2,844
Corn, bushels	6,078	Cheese, pkgs.	471
Rye, bushels	2,000	Lard Oil, pkgs.	48
Barley, bushels	....	Tallow, pkgs.	....
Malt, bushels	12,700	Grease, pkgs.	77
Oats, bushels	21,800	Stearine, pkgs.	112
Peas, bushels	285	Starch, boxes	90
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	38	Tobacco, hhds.	142
Hides, No.	7,810	Tobacco, boxes	156
Hops, bales	264	Whisky, bbls.	312
Leather, sides	5,949	Wool, bales	137
Rosin, bbls.	....	Whale Oil, bbls.	575

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamship *Holsatia*, for Hamburg—134 bales Cotton, 5 tierces Quer. Bark, 1,000 boxes Extract Quer. Bark, 115 boxes Sarsaparilla, 146 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 20 bbls. Maizena, 20 packages Skins, 6,412 bags Coffee, 4 hhds. Tobacco, 21 bales Furs, 500 cases Sewing Machines, 100 cases Fustic.

By the bark *Calcutta*, for Liverpool—3,318 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Josephine Martin*, for Cadiz—470 hhds. Leaf Tobacco, 5,000 heavy Pipe Staves, 20 bbls. Beef, 20 bbls. Pork, 40 tierces Lard, 25 pails Lard, 50 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Princeton*, for Rotterdam—Rosin, 7,535 bbls.; Beef, 76 bbls.; Lignumvitae, 622 pieces; Tallow, 30 hhds.; Extracts, 125 boxes; Cubebs, 100 bags; Florida Red Cedar, 1,250 logs; Tobacco, (Va.,) 33 hhds.; Tobacco, (Ky.,) 21 hhds.

ASHES—Pots have been in demand at $7 75@$8 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls continue inactive and wholly nominal at about $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business has been fairly active in desirable stock at full prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 25@$2; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@$4 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 05@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 25@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

COCOA—Guayaquil has been in more demand, chiefly for export, and sales have been reported of 3,000 bags, for export, on private terms; 375 bags do., to the trade, at 13½c., currency, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rio has not varied essentially in price, though there has been a less confident demand. A sale of 4,203 bags, ex *Matilde*, has been reported on private terms. At auction, out of an offering of some 5,000 bags, only 1,300 bags were disposed of, at 20c.@22c. currency ₱ lb., 60 days' credit. The bidding was not satisfactory, and the balance of the offering was not placed. The week's receipts of Rio have been 44,998 bags; sales, 24,307 bags; stock in first hands this morning, 34,682 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS quote cargo prices thus: Ordinary Cargoes, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Fair Cargoes, 10¼c.@10¾c.; Good Cargoes, 11¼c.@12c.; Prime Cargoes, 12¼c.@12¾c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb. In other kinds no important dealings have been reported. We quote: Java, 21c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@18c.; Rio, 9¼c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@20c.; Mocha, (in bales,) 25c.@26c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18c.; Manila, 18c.@19c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Curacoa, 14c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@17c.; Savanilla, 14c.@17½c., gold, ₱ lb. The *Holsatia*, for Hamburg, takes out 6,412 bags Coffee.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	14,000
Mobile, bags	5,300
Baltimore, bags	32,000
Boston, bags	2,500
New-York, bags	84,682
Grand total, bags	139,282

COTTON—The market has been generally quiet and for the low grades heavy sales have been reported of 1,866 bales, (of which 108 bales were to arrive,) including 735 bales to shippers, 508 bales to spinners, and 415 bales to speculators. The receipts have been only 346 bales; export clearances, 154 bales by the *Holsatia*, for Hamburg, instead of 118 bales as given in our last. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary ₱ lb.	25	25¼	25½	25¾
Good Ordinary	26½	26¾	26¾	27
Low Middling	27¾@27½	27¾@28	28¼	28¼@28½
Middling	28¾@28¼	28¾@29	29@29¼	29¼@29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,017
Receipts last week	5,813
Receipts preceding week	6,089
Receipts since Jan. 1	262,078
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	584,512
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	577,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	682,310
Exports since Jan. 1	108,886
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	297,897
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,559
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,852
Estimated stock on hand here	81,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,021,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,054,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,986
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,119,000
Exports same time last year	1,422,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,457,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,556,767
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	235,000
Estimated stock same time last year	281,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	88,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for most kinds, but at somewhat irregular prices, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $[illegible]; No. 2 do., $19@$22; No. 3 do., $12@$13 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 32c.@35c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather more demand, particularly the low grades, which have been quoted up 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,350 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 30@$6 30; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $5 30@$6 40; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 40@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 50@$6 95 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 30@$6 30
Extra State	6 30@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 30@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 50@ 6 95
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 50@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	6 90@ 9 75
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 15@11 50

Southern Flour is in limited demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., at $6 15@$8 30 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $8 30@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues inactive at $8 50@$10, as extremes, for old, and $8 75@$10 25 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 250 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in moderate request at $4 65@$6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Cornmeal is more active at $4 30@$4 75 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 1,420 bbls., part to arrive.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active, particularly Spring, which has been offered less freely and has been quoted firmer. Winter has been depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 80@$1 90; Amber do. at $1 70; No. 1 Spring at $1 48@$1 52 in store; No. 2 Spring at $1 37@$1 40½ in store and delivered, the latter price for small lots; No. 3 Spring at $1 31½, delivered, and White California at $1 80@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and purchased at irregular and rather easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 75,000 bushels, at 80½c.@83c. for New Mixed Western; 82½c.@85c. for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered, 82c.@87c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; and 75c.@80c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye continues weak at $1 30@$1 35 for Western and Northern, ₱ bushel; sales 5,000 bushels Western at $1 30. ₱ bushel. Barley continues inactive and unsettled. Barley Malt dull at $2@$2 05 ₱ bushel. Oats have been in brisk demand and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported of 58,500 bushels Western, at 80c., in store, and 81½c.@83c., from depot and delivered, ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in rather better request since our last at 16½c.@17½c., and 20½c.@21c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is in less urgent request at $82 ₱ ton.

HAY—Bale Hay is in light demand, at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is dull at 75c.@$1 10 for long and short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request at former rates, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@6c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@6c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been quiet and rather weak in price, including American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $215@$230 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manila, 12c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market has been dull and heavy for all kinds, closing with a downward tendency.

LATHS—Eastern are in demand at $3 ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER—There has been a light trade reported in Sole at essentially unchanged prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 39c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in request at $1 25 for Common and $2 for Lump ₱ bbl.

METALS—There has been a very limited call for Copper at less buoyant prices. Iron has been slow of sale and weak in price. Some 200 tons No. 2 American Pig were disposed of on private terms. No trade of moment has been reported in Lead, which has favored buyers. Spelter quiet and somewhat nominal. Block Tin has been inactive and heavy. In Plate Tin there has been more animation, sales having been of 2,000 boxes, including I. C. Coke and Terne on private terms; assorted Charcoal, I. C., at $8 75; and Coke, I. C., 10x14, at $7 37, gold, ₱ box. Nothing new in Zinc. We quote Ingot Copper at 23½c.@23¾c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39 50@$40; No. 2 do., $37 50@$38; American Forge, $36 50@$38; Scotch Pig, $40 50@$44 50; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $80@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead $6 12½@$6 37½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 45@$6 50, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 50 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 33c.@33½c. in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 35½c.@36c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English 31½c.@31¾c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 62½; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 62½@$8 87½; Terne do., $6@$6 50, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12¼c.@12½c., ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet for all kinds to-day. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@82c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	40c.@48c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	45c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	55c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@82c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been a very moderate call for Spirits Turpentine, on the basis of 48c.@48½c. for merchantable lots, which figures some 300 bbls. were disposed of. No receipts. Crude Turpentine has been very dull at about the previous nominal quotation. Tar has been quoted steady, but no further transactions of moment have been reported. Resins have been in pretty general request and firmer in price. The main inquiry has been for Strained, the sales of which have been 4,400 bbls., part to arrive, at $2 55@$2 57½ for plain Strained, and $2 60 for good do., ₱ 280 lbs. There were also sales reported of 270 bbls. Pale Resin at $5 50@$6 ₱ 280 lbs. No arrivals were noted. There were no export clearances. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@50c., chiefly at 48c.@48½c. for merchantable, and 49c.@49½c. for shipping lots ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25; Resin at $2 45@$12 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75@$3 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 16@$1 20; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 55; Red Oil at 92½c.@97½c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@$1 03; Olive at $1 30 ₱ gallon.

NEW BEDFORD MARKET, WEEK ENDING APRIL 26.—*Sperm.*—Continues quiet, the only transactions being 100 bbls. for export on private terms. *Whale*—Has been in better request, and sales were made of 1,200 bbls. Northern at $1 05, and 450 bbls. Northern on private terms for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

New Bedford.	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
Ship Ceylon	71	4,611	247,665
Ship Iolani	274	3,633	19,178
Ship Reindeer	100	1,550	24,000
Ship Herald	1,000	73	....
Ship Herald, on freight	116	....	....
Bark Eugenia	150	500	....
Bark Eugenia, on freight	....	1,057	....
Bark Eliza	900	400	5,000
Bark Fanny	80	1,050	....
Bark Fanny, on freight	....	1,580	....
Bark Bhering	53	1,675	50,000
Bark Wave	135	8	....
Bark Java	120	650	5,400
Bark Java, on freight	....	900	....
Total	2,999	17,927	351,243
Previously	5,769	3,536	74,670
From Jan. 1 to Ap. 26, 1869	8,768	21,463	425,912
Same time last year	7,290	22,369	432,523
Exports for the week ending April 26, 1869	....	....	....
Previously	6,423	....	146,291
From Jan. 1 to date	6,423	....	146,291
Same time last year	4,873	6,346	174,648

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

OIL CAKE—Continues in request at steady prices. We quote the currency range from $47 50@$50 ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—The general market has shown less firmness on a somewhat enlarged offering of oil. Crude, in bulk, has been dealt in very sparingly, and the prevailing quotation has been 17½c., though some holders were asking a fraction more, ₱ gallon. There was some call for barreled Crude, which was most generally quoted at 23c., though several buyers named 22½c. as the bidding price, ₱ gallon. Sales were reported of 500 bbls. for May delivery, on private terms. There were no receipts of Crude here; 1,040 bbls. were reported as having arrived at Philadelphia. A livelier business was transacted in Refined, but at easier prices, for immediate and forward delivery. Sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls. Standard White, here, at 32½c.@33c., chiefly at 32½c. cash, the most current rate toward the close; 500 bbls. do., first half of May, at 33½c.; 1,000 bbls. do. last half of May, at 33c. Also at Philadelphia, equal to 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for April delivery, at 31½c.@32c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,821 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 1,650 bbls. The export clearances hence included 3,318 bbls. Refined by the bark *Calcutta*, for Liverpool.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been rather quiet to-day, without material change in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $31 30@$31 50, closing at $31 30 cash, for New Mess; $30@$31 12½ for Old Mess; $26 25@$26 75 for Western Prime Mess; $30 50 for Clear; $30 75 for Thin Mess; and $25 75@$26 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are plenty and heavy; sales equal to 190 packages, at 13c.@16½c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12¾c.@13¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at previous prices; sales of 150 boxes, including Cumberland at 16¼c., and Long Clear at 17¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 680 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19¼c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18c.@18¼c. for City, and 18¾c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Sales were also made of 250 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, on private terms, ₱ lb. Beef is in moderate request at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $11@$18 for Extra Mess, and $8@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 310 bbls. Tierce Beef is inactive and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $22@$28, Indian Mess at $28@$32 ₱ tierce; sales 70 tierces. Beef Hams are quiet at $26@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Butter and Cheese continue quiet but steady. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	38	@40
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	36	@38
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35	@37
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	35	@36
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	33	@35
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	32	@33
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	30	@32
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	30	@32
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	28	@30
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	30	@31
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	25	@28
Common Western, ₱ lb.	23	@25
Canada Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	30	@32
Canada Common, ₱ lb.	23	@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Extra	43	@45
New Crop Butter, tubs, Fair to Good	40	@42
New Crop Butter, Welsh tubs, Good to Prime	38	@41
New Crop Butter, Welsh tubs, Common	30	@35
New Orange County Pails, Good to Prime	42	@47

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	22	@22
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	21	@21½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	22	@23
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	20	@21

RICE—There has been more inquiry for Carolina within a range of from $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs. The offerings have been lighter. Nothing new in Rangoon.

SALT—Has been in limited request, including Turk's Island at 45c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 35; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been slightly modified as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 50@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ₱ sack, all less 2½ ₱ cent. discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Is inactive at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Very little inquiry is noted for any description, and there is less buoyancy in values, particularly for Timothy, which closes irregular. We quote: Clover at 14¼c.@15c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$2 87½; Calcutta Linseed at $2 15@$2 25, gold, and Timothy at $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in limited request since our last, including Honduras Deer at 44c.; San Juan, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@40c.; Para, 47c., gold, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat at 50c.@55c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb. Buenos Ayres, 45c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 45c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 60c.@70c., currency, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been inactive at previous figures, including Castile at 13½c.@14c.; Colgate's Pale, 9¼c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been very quiet, and somewhat nominal in price, including Mace at 95c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 98c.@$1; Cassia at 42c.; Cloves at 23½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19c.@19¼c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quite dull and decidedly weak in price to-day, particularly for refining grades, which have been more freely offered. Sales have been reported of about 200 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¼c.@12¼c., chiefly at 11½c.@12c.; also 387 boxes Havana, chiefly at 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted flat and heavy at 11¾c.@11½c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12¼c.; very good to strictly prime do. at 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in limited demand and quite heavy in price at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of 107,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11½c.; also, 131,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c.@18¼c., and 45,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@15c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very dull and unsettled in price, including Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@$1 30; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 90c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Most of the business in Kentucky, since our last review, was transacted to-day; prices were quoted firm. Sales 506 hhds. at 9½c.@14c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been quiet but steady. Sales include 50 cases old crop Connecticut at 18c.@25c., and 100 cases, crop of 1868 do., at 15c. ₱ lb. We quote: New-crop Lugs, 6c.@8¼c.; Common Leaf, 7¾c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 8½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. Old Crop of Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7½c.@8c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. ₱ lb. Havana Tobacco—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10. Yara—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 05; average lots, 85c.@88c. ₱ lb. Manufactured Tobacco—Black work, common and medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@30c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; good and fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive at from 91c.@92½c., free, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—There has been a rather livelier call for desirable grades, which have been held with more confidence.

FREIGHTS—The engagements have been on a restricted scale, the general market having been quite dull and weak. For Liverpool, by steamer, 580 bales Cotton, at 5-32d.@3-16d. ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, at 2¾d. ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, by steamer, 7,500 bushels Wheat at 3¼d. ₱ bushel.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

S. P. AVERY'S COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART AT AUCTION.

Now on exhibition day and evening at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.

The paintings in oil are by fifty-one celebrated artists, American and foreign, such as Kensett, Gifford, Jas. Hart, E. Johnson, Casilear, Boughton, Durand, Whittredge, J. G. Brown, Richards of Philadelphia, &c., &c.

Foreign School—Bouguereau, Toulmouche, Baugniet, Jalabert, Duverger, Boulanger, Caraud, Kraus, Hubner, Diaz, Preyer, &c., &c.

The water-color drawings are by seventy-three various foreign artists, including Edouard Frere, David, Calmetta, Dekeyser, Bouvier, Marohn, Isabey, Rivoire, &c., &c.

Also, the beautiful work in marble by Martinoli, of Milan, "Listening to the Birds."

Will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock.

The well-known ability of Mr. Avery as an expert in matters of taste, and his previous good faith with the public in carrying out his sales at auction, render this sale the most important of the season.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, (EVENING,) at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., Avery's collection of fine oil-paintings.

WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 136 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av.

THURSDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., bankrupt sale.

FRIDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 105 East 37th-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 159 West 13th-st., near 7th-av., genteel household furniture, consisting of fine rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, Turkish easy chair, rosewood etageres, lace and brocatel curtains, fine pier and mantel mirrors, lounges, Brussels and ingrain carpets, cottage suites, extension tables, buffets, dressing bureaus, washstands, &c. Also, a fine assortment of kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

BY ROBERT SOMERVILLE—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, MADE BY MEEKS.

On WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 136 East 34th-st., first house east of Lexington-av., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suite in satin brocatel, elegant carved walnut and gilt dining-room suite, extension table, buffet, suite in green plush, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, lambrekins, shades, rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedroom furniture, hair and spring mattresses, feather beds, bedding, china dinner and tea set; also gas fixtures throughout the house of elegant design and finish. Sale to commence with kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 50 West 35th-st., genteel household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suite in brocatel, etageres, centre tables, rosewood piano, lace and brocatel curtains, rosewood and walnut bedroom suites, cottage suites, dressing bureaus, easy chairs, lounges, extension table, buffet, china dinner and tea sets, refrigerator, kitchen furniture, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on THURSDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., the estate and effects of TRACY, IRWIN & CO., bankrupts.

Among the effects will be found a very fine large Herring safe.

Also, a valuable regulator.

A fifty-page catalogue of assets now ready at the salesroom.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 116 East 22d-st., all the genteel household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, parlor suites, rosewood piano, lace curtains, etageres, bookcase, sofas, lounges, easy chairs, mirrors, painted cottage suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, beds and bedding, extension table, buffet, china and glassware, &c. Sale to commence with the kitchen furniture.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on THURSDAY, April 29, at No. 62 Liberty-st., at 12 o'clock, by order of JUDGE CARDOZO, Printing presses, dry press table, racks, paper, imposing stones, together with other articles used in a printing office. By order of J. B. ROGERS, Receiver.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture in the private residence No. 134 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; elegant parlor suites, in brocatel; all the carpets, pier mirrors, curtains, beds and bedding, oil-cloths, china, crockery, cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Full description in catalogues at house morning of sale. All the above sales will be peremptory; sold without any reservation.

FRANCIS FITZSIMMONS, Auctioneer.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—FRANCIS FITZSIMMONS, auctioneer, office No. 700 3d-av., will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, the entire first-class furniture contained in the private three-story brown-stone dwelling No. 307 Lexington-av., between 38th and 39th sts.; the whole furniture is first-class; sale positive.

P. S.—A splendid rosewood piano included.

D. BURK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE—D. BURK, auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture of the private residence No. 223 East 31st-st., consisting of carpets, bedsteads, bedding, tables, chairs, crockery, glassware, &c., all of good quality and has been used but a short time.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE GOODYEAR, CHARLES GOODYEAR, GEORGE G. GOODYEAR and HARVEY DURAND, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the bankrupts above named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 29th of April, 1869, at 12 M., the following stocks, securities and assets of the said bankrupt George Goodyear, viz.: Stock note of W. J. Rae, dated Jan. 28, 1868, for $4,812 38, payable on demand, with certificates for 2,000 shares of stock of the Harmon Gold and Silver Mining Company of New-York, $10 each, and 30 purchase money 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the Shamokin Valley Coal Company, $500 each, as collaterals; note and collaterals to be sold in one lot. Four notes of P. B. Roberts, for $5,000 42 each, two dated May 21, 1868, and two dated May 28, 1868, payable 30 days after date, with certificates for 450 shares of stock of the Combination Silver Mining Company of Nevada, $100 each; to be sold in one lot. Certificate for 25 shares Knickerbocker Anthracite Coal Company of Pennsylvania, $10 each. Certificates for 830 shares stock Pine Mountain Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, $100 each. Certificates for 3,218 shares stock of Russell File Company of New-York, $20 each, $44,360. 1,263 shares of stock of the American Shoe Tip Company, $25 each, $31,575. 433 shares Combination Silver Mining Company, $100 each. Terms of sale, cash.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 16, 1869.

JOHN H. STOUT, JOHN SEDGWICK, } Assignees, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, THE PROPERTY OF A WELL-KNOWN CONNOISSEUR, COMPRISING ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND VARIED ASSEMBLAGES OF MODERN PAINTINGS OFFERED AT PUBLIC SALE IN MANY YEARS.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, May 4 and 5, at their Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway, a very valuable collection of Works of Art of the American, French, English, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools, embracing, among others, beautiful expressions of the following highly-distinguished and favorite artists, viz.:

Bierstadt,	Waldemuller,	Lambinet,
Wm. Hart,	Robie,	Landelle,
Beard,	Ad. Schreyer,	Willems,
Bellows,	Schlessinger,	Brillouin,
Bristol,	Escosura,	Vallerio,
A. F. Tait,	Verboeckhoven,	Hamman,
Inness,	Herzog,	Castan,
Colman,	Antigna,	Bakkerkorff,
G. H. Hall,	Fauvelet,	Fichel,
Parton,	Diehl,	Hoguet,
Sonntag,	Meyer von Bremen,	Plassan,
Lewis,		Ten Kate,
Nicholson,	H. Ronner,	De Dreux,
Nehlig,	Seignac,	Caesado,
Hays,	Carl Hubner,	Verlat,
Barland,	Jul. Hubner,	Toussaint,
Jacobsen,	Schloesser,	Boichard,
Bakalowics,	Leray,	Kuwasseg,
Bosch.		

The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.; Art Galleries, No. 845 Broadway.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, BOOKCASES, WARDROBES, &c., &c.

MINER & BARKER will sell on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 37 Clinton-place, the entire furniture of said house, consisting of black-walnut parlor suites, in green plush and reps; velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets; mirrors, chandeliers, lace curtains, window shades, black-walnut, enameled and painted chamber suites; hair mattresses, wool blankets, sheets, feather beds, pillows and bolsters; mahogany sofas, in haircloth; bureaus, bedsteads, wardrobes, black-walnut marble-top tables, chairs, extension tables, refrigerator, oil-cloths, cane-seat chairs, crockery, glassware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence 168 West 22d-st.: HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., consisting of Brussels carpets, worsted brocatel window curtains, gilt-frame pier mirrors, gilt cornices, mahogany marble-top centre table, pier ditto, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, rockers in ditto, mahogany 6-octave piano, mahogany marble-top music stand, gilt-frame oval mirrors, mahogany breakfast table, chandeliers and fixtures, bronze figures, gran oles, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, mahogany bedsteads, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, china vases, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany book stands, mahogany dressing tables, marble-top washstands, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On THURSDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 90 Madison-av., consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in crimson figured brocatel, rosewood mirror-back etageres, gilt reception chairs, rosewood piano and stool, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirrors with cornices and base, black-walnut marble-top centre-tables, rosewood music stand, easy chairs, brocatel window curtains, lace curtains, window shades, P. M. stands, vases, mahogany marble-top sideboards, mahogany dining tables, mahogany card tables, black-walnut cane-seat dining chairs, clock, bronzes, &c., silver-plated, china, crockery and glass ware, hall stand, mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, cottage suites, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 235 West 14th-st., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in crimson figured brocatel, rosewood mirror-back etageres, seven-octave piano made by Haselton Bros., rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, black-walnut Plimpton bedsteads, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c.; black-walnut extension table, chairs, &c., china, silver-plated and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MADE BY HERTER, BOTH & ROBERTS, VREDE, &c., PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 255 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., an assortment of the most elegant description inlaid, Louis XIV. style, richly carved oak buffets, carved couches, chairs to match, Rhodes' extension table, carved rosewood bookcases, black walnut ladies' secretaries, satin-wood lined, costly pictures, engravings, &c., bronzes, ornaments, &c., &c.

For particulars, see catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, &c.

On THURSDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 42 West 34th-st., consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson plush; gilt-frame French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood marble-top etageres, rosewood seven-octave piano, made by Alfred Newhall & Co.; gilt cornices, wax flowers, marble vases, black walnut hall stand, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, mahogany marble-top shaving stands, wardrobes, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mattresses, beds, bolsters, &c., mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth, gilt-frame engravings, china, crockery, glassware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FRIDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 80 East 23d-st.

FRIDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Full particulars of the above sales will be given in due time.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence on 128th-st., Harlem, north side, third house west of 5th-av.:

All the elegant household furniture therein contained, consisting in part of rose and tulip wood parlor suites in satin brocatel, mirrors, cornices, marble-top centre tables, Turkish and arm chairs, vases, mantel clock and Ormond curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome black-walnut dining-room furniture, carved buffet, extension dining table, elegant decorated china, glassware, paintings, engravings, black-walnut and oak chamber suites, linen window shades, oil-cloths, curled hair and spring mattresses, feather pillows, together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

The furniture can be inspected on application at the premises the day previous to the sale, between the hours of 12 M. and 4 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction, THURSDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 28 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.:

All the furniture in the house, viz.: Rosewood and walnut parlor suites in reps and plush, fine etageres, centre and fancy tables, fine walnut extension table, buffet, lounges, dining chairs, black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, enameled bedroom suites, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, fine pier and mantel mirrors, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, china, glass, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 49 West 37th-st., near 6th-av., carved rosewood and walnut parlor suites in satin and plush, rich rosewood etageres, carved rosewood piano-forte, Linder & Fritz, makers; oak extension table, buffet dining chairs, sofas and lounges, easy chairs, rosewood and walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Grover & Baker sewing machine, curtains, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 11 o'clock, at No. 63 Wall-st.:

OFFICE FURNITURE OF THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BANK.—Oak sitting and standing desks, arm-chairs, settees, buffet, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, closets and lockers, tables, &c. Also, one large and one small burglar-proof safe—Herring's make. Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALES IN BROOKLYN.—JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., THURSDAY, April 29, at 10 A. M., at No. 543 Atlantic-av., between Powers and 4th-av., a general assortment of good furniture, Brussels carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, AT 10 A. M.

No. 143 South Oxford-st., near Hanson-place, good furniture, carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, AT 1 P. M.

at No. 87 Clermont-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., furniture, carpets, grocer's wagon, sleigh, &c.

SAME DAY, AT 1 P. M.

at No. 175 Fort Green-place, between Fulton and Hanson-place, handsome furniture, mirrors, bookcases, engravings, carpets, &c.

SAME DAY, AT 3½ O'CLOCK P. M.,

at No. 14 East Warren-st., near Court-st., furniture, carpets, &c. SAME DAY, AT 4½ P. M.,

at No. 182 Atlantic-st., between Court and Clinton sts., furniture, carpets, two rosewood pianos, &c.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

SEVENTY-THIRD AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1869.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., at the Company's Salesroom, No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock noon,

80,000 TONS

of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during May, 1869.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF THE CLERMONT HOTEL FURNITURE, NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, April 29, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Clermont Hotel, between Broadway and Nassau-st., New-York, all the furniture in the hotel, comprising the furniture, &c., of eighty rooms; also the saloon and barroom fixtures. Sale positive.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

OFFICE FURNITURE AND SAFES.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at salesrooms No. 161 Liberty-st., black walnut, mahogany and oak office and counting-house desks, tables, chairs, stools, &c. Also, four ladies' writing cabinets; three Valentine & Butler's burglar-proof safes, &c.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.

ALLEN & BROWN WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 440 West 24th-st., the following household furniture, consisting of a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, also a fine rosewood piano, Haines Bros. makers. Catalogue on the morning of sale.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, &C. BENJ. F. THRALL WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THURSDAY, April 29, AT 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 349 2d-av., near 20th-st., all the furniture, consisting of walnut parlor suits, etagere, sofa, extension table, walnut dining chairs, china, crockery and glass ware; walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, bureaus, washstands, wardrobe, bed and bedding, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, bed linen, quilts and comforters, window curtains; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths, kitchen furniture, utensils, cooking stove, tables, hat-stand, refrigerator.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Hanover-square, New-York, will sell at public auction in the large gallery adjoining the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Galleries, No. 2 5th-av., New-York, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, without any reserve whatever, and to the highest bidder, the following well-known original paintings by Jerome Thompson:

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET,"
"HOME, SWEET HOME,"
"THE CAPTIVE CHILD,"
"PADDLE YOUR OWN CANOE."

The above pictures are now on free exhibition at the parlors of the Fifth-avenue Art Gallery, where they will remain until the sale, open day and evening.

We beg leave to say to those desiring these well-known paintings, that they can attend the sale with perfect confidence, and with our guarantee that no limit whatever will be placed upon the works, but that the sale will be as stated above, positively without reserve. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., April 19, 1869.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF QUARTERMASTER'S PROPERTY AND STORES AND CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, will be offered at PUBLIC AUCTION in this city, (at Camp Newport, corner Scott and McHenry sts.,) on THURSDAY, April 29, 1869. A few of the articles are mentioned, as follows:

OFFICE DESKS, CHAIRS, TABLES, IRON SAFES, MATTING, HEATING STOVES, COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.

Also, a large number of OVERCOATS, (Mounted and Infantry,) HATS, CAPS, JACKETS, (Artillery and Cavalry,) BLOUSES, (lined and unlined,) TROUSERS, BED-SACKS, (single and double,) HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, &c., &c.

A large number of WOOLEN BLANKETS (11,864) and about 25,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees, will likewise be offered for sale.

Complete lists of the property can be obtained at this office. Lists may also be obtained in New-York, at the office of Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene streets; and at the Quartermaster's office in Philadelphia.

The sale will begin at 12 M. Purchases must be removed without delay.

Terms: Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster-General and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

ADREON, THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 18 S. Charles-st.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1869, at 10 A. M., at No. 123 Dean-st., near Hoyt, Brooklyn, all the furniture, carpets, &c., contained in the house, by order of the executors of the estate of Mrs. James Sullivan, deceased, including an elegant suite of carved rosewood, in satin damask, mantel and pier mirrors, rosewood etagere, reception chairs, bedroom furniture, a large number of feather beds and pillows, hair mattresses; also, velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, piano-fortes, lace curtains, cut-glass decanters and goblets. Catalogues at No. 151 Montague-st., and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE COFFEE AND spice trade—Sale at public auction on THURSDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 154 Reade-st., of the machinery and fixtures of a complete coffee and spice house, in running order, consisting of a steam engine and boilers, roasters, blowers, coolers, mills, &c., &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of Postmasters during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1869. The estimated number of envelopes that will be required annually is as follows:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 3¼ by 5¼ inches.
Class No. 2, 4,000,000, more or less, 3½ by 5½ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 3¾ by 6¾ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 9 inches.
Class No. 5, 200,000, more or less, 4½ by 10¾ inches.

For Class No. 1, an ordinary quality of buff or yellow paper will answer. The other classes to be made from red, blue, green and buff or cream-colored paper, as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above-described envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than 250 envelopes of letter size, and 100 each of extra letter, official, and extra official sizes, separately, or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When required to be delivered at the Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 5,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and properly addressed, but when less than 5,000 are required, proper labels of direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 60,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 9 9-10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed by the Department, for use in the Dead Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York and to the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be required by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED BOTH ACROSS THE FACE AND BACK, LENGTHWISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 250, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 5,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be conveyed as freight, free of cost for transportation, those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Offices, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c., or "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C., WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 20th day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, viz.:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Cornmeal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of green Coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and forequarters—necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork No. 1 prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee good Rio; the Sugar good New-Orleans, or its equivalent; and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations as above described be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the Post Office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.
——, 186—.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 21, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "Bids for supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, to wit:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

One steam fire-engine, Silsby's make, to be a first-class engine, complete in all respects, fitted to be drawn by horses or men, and to be accepted after a satisfactory trial.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

84 yards Brussels carpet, 29 inches wide, for camp stools.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

10 barrels Stockholm tar, per barrel; 600 pounds 4 to 8 thread cotton twine, and 250 pounds pure beeswax, per pound.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to the interest. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within 20 days, blank forms for which may be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects to conform with this advertisement, and blank forms furnished, will not be considered. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened. J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the Army with the following articles, viz.:

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with straps and caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES, (Binocular,) with cases and straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33,) and the marine glasses of not less than five, (5,) magnifying powers, and both of defining power and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be indorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

L. B. NORTON, Brevet Major U. S. A., Property and Disbursing Officer.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M., April 30, 1869, for one hundred thousand pounds of Army Tobacco.

The proposals will state accurately in detail the quality and kind of Tobacco; its history, if any, as to its keeping qualities in hot climates and in transportation; of what leaf, as to stock, year and curing, the wrapper and filler is to be made; whether the binder is used, what casing is used, and when, where and how to be manufactured; in what kind of package put up for shipment, and whether machine or hand made.

From three to five samples of one hundred pounds each will accompany the proposals, which will be paid for at fair market rates, (if so desired by the proposer,) when proved to be of sufficient good quality for sales to troops.

The proposals will contain the condition that the quantity may be increased one hundred thousand pounds or one hundred and fifty thousand pounds, if desired by the Department, at the same rates and conditions of contract.

The Tobacco which shall in all respects be deemed best to meet the requirements of the army—reference being had to price, quality, package and all circumstances—will be accepted.

An officer of the army and an expert will be required to examine and inspect the Tobacco in the leaf, in course of manufacture, and when shipped.

Two sureties, who will agree to guarantee the execution of the contract according to its true intent and meaning, and will enter into a bond in the sum of $10,000 to that effect, if required, will sign the bids as well as the proposer. WM. W. BURNS, Brevet Brigadier-General C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING COMMISSARY, New-York.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the person offering the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, May 8, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements in the following streets, viz.:

SPECIFICATION 1.—In 50th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
SPECIFICATION 2.—In Avenue A, between Houston and 14th sts.
SPECIFICATION 3.—In 54th-st., between 2d-av. and East River.
SPECIFICATION 4.—In 9th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 5.—In 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIFICATION 6.—In 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SPECIFICATION 7.—In 29th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.
SPECIFICATION 8.—In 30th-st., between 6th and 10th avs.
SPECIFICATION 9.—In Thomas-st., between Church and Hudson sts.
SPECIFICATION 10.—In 70th-st., between 2d and 4th avs.
SPECIFICATION 11.—In 60th-st., between Lexington and 5th avs.
SPECIFICATION 12.—In 17th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
SPECIFICATION 13.—In 19th-st., between 6th and 8th avs.

Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEORGE S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. FAXON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John H. Faxon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, 1869.
ap28-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW H. BALDWIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Andrew H. Baldwin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1869.
ap28-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. NOYES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William C. Noyes, of the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof, from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, April 27, 1869.
ap28-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GARRET S. BELLIS and JAMES MILLIGAN, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 29 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Garret S. Bellis and James Milligan, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of April, A. D. 1869.
EDWARD C. WILLIAMS, Assignee,
ap14-law3wW* No. 308 West 28th-st., N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William D. Adams, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
GEORGE W. STREETER, Assignee, No. 27 Wall-st., City of New-York.
ap14-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. NOYES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William C. Noyes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH HERTZFIELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Hertzfield, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOBART E. GRIFFIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hobart E. Griffin, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 12th day of April, 1869.
ap14-law3wW* JOSEPH P. FALLON, Assignee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW McKINLEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Andrew McKinley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap14-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEROY H. LYON and CATHARINE A. SEDGWICK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the above-named Leroy H. Lyon, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1869.
ap14-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN KEENAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Owen Keenan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of April, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap14-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS VEAZIE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Cornelius Veazie, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1869.
ap28-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN B. MERRILL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin B. Merrill, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1869.
ap28-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYNES LORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,544.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Haynes Lord, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of April, 1869.
ap14-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE S. PHILLIPS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 17th day of May, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers of said Court of Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and a discharge from his debts granted to said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, April 20, 1869.
ap21-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 2,105.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. CHOICE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Leonard F. Choice, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
ap14-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. PARSONS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William H. Parsons, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ap21-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GONSER, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Gonser, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1869. CHARLES A. HERPICH, Assignee.

NO. 1,577.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. WARING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William E. Waring, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869. ERASTUS F. BROWN, No. 76 Nassau-st.,
ap14-law3wW* New-York City, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HAYNES LORD, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 1,544.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Haynes Lord, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of August, A. D., 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS COHEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of March, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Elias Cohen, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
THOMAS HOOKER, Assignee,
ap14-law3wW* No. 79 Cedar-st., City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter WILLIAM LOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Lott, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap14-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

REWARDS.

REWARD.—$1,000 REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of two cases of silk goods, containing white, satins 18 inches wide, and colored, silk 19½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on the 2d inst.; or a proportional amount for the recovery of part of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

REMOVAL.

GAYNOR'S REMOVAL.

His corset and skirt store from No. 756 Broadway to No. 824 Broadway, May 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN CENTRAL PARK, 5TH-AV., 59TH-st. or Lexington-av., a CHINCHILLA FUR CAPE. The finder will be liberally rewarded by bringing it to No. 115 East 26th-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 485 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

At the adjournment of the French Chambers, yesterday, the Government members shouted "*Vive l'Empereur;*" in response to which the Opposition members raised the significant cry: "*Vive la Liberté.*"

The Portuguese Cortes were opened yesterday by the King in person. The finances of the Kingdom appear to be in a disordered condition, and the Ministry proposes economical reform.

In the British House of Lords, last night, the Life Peerage bill was under discussion, and the measure received the support of the Earl of Derby.

CUBA.

It is reported that the Spaniards have captured and executed the revolutionary Governor of Cinco Villas, and that a Spanish man-of-war has seized two suspicious vessels off the coast, but no further particulars are given.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

According to recent advices the Chinese Government appears to be dissatisfied with the mining laws of California, which discriminate as against the Chinese emigrant; it claims that these laws are in contravention of the terms of treaty stipulations.

A portion of the Austrian Embassy to China and Japan has arrived at Hong Kong.

Hatred of foreigners appears to be gaining ground in the Chinese Empire. There was a report that Chinese troops had been ordered to murder all the Europeans at Chi-Foo on one of the popular annual festivities.

There seems to be a great deal of insurgent commotion in some of the more distant islands of Japan; but four of the principal Diamios have decided to give their allegiance to the Mikado, and resign their own territorial supremacy. The Mikado intended to return to Yeddo, and it was thought would make that city his place of permanent residence.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons an inquiry was addressed to the Government to ascertain whether it was proposed to enforce similar taxes and duties upon American vessels trading to Canadian ports, as are levied upon Canadian vessels trading to ports in the United States. The Government, in reply, declined to pledge themselves to any particular line of policy.

The wharves at Montreal are still covered with two feet of water.

GENERAL.

It is anticipated that the junction of the Union and the Central Pacific Railroads will be effected near Promontory Point, Utah, in the course of the week.

A fraudulent lottery dealer, if, indeed, they are not all of that class, has been fined $100 and costs in Cincinnati.

Mr. Jewett, the missing banker of Skaneateles, whose disappearance caused so much anxiety to his friends, has returned to the village and quietly resumed business.

The gratifying information comes to us that one of the principals of the Fenian organization is gone to the South and West to look up localities for Irish emigrants.

The Illinois Press Association, numbering about one hundred and twenty gentlemen, with the same number of ladies, proceed to Montgomery, Ala., to-day to partake of the hospitalities of the City.

Hydrophobia carried off a victim in Chicago yesterday—a young man named William Goodwillie. He was bitten three or four weeks previously. He leaves a wife and children.

It appears that the first reports in regard to the sinking of the steamer *Urilda* upon the Missouri River, were very highly colored. The vessel simply struck upon a snag and sunk in twelve feet of water, everybody on board getting safely to land.

The crew of the bark *John Bright*, wrecked in Nootka Sound, were murdered by the Indians.

The international game of cricket between California and Victoria terminated yesterday, the Victorians winning the game.

Robert B. Randolph, who, in 1833, was dismissed from the Navy by President Jackson, and who pulled the General's nose in retaliation, recently died in Washington aged 75 years.

Rev. George A. Durborow, twenty-five years the rector of the Church of the Redemption in Philadelphia, died yesterday morning.

A Washington correspondent says that General Butler will in a day or two publish a reply to Senator Sumner's speech on the *Alabama* Treaty.

Navigation is open in the Straits of Mackinaw, and boats have passed through with freight for Chicago.

The bill permitting free trade in money has been defeated in the lower House of the Ohio Legislature, and a measure legalizing eight per cent. adopted. The bill now goes to the Senate, where its fate is uncertain.

Edward G. Wilbor, formerly State Senator, died at Chatham on Friday last, in the 82d year of his age.

A prize fight took place Monday morning, twelve miles from Richmond, on the York River Railroad, between Charles Doherty, an Irishman, and Tom Hammond, an Englishman, for $800 a side. Eighty-six rounds were fought in two hours and ten minutes. Both were badly punished. Doherty won the fight.

Enormous whisky frauds have been detected in Savannah, Ga., and A. S. Bigelow, of New-York, and J. Adler, of Savannah, were arrested for complicity therein.

Yesterday afternoon Edward J. Martin, Jr., a youth 19 years of age, attempted to murder Mrs. Mittie Brinslow, of No. 58 Amity-street, by shooting her with a pistol. Jealousy is supposed to have been the cause of the act. Mrs. Brinslow was seriously wounded in the left side.

Mr. Paul Du Chaillu, the celebrated explorer in Africa, gave yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall another of his entertaining lectures, designed especially for children. To-morrow he will close the series by a discourse upon the "Land of Dwarfs."

The Alumni of Union College resident in this City and vicinity, dined together last evening at Delmonico's. Wm. Tracy presided, and addresses were made by Bishop Potter, Hon. John K. Porter, Hon. John Bigelow, Hon. Chas. A. Phelps, and others.

A fair in aid of sick and wounded Cuban insurgents, under the auspices of the *Junta Patriotica de Cubanas*, or Association of Patriotic Cuban Ladies, was opened yesterday at Apollo Hall, and will continue for at least a week. There was a large attendance in the evening.

On Tuesday morning a fire occurred in the distillery No. 548 West Fifty-seventh-street, occupied by A. De Lyle. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

Yesterday morning the Croton main, in Fourth-avenue, near Fifty-ninth-street, burst, and the water overflowed the sunken lots in the vicinity. Considerable damage was done to the huts of the squatters in the vicinity.

Cotton was inactive yesterday; low grades were depressed in price. Breadstuffs attracted rather more attention; common brands of Flour, Spring Wheat and Western Oats were firmer. Provisions were lightly dealt in, though buyers had any existing advantage. Groceries were tame; Sugars very weak. Petroleum was more active but lower. Naval Stores steady. Freights dull.

The New Negotiations on the Alabama Claims.

The *Nation*, in an able and recondite article upon "Mr. Sumner and the Proclamation of Neutrality," discusses some of the legal points connected with the *Alabama* claims—points which we are apt to overlook in the hullabaloo of popular rhetoric and invective, but which are those upon which the question, as a *legal* one, will doubtless turn.

In the main, this article agrees with Mr. Sumner's conclusion that we are entitled to such a Convention as will "give reparation on the ground that a principle of international law has been violated on the part of England;" and it furthermore maintains that the acknowledgement of such a violation "is perfectly consistent with national honor and dignity." But it arrives at this conclusion by a different process of reasoning from Mr. Sumner's—a process which, if somewhat abstruse, is new and striking.

Mr. Sumner, as his speech shows, argues as if, to start with, the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was *in itself* a violation of international law, and hence a sufficient ground of international complaint, even had no *Alabama* come from English ports to prey upon our commerce. Whether Mr. Sumner would stand by that doctrine thus independently stated we do not know—very likely he would not; but his train of reasoning seems to proceed from some such mental proposition, and in so far agrees, it must be owned, with the popular theory.

Thus, for example, Mr. Sumner says:

"Ocean belligerency being a 'fact,' and not a 'principle,' can be recognized only on evidence showing its actual existence, according to the rule first stated by Mr. Canning, and afterward recognized by Earl Russell. But no such evidence was adduced; for it did not exist and never has existed."

But, if we understand Mr. Sumner's *application* of this clear distinction between recognition of belligerency as a *fact* and recognition of belligerency as a *principle*, he charges that by her proclamation Great Britain proposed the *latter*, and that, accordingly, the effect was to make the *Alabama* a Confederate privateer. According to the *Nation*, however, this proclamation may be interpreted as proposing to recognize the belligerency only *according to the fact;* but, as the *Alabama* was not brought out upon the ocean by Confederate means, but by neutral (*i. e.*, English) means, this vessel could not be recognized as belligerent according to the fact. Indeed, she could only have been recognized, if at all, on "principle"—that is, we suppose, on the theory of her having all the capacities of a recognized nationality.

The distinction is, as we have intimated, a fine one, and somewhat abstruse; but it will be better appreciated, perhaps, in a practical application of it to the case as it stands. Now, that the proclamation of neutrality was and still is a source of *ill-feeling*, cannot be questioned; but, as the *Nation* says, we must "confine our claims to the limits of fact and international law; and the existence of a certain English national feeling or sympathy, while it may have been an ulterior cause of greater losses, cannot be made a basis of demands and reparations." At all events, the proclamation was not necessarily an attribution of *nationality*. The question is whether it was not simply a recognition of belligerency according to the *fact*. Such is certainly the interpretation which the English Government has always put upon it, and such it will bear. We ourselves insist, and are compelled by our own case to insist, that the Confederacy never *could* have acquired such a *status* of nationality, (either by this proclamation or in any other way,) as would create a privateer out of a cruiser equipped in a neutral port and issuing therefrom. Such a *status* the United States unquestionably had; but, Mr. Sumner, after so clear a statement of the difference between the two sorts of recognition possible, seems to argue as if an English proclamation of neutrality between "the two contending parties" *could* have given the Confederacy a *status* of nationality, and hence in itself became the subject of complaint, not only morally as an expression of misdirected sympathy, but legally under international law.

The source of confusion is this. It is quite true that the British public may have imagined, and probably did imagine, that the Queen's proclamation *could* confer a nationality where none existed, and hence regarded the *Alabama*, when it escaped to the ocean, as a regular Confederate ship. Mr. Laird, too, undoubtedly thought that, since the proclamation put the Confederate States and the United States on an equality in Liverpool, (as it did,) it therefore made them equal in the eye of international law—which it most certainly did not. All this does not prevent us from hating the British public in general, and Mr. Laird in particular, to our hearts' content; but it will not help us to sustain a complaint under international law. Why, we ourselves are forced to maintain, in a logical argument, that the proclamation neither gave nor could possibly have given, nationality to a ship pretending to be a Confederate privateer, issuing from an English port. That is to say, the true view is that the *Alabama* was never a Confederate privateer at all. So far as *we* are concerned, she was a *British* ship, and nothing else; and that is precisely why our claim of indemnity holds good.

The ground, therefore, on which we can maintain our claim that England has violated international law is obvious. The *Alabama* was a vessel which never acquired any nationality. Certainly the Queen's proclamation, as has been shown, never gave her any; and Mr. Sumner has conclusively established that our own Government did not accord a *status of* nationality to the Confederacy by merely proclaiming a blockade of Southern ports, since this last was, like the English proclamation itself, a recognition of belligerency only according to the *fact*. And yet a vessel, which never was a Confederate privateer, sailed from England as a naval base, in a hostile expedition against the United States. This point Mr. Sumner has forcibly made in the Senate, and John Stuart Mill had made it previously in Parliament. The British Government became responsible, under international law, for a piratical cruiser thus hailing from its ports; it has been responsible for her every movement from that day to this; and yet, instead of instantly pursuing and capturing her as a hostile craft of no nation, she was afterward actually received and refitted, as history tells us, in English colonial ports, and she thence continued her devastating career.

Integrity in Office—Mr. Ashley's Appointment as Governor of Montana.

We published in the Times of yesterday a letter from Hon. J. M. Ashley, in reply to some comments which we made a few days since on his appointment as Governor of the Territory of Montana. We deemed the appointment unfit to be made, and the ground on which we based that opinion was the public action of Mr. Ashley on an important public question, as established by the public records of the House of Representatives. Mr. Ashley protests against the justice of our judgment, and appeals to these records in his vindication. His letter is able and dignified, and betrays no more of passion than a proper sense of self-respect would prompt. We have given the whole case a thorough reëxamination, and cheerfully give Mr. Ashley the benefit of all the extenuating circumstances which he brings to our notice.

Mr. Ashley was at Washington as a member of Congress in the Winter of 1861, having been elected in the canvass of the preceding fall. Among those who had been most active in his support were F. M. Case and H. D. Kingsbury, each of whom wanted to be Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio. Ashley preferred Kingsbury, but wanted to do something for Case, and finally concluded to try and have him appointed Surveyor-General for New-Mexico, which he afterward changed for Colorado. In a letter to Case, dated Feb. 8, 1861, announcing this change of purpose, Mr. Ashley says:

"I want my brother to go with you as chief clerk—salary $2,500. The gold mines on the Pacific Railroad will enable the Surveyor-General and his assistant to make a fortune of $50,000 to $100,000 in the four years, in my opinion, if he is a good business man. * * * I would rather have the office for the next four years than any office in the gift of the Government."

The following letters followed in succession on the same subject:

Washington City, D. C., March 12, 1861.

My Dear Case: I have made some progress to-day about the Surveyorship to Colorado. In order to secure the Indiana delegation and to operate on Smith, the Secretary of the Interior, I have promised that all the sub-appointments should be made by us jointly, I giving them the first choice. You must write me a letter immediately, authorizing me to make that pledge for you. I want you to write immediately to all your friends, and let them write letters indorsing you as a practical civil engineer and otherwise, and direct to the Secretary of the Interior, but to me on the envelope. I have written —— and —— twice on the subject to get you the indorsement of the Legislature. I have not got it yet. Please write them. Charley feels a delicacy in pressing your claim, because he expects to be a candidate for Clerk of the next House, and does not want to run across the track of any one. What you do, do quickly.

Now, Frank, *this is the best office, in my judgment, in the gift of the President, and I would resign to-day if I was sure I could keep it four years. If you get it I want to unite with you as a full partner in land speculations and town sites.* I have worked earnestly and hard for you, and hope to succeed. You do not stand as much chance for the Marshalship as you do to be struck by lightning, and Kingsbury not much better—a little. This is on the square.

Truly yours, J. M. ASHLEY.

Washington City, March 16, 1861.

My Dear Case: I am surprised that your brother has not kept you fully advised and aided you, as he promised me he would. The office is $8,000; the second, where I want my brother, $3,000, with half a dozen subordinates, all to be appointed by you. I am amazed at your indifference in this matter. Offices do not drop down on men like this.

The subject was up in Cabinet yesterday. I do not know whether you can get anything here in time to help or not. Send letter from leading men, &c. Please write to ——, and ask him to help you, and help you at once.

Truly, J. M. ASHLEY.

[Strictly confidential.]

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1861.

My Dear Case: Everything hangs on a hair. You must use the telegraph to obtain letters, and have them forwarded to me at once. Let the writers send them to me instead of you. If I get this appointment, it will be the first of such importance where the candidate has done nothing. *I have promised all the subordinate places under you to get help, and you must write me at once, authorizing me fully, under your own hand, to make this good. I ask for three of the places myself, and give the rest to other members who are helping me.* This is considered the best appointment in all the Territories, and is the best of all the Territorial appointments. *I want to have an interest with you, if I get the place, in the city and town lot speculation.* The Pacific Railroad will go through this Territory, and *it will be a fortune to us if I can get it.* There are some fifty or more applications for it. —— has promised to help me.

Write immediately. Make the letter plain and unequivocal as to the appointments I have promised, so that I can show it, and *on a separate piece of paper say what you think of my proposition for city and town lot speculations.*

I will probably be Chairman of Committee on Territories if we can carry out the programme to elect Grow Speaker, and your brother, Charley Case, of Indiana, Clerk, *and then I will know all the proposed expenditures in the Territories, and post you in advance. Write one letter for me, and the other to show.* Damn your business in the Williams County Court. Write and telegraph.

Truly, J. M. ASHLEY.

[Confidential.]

Washington City, March 19, 1861.

My Dear Case: Our matter is in better shape to-day. The President promised me that this appointment should not be made until next week, and said I should have a fair hearing. I shall fear a defeat, however, if I do not get your written authority to guarantee that all your subordinate appointments shall be secured to the persons who help me through with this matter, and that you will fully authorize me to pledge you to perform the promises I have made that the surveyors and subcontracts to be employed by you are to be at the joint disposal of two other persons and myself. Please copy and send me at once the inclosed for that purpose.

Now, one word as to ourselves. It is agreed that my brother Eli is to be chief clerk, and my brother William, who is now in Colorado, shall have such a position as he can fill; he having always been a farmer. The other I shall select when I have more time. The surveying contracts, &c., we will fix after the appointment, by meeting at Toledo or ——, by agreement with —— and others. Now, if I get this, *I want to be full copartner with you in the purchase of all the real estate that you may make in that Territory.* I have spent a good deal of time and some money to get this place, and if I do get it I trust you will cheerfully go in with me. I have drawn up the inclosed agreement, which I wish you would sign, and keep and copy one just like it. Sign it and forward to me at the same time you sign and return the other agreement inclosed.

Let me hear from you by return mail, and hurry along any letters and telegrams from men who can have influence here.

In haste, truly yours, J. M. ASHLEY.

MR. CASE IN REPLY.

Bryan, Ohio, March 15, 1861.

Dear General: Yours of the 12th is just received. I went to Columbus yesterday. I suppose you would like the indorsement of practical engineers. If I had time, and knew where to hit some of the best in the North, I could get them, I think, without difficulty. I will do the best I can on short notice. *The partnership is all right.*

Very gratefully, FRANK M. CASE.

Bryan, Ohio, March 15.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th is just received. In reference to the sub-appointments for the Surveyor-General of Colorado, you may say to the Indiana delegation that in the event of my appointment as Surveyor-General the sub-appointments shall be made by us jointly, if they so desire it. Of course they will propose no one who is incompetent, or who will not merit the preferment. I suppose I shall be in a measure responsible for my "subs." I trust the matter to your discretion. Very truly,

Hon. J. M. Ashley. F. M. CASE.

Bryan, Ohio, March 21, 1861.

Dear Ashley: Yours of the 18th and 19th came to-day. Those to whom I wrote last Saturday I directed to write indorsements, and send them direct to you, as you wanted them immediately. I wrote to Foster, by our Sheriff, (he will get the letter to-day,) to hurry the petition off to you. I went up to telegraph to Foster to-day, but the instrument is sent to Toledo for repair, and I could not send a dispatch anyhow. You will have received a letter to show before this time. I inclose also the agreement (or a copy rather) that you sent. *And in the matter of the appointments, you may have them your own way; all of them you can save for yourself, and over and above these the partnership matter in land speculations.* I shall be under a debt of eternal gratitude, whether you succeed or not. God send you success, and me the Surveyor-Generalship. I shall watch and pray till the matter is decided.

Yours, truly, F. M. CASE.

Agreement.—This agreement, made this 21st day of March, A. D. 1861, by and between James M. Ashley, of Toledo, Ohio, and Francis M. Case, of Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, witnesseth: That the said Francis M. Case, in consideration that the said James M. Ashley shall pay one-half of any and all amounts of money which may be paid by the said Francis M. Case in the purchase of any tracts, lots, or parcels of real estate in the newly-organized Territory of Colorado, *does hereby agree to make over to him, the said Ashley, by good and sufficient deed, the undivided half of any and all such tracts, parcels, or lots of real estate as he, the said Francis M. Case, may from time to time purchase in said Territory of Colorado.* And furthermore, in consideration of such payment on the part of said James M. Ashley, the said Francis M. Case agrees to engage in no purchase of any parcel, lot, or tract of real estate whatever with any other parties in said Territory of Colorado, *in which the said James M. Ashley shall not have an equal, undivided interest.*

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 21st day of March, 1861.

JAMES M. ASHLEY. [SEAL.]
FRANCIS M. CASE. [SEAL.]

These letters were elicited by the Committee of Investigation to which Mr. Ashley refers. He states the conclusion reached by that Committee, which was that "there was nothing to show that there was a condition precedent demanded from Mr. Case for his appointment." Mr. Ashley refers to this report, to the fact of his reëlection as a member, and to his reappointment as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and to other testimonials from the Republican Party, to sustain his claim that during his entire term of service in Congress he has "never done an improper or corrupt act as a Representative."

Mr. Ashley admits that he wrote these letters. They show that, while trying to procure Mr. Case's appointment, he told him that if he succeeded he wanted certain appointments in his gift for his brothers and friends,—authority to promise others to members of Congress whose aid he should require, and that he expected to be made an equal partner with him in all his speculations in town lots and land sites; and he sent him the draft of an agreement by which this was to be secured to him. Mr. Case replied, assenting to all his requirements, and returning the agreement duly signed. This may not have been a "condition precedent" for his appointment; but it is not easy to see how it could well be considered anything else. Mr. Ashley had held out the great pecuniary value of the appointment, and the certainty of his being able to make a fortune out of it, as an inducement for Mr. Case to take a more active interest in getting it, and had promised to give him the benefit of the official information he was sure to have as Chairman of the Committee on Territories "about the proposed expenditures for the Territories," which could not fail to aid him in his city lot and land speculations.

The Committee saw in all this no evidence of corruption,—no violation of law. The system of thus dividing offices among their friends, each man using all the influence he can bring to bear to help his friends, is usual among all political parties in this country; and this, says the Committee, though it may be "a political wrong, is one not subject to correction by this Committee." It could not be expected, therefore, that either the Committee, or the House, or the Republican Party in Mr. Ashley's district, would see anything wrong in the system of conduct pursued by Mr. Ashley, in which they were themselves so deeply involved. We are free to concede, moreover, that judged by the current political morality of the day and by the usage of the country, Mr. Ashley's vindication of himself is not without force; and is quite likely to be accepted by the party to which he belongs as conclusive of his innocence of any corrupt or improper motive.

We are not bound, however, in our judgment of the matter by any such code, and cannot concur in any such opinion. Mr. Ashley sought to use his public position, and the influence which it gave him, for selfish ends,—for pecuniary profit; and he promised, in order to increase that profit, to give his partner, in advance of its becoming accessible to the general public, information which could only come to him as a public trust, for the public good, from the official position which he expected to hold. It so happened that Mr. Case made no speculations in town lots or public lands; so that Mr. Ashley is technically correct in saying that he received no money from this copartnership. But clearly that was not his fault. He *intended* to profit by it; he *bargained* to profit by it;—that he failed was his misfortune, not the result of his public virtue.

We have no wish unduly to reproach Mr. Ashley with his part in this affair. We have no doubt that nine politicians out of ten would have done the same thing. We only say that the transaction was one which ought to have prevented his appointment and confirmation as Governor of Montana; not simply nor so much because he is likely to prove practically corrupt in the administration of that office, as because it shows how little the Senate, and our public men in general, really think of high-toned integrity in office, and by what considerations and influences they may be induced to reward officials guilty of at least very questionable transactions, by giving them still higher places of trust and emolument.

The City Post Office.

The President has seen fit to give us a new Postmaster in place of Mr. Kelly. The new appointee is General Patrick H. Jones, who served with distinction in the war and has been well known as a citizen and Republican politician since that time. He is a man of energy, integrity and practical experience, and his appointment will, doubtless, give general satisfaction. If he performs the duties of the office as well as his predecessor has done, it will be all any one has a right to ask. Mr. Kelly has conducted the affairs of the office with skill and success, and has made one of the best and most popular officials, on the whole, who have ever filled that place. General Jones was Clerk of the Court of Appeals for one term, being elected on the Republican ticket, and succeeded General Halpine, after his death, as Register, by appointment, of this county. The successful working of the Post Office admits of fewer changes for mere political reasons than almost any other department of the public service, and we presume not many will be made.

Mayor Hall's Inaugural Message.

Is not Mayor Hall postponing his inaugural message a trifle too long? When, on taking office at the beginning of the year, he declined to send in such a document to the Common Council, we thought his decision eminently wise. He had had no opportunity to become acquainted with the wants of the City, and could not be expected to make suggestions of much practical value at the very opening of his administration. But *four months* have since elapsed; and Mr. Hall is not a man to allow so much time as that to pass without profit. There are various matters of interest connected with City affairs to which he must have given attention and reflection, and on which he could doubtless make practical suggestions of special value. We have reached a point in our local development when a large part of the City needs reconstruction, and a still larger part is to be laid out for the accommodation of population and business in the future. Old streets must be widened; new streets must be opened; our wharves and piers absolutely demand attention; bridges across the rivers which surround the island are wanted; our public places need improvement and greater care; better provision for paving and cleaning the streets, the removal of obstructions, facilitating travel, and nearly all other incidents of City life, are requisite. And we know no man whose interest in these matters would naturally be sharper, or who could more promptly grasp the conditions of the problem or contribute more wisely to its solution, than Mayor Hall. He ought not to make the duties of his official position subordinate to any others. The direct power and authority of the Mayoralty have been greatly curtailed; but its indirect power, its influence on City improvements, is still very great. Everything of this sort has hitherto been done in a hap-hazard style, without method or system of any kind. Mayor Hall can do more than any other one man to reform this state of things and to secure the future development of the City on a settled, intelligent and well-digested plan. We look to his message for valuable suggestions on this subject, and hope we shall not have to wait much longer.

Sprague and Company.

A good many Congressional farces have been performed, first and last, in Washington, but the broadest of them all is the Sprague-Abbott farce which exploded yesterday. After a week or ten days of the most ferocious face-makings, and terrific threats ever witnessed, which kept Senators, members of Congress and the public at large in a state of alarm, and newspaper correspondents—those of them who are silly enough to deem such things matters of great moment—in a state of frantic excitement, the parties have suddenly collapsed. Each prostrated himself and made most vehement protestation that he meant nothing in what he said of the other. Sprague says he didn't mean Abbott when he spoke of "puppy dogs," and Abbott says he didn't mean any disrespect to Sprague when he said he had "skulked" out of the Senate Chamber. Indeed both intended to be as polite as possible when they used this language of each other. If they failed in making that purpose evident, they humbly apologize. There is nobody in the world for whom they have greater mutual respect and friendship than they have for each other. That may be, but they have rather an odd way of showing it.

Meantime, the only result of the affair, besides making the parties themselves the laughing-stock of the country, is to inspire another valiant creature with equally lofty ambition to make as great a fool of himself. A Colonel, or Major, or Captain Goddard,—deeming Rhode Island, and himself as part and parcel thereof, insulted by Mr. Sprague, denounces that warrior-statesman with great vehemence as a poltroon and a great variety of other disagreeable things. Still Mr. Sprague lives and goes on calmly sending the contents of his waste-paper basket to the *Congressional Globe* for publication at the public expense.

The Fullerton Trial.

The first official act of the new District-Attorney, as we stated yesterday, was to make an effort to have an early day fixed for the Fullerton trial. His success was only partial, in consequence of the illness of Judge Nelson; but the public will be glad to learn that this veteran and able Judge will preside at the trial, as well as Judges Blatchford and Benedict, of the Southern and Eastern Districts. A good deal of fear has been expressed lest this case, which is one of a good deal of importance in many respects, should not be fairly tried, on account of the personal feeling which had been engendered in course of the proceedings out of which it has grown. But the arrangements made for the trial, and the fact that Judge Nelson will preside, must serve to dispel this apprehension, and to give assurance of a perfectly fair and impartial trial, which shall fully secure the ends of justice. The standing of Mr. Fullerton, at the Bar, his past position on the Bench, and the character of the offence with which he is charged, combine to make this case one of much more than ordinary interest. It is set down for trial on the 14th of June.

Spanish Affairs.

The course of affairs in Spain is just what we recently anticipated it would be. The attempt to find a member of any European royal family who would be willing to accept the throne seems to have been abandoned in despair. The feeling in favor of a republic is evidently gaining strength, and we are not surprised to hear that an influential republican demonstration has taken place in Madrid. Even if any aversion were felt by the Spanish people toward the idea of a republican form of government, it looks as if they must now be driven into it simply by reason of their inability to find a King. The Constitution which they have accepted at the hands of the Committee appointed to draw it up is far from satisfactory, either to the Republicans or to the advocates of a monarchy. Many of its most important provisions are so framed as to be capable of being easily evaded by a monarch desirous of acquiring absolute power, and can yet, on the other hand, be so construed as to cripple the hands of a constitutional Sovereign really desirous of exerting his influence for the good of the country. There can be no solid or permanent settlement of affairs on the basis of the vague and illusive Constitution now before the Cortes.

At the present moment the rumor that Marshal Serrano and General Prim have quarreled is full of significance. The latter has long been credited with designs of personal ambition, and it is now just the occasion on which he might naturally be expected to manifest them. Marshal Serrano, supposing that he himself has entertained no wish for the attainment of a dictatorship or the Presidency of a Republic, may be assumed to be on the side of the Duc de Montpensier, and a quarrel between him and General Prim can only have one result—that of precipitating a crisis. Hitherto the members of the Provisional Government have acted together in concert. Now that the object for which they have worked has proved unattainable, they are beginning to show signs of internal dissension. There must be another revolution in Spain, and it seems now as though the sooner it came the better for the country. We can only hope that it will be as expeditiously and as peacefully conducted as that which overthrew Queen Isabella.

The Eight-Hour Law.

We wish the Secretary of the Navy and the Attorney-General and all others concerned, would cease discussing what Congress *meant* when it passed the Eight-hour law, and give such a construction to the act as would suit those for whose benefit it was intended. The idea was ostentatiously held out that its object was to aid the working classes by giving them *ten* hours' pay for *eight* hours' work. Intending that, Congress ought to have said it; and the Heads of Departments would be excused if they would assume that to be the intent and meaning of the law. There is a very large class of people who have got the idea in their heads that the relation of work to wages can thus be regulated by law, and they will never get over it until the experiment has had a full and fair trial. Of course it has been tried, and has proved a dead failure, over and over again in other countries; but all that amounts to nothing. It must be tried *here*, under the glorious Stars and Stripes, with republican institutions, where alone the dignity of labor is properly understood. Experiments elsewhere prove nothing and command no respect. If Government is to fix the price of labor, of course it must fix the price of everything else; and the sooner we begin with this business, the sooner we shall get through with it.

Northwestern Mexico.

Northwestern Mexico always has its full share of those terrestrial prodigies and portraits wherewith Dame Nature now and again affrights the universe; but, according to a Chihuahua letter-writer, a more complex and confounding disaster than even that which visited St. Thomas, is now menaced in that region. "It is the tremendous and imposing roar," says this correspondent, "of a terrible distant tempest, which darkens the horizon and agitates the ocean, preceded by a frightful silence, threatening desolation and destruction." And again, it "is the winds from the North, impregnated with poisonous miasma." And yet again, "it is a terrible avalanche of snow melted by the heat of the sun, suspended at an immense height, that threatens to sweep away, destroy and bury the travelers that ascend the mountain." After all this, the puzzled reader will ask,—what *is* it? Well, it is annexation to the United States—only this and nothing more.

Now, considering that the miasm, and the tempest, and the avalanche amount to so little, one's sympathy for the affrighted Chihuahuan speedily subsides. After all, what is there so delightful in the condition of Northern Mexico, fleeced by officials, plundered by robbers, and the prey of revolutionary leaders? In what is anarchy so much better than annexation? Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua and Lower California would find themselves far better off in the American Republic than in the Mexican. Their commerce would be increased, their rich minerals worked, their agriculture improved, their desert places made to blossom as the rose. As it is, Mexico is drifting toward disintegration. This very northwestern region is one of chronic revolt; bands of marauders desolate it; at this moment a "pronouncer" makes head against the Government in Sinaloa, and the last message of impassive Juarez acknowledges the fact. Now, the question is, whether it is worse to perish by disintegration or to be saved by absorption. It is their ignorance of the future that makes any Northwestern Mexican regard annexation as a dreadful fate, as a "terrible avalanche;" when they are once inside the Union, they will only wonder why they did not come in before. Just now they are in the state of the gentleman who hung all night from his window-sill, fearing to let go lest he should be dashed to pieces on the pavement, and when day broke, was disgusted to find himself only three feet above the ground.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are glad to see signs of life in the Commission appointed by authority of Congress to change the site for the Post Office in City Hall Park. They have applied to the State Legislature for needed authority. We hope they will do something toward fulfilling the object of their appointment. At the rate the work has gone on since it was first talked about, the new Post Office will not be finished within the present or the next century. Letters will be out of date, and mails become obsolete institutions, long before that time.

The naval officer who pulled President Jackson's nose in 1832, has just died at Washington, and the dispatch announcing his death chronicles this incident as his only title to remembrance. Such is fame; and this is even a more curious instance of its eccentricities than the case of the "rash youth who fired the Ephesian dome."

Now that the Broadway Hospital is about to disappear, it is necessary that some accommodations should be furnished for the surgical and medical treatment of persons wounded or taken ill in the lower part of the City. We are glad to see that a bill has been introduced to the Legislature on the subject. There need not be much money spent on this matter. Perhaps the best way would be to make use of one of the down-town dispensaries for the purpose.

The last rail on the Pacific Railroad will be laid this week; and in a few days passengers will be able to sweep through on a continuous line from New-York to San Francisco. When this great national work was begun five years ago, even experts and engineers alleged that it could not be completed in less than ten years.

We shall be very greatly disappointed if the Public Debt be not largely reduced during the term of President Grant. The means for its reduction are very simple—the faithful collection of the revenue and the enforcement of economy in the public service. By these means the debt can very easily be reduced one hundred millions of dollars annually. Looking at our present rates of taxation, and looking at our necessary expenditures, we see that there is opportunity for effecting this reduction without difficulty. If the reduction be effected, a great

and if the credit will be due to the Secretary of the Treasury; if it be not effected, the blame will be on Secretary BOUTWELL and his subordinates.

The first thing done on the Long Island Railroad after the Jamaica accident, was to burn the remnants of the broken car, relay the track at that point and destroy all vestiges and all evidence of the nature of the disaster. After that a rigid investigation into the causes of the catastrophe was, of necessity, a very innocent formality.

Senator SPRAGUE should not consider slanderous attacks and personalities a necessary part of his Herculean struggle to effect political and financial and moral reform. He has already greatly injured himself in this way, and should hereafter devote himself entirely to his "great principles."

We are to have more bewilderment and bedevilment in our public streets. One branch of the Common Council has passed an ordinance directing the renumbering of all the avenues not renumbered already. The avenues have all, as well as all the streets, been renumbered so often that it is now almost impossible to find any place in any street; the number that once knew it, now knows it no more. If the Common Council could be persuaded to stop meddling with the numbers for a single year, we might become familiar with localities from their appearance so as to dispense with numbers altogether.

A fact which two of our neighbors on the east side of Printing-house-square will do well to remember: "Hawks do not peck out hawks' een."

The Chicago *Post*, in speaking of the death of the son of Ex-President JOHNSON, says: "The devil came for the old man, and not finding him at home, took the son." We suppose the *Post* considers this smart. It is very cruel and cowardly.

We wish the Treasury would hasten as much as possible in getting ready those new issues of fractional currency, which are to be printed on improved paper, and to be beyond the power of the counterfeiters. Most of the notes which are around now are very nasty, and there are a great many counterfeit halves and quarters.

At the late meeting of the Carpenters' Society Mr. EDWARD GRIDLEY said it was a disgrace to the City that it had no Mechanics' Library. This is pretty near the truth; and it is a great pity there are not wealthy men, of intellectual tastes, willing to move in the matter, for their own lasting honor and the general good. The people of New-York need libraries as much as schools, for it is not to be supposed that the necessity of education stops at boyhood; and some of the City funds, which come largely from the pockets of the workers, and which are too often misappropriated, may very justifiably be employed in establishing, or helping to establish, free district reading-rooms, with books and newspapers. The mechanics, themselves, should come to a general understanding on the matter.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK writes home, from Pekin, that Mr. BURLINGAME is mistaken in declaring that the Chinese desire "progress," and perhaps he is not very far wrong, if he means the foreign article. The Celestials do not like the English style of progress—a bullying and fusillading progress—and much might be said to excuse them.

Why should the United States Government, or rather why should the people of the United States, pay the *barbers' bills* of the honorable Senators? We find in the recent report of the Senate contingent fund a number of items in reference to this business that are rather odd. For example, there is an appropriation for shaving mugs, shaving brushes and honey soap; there are appropriations for cologne, bay rum and alcohol; for cosmetics, extract ginger and spirits of camphor; for bathing sponge, ($35 37,) flesh-brushes and plate brushes, and for a variety of articles that show the most remarkable tastes among Senators. But why should the people of the country, who are hardly able to pay their own barbers, be compelled to support a national barber shop for Senators?

Our methods of criminal correction and punishment are neither based on intelligence nor human nature. We have before us a letter upon industrial schools and reformatories written by an experienced gentleman, Commander POCOCK, the Superintendent of an English Training Ship, in which the treatment of youthful criminals is ably discussed. He says:

"*Of all methods of confirming a youthful offender in crime, allowing him to see the inside of a prison is probably the most effective*—the closing of the door closes the first act in the downward path. He finds that it is not such a bad place as his imagination pictured; on the contrary, good food and warm clothes are rather an inducement for him to return, and the fact of his being a jail-bird destroys the little self-respect remaining, besides the social ban under which he enters. At the risk of being thought indiscreet, I must say that, in my opinion, it would be better to send a boy direct to the reformatory."

Commander POCOCK refers to another writer on the subject, who, he says,

"sees but little difference between the beggar and the juvenile thief, and condemns all poor boys, such as he describes, as liars and would-be thieves if they got the chance; from which I infer that *he has not that personal knowledge of the poor* gained by visiting their homes, teaching in night schools, &c. I disagree with him entirely on this point. We have no right to take for granted a boy or any number of boys are guilty, without proof; on the contrary, I believe in innocence until guilt is proven; and this is the great advantage we have over a reformatory. Moreover, I do not consider lying and stealing such awful crimes when committed by a child who knows no better, nor would I punish them, until the child had been taught clearly to discern the sin."

These views are worthy of attention here, as they are those of a man who speaks from great knowledge and extensive observation. We may remark that the English training-ships, of one of which Commander POCOCK is Superintendent, are an institution more than a century old, and were started with two objects—the prevention of crime and the supply of seamen. There was once an effort made to establish a training ship in New-York, after the mode of that in Boston, but the project was never carried out.

Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, United States Attorney.

Judge PIERREPONT, who was inducted into office on Monday as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, has resided in this City for many years. He was born at North Haven, in the State of Connecticut, and is descended from JAMES PIERREPONT, one of the founders of Yale College. He was graduated at Yale College in 1837, with distinguished collegiate honors. He received his legal education at the New-Haven Law School, then under the management of the late Chief Justice DAGGETT. In 1840 he went to Columbus, Ohio, and entered into a copartnership, in the practice of the law, with Hon. P. B. WILCOX, one of the eminent lawyers of that city. After remaining there five years, he returned to the City of New-York, and commenced the practice of the law in this City. In 1846 he was married to a daughter of SAMUEL H. WILLOUGHBY, Esq., of Brooklyn. In 1857 he was elected Justice of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Chief Justice OAKLEY. After three years of judicial service, he resigned his seat on the Bench and returned to the practice of the law, in which he has been actively engaged ever since.

Judge PIERREPONT was always a Democrat. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861 he took high and patriotic ground in support of the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN in putting it down, and was one of the most active members of the Union Defence Committee. In 1864 Judge PIERREPONT was a zealous and efficient advocate of the reëlection of President LINCOLN. In 1862 he was appointed, in connection with General DIX, to try the prisoners of State then confined in various forts of the Union. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Judiciary Committee. He was an active supporter of the election of General GRANT in the late Presidential contest.

Judge PIERREPONT is wealthy, has traveled much in Europe, and has been a close and careful observer of men and events.

He has occupied a prominent and leading position at the Bar in this City and State, and has been engaged in most of the *causes celebres* that have been tried of late years in this and adjoining counties, and other States. He is a close reasoner—careful grouper of facts—a severe criticiser of testimony, and one of our most successful advocates. No one doubts that the Government, in him, will have an officer who will faithfully and fearlessly discharge all the duties that devolve upon him.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

There is a likelihood that the representation of "The Tempest" will terminate early next month. It has not yet been fully decided whether "The Three Guardsmen" or "Patrie" will be enacted immediately after its withdrawal. SARDOU's drama, however, will probably have precedence. Meantime the Shakespearean spectacle will be repeated nightly. A change in the cast has been made, and by a transposition of scenes a picturesque finale has been secured for the first act, which now closes with the sinking of the ship. The change of cast has grown out of the departure of Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES. Miss BLANCHE GREY now embodies *Miranda*. Miss GREY, who will be remembered as a member of the company at the Broadway Theatre, about eighteen months since, acts the part with simplicity and refinement.

BURLESQUE AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE.

The popularity of burlesque endures. Excellent evidence of its vitality is afforded at the Theatre Comique, where "Pluto," a fair specimen of the order of plays made endurable by fresh faces, bright dresses and picturesque scenery, will soon reach its one hundredth representation. Monday witnessed a partial rejuvenation of the work, and an addition to the members of the company. New pictures were substituted for old ones, and new songs and dances were given. The subject-matter of the burlesque, of course, was unchanged, and so was, apparently, the amusement its performance afforded. A lengthened reference to it can, under the circumstances, be dispensed with. Previous to the burlesque, in which, by the way, Mr. LINGARD will be *Pluto* until next week, when Mr. J. G. WILLIAMSON essays the part, a pleasant comedietta enacted by Mr. G. C. BONIFACE and a dramatic company, may be enjoyed each evening.

SPORTS OF JAPAN.

Those persons who have already looked upon the feats of Japanese jugglers will hardly be taken with the novelty of the performance now to be attended at the New-York Circus. All who have not done so, however, can enjoy, by visiting that place, a very curious entertainment. Professor RISLEY's troupe has succeeded the athletes and riders and coöperates in a representation including the top-spinning, the ladder acts, and all the features of a programme that has already received liberal review. The dusky artistes of the company, some ten in number, are certainly possessed of unique, if not of positively useful accomplishments. They remain at the Circus throughout this week.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Announcements of some interest are before us. One refers to the production of a new extravaganza at the Waverley Theatre this evening. Another gives the elements of the representation by which Mr. W. A. MOORE, business manager of the Broadway Theatre, is to benefit this night. A third designates next Saturday as the date for the testimonial benefit to Mlle. TOSTEE; the performance—a comprehensive one—is to occur at the Academy of Music. Finally, a benefit is to be accorded Mlle. SANGALI at the Olympic Theatre, week after next. The latter entertainment will be notable, as it will afford the lady, whose talent as a danseuse is unquestionable, an opportunity to display, it is said, ability of a high order as a songstress.

OBITUARY.

Ex-Governor Dutton, of Connecticut.

From the New-Haven Palladium, April 27.

The announcement this morning of the death of Ex-Governor HENRY DUTTON, though not entirely unexpected, will be received by the public with profound regret. An illness which had been feared as fatal from the beginning, terminated in a peaceful and quiet death shortly after noon yesterday. His mind retained its faculties to the close of his life. On the morning of his death he planned an engagement of a business nature for the evening, but soon afterward began to fail rapidly, and gradually faded away until he ceased to breathe.

HENRY DUTTON was born in Litchfield County, Conn., on the 12th day of February, 1796. His grandfather, THOMAS DUTTON, was a Captain in the war of the Revolution, and his father, though then a minor, was also, for a short time during the same war, in the revolutionary army. His mother was a lineal descendant from JOHN PUNDERSON, one of the "seven pillars" of the church first established in New-Haven. His youth was spent in the cultivation of his father's farm, and in study. Having, by dint of great industry, under unfavorable circumstances, qualified himself for admission to college, he entered the Junior Class at Yale, and there graduated in 1818 with honor. The only pecuniary assistance of any amount which he received, as a means of enabling him to obtain his education, was a legacy of $100 from his uncle. For the rest he was left to depend upon such resources as his own industry could supply. After leaving college he studied law with Hon. R. M. SHERMAN, at Fairfield, supporting himself at the same time by teaching in the academy of that town. From 1821 to 1826 he was tutor in Yale College, and at the close of that period he established himself in the practice of law at Newtown. Soon afterward he married Miss ELIZABETH E. JOY, who now survives him. After remaining fourteen years in Newtown, he removed to Bridgeport, where he continued in the practice of his profession ten years. During this time he acquired a very large practice and attained a leading position at the bar of Fairfield County. He was for several years attorney for the State in that county. Being appointed Professor of Law in Yale College, he removed to New-Haven, where he continued to reside until his death, in charge of the Yale Law School.

During his residence he was for a time Judge of the County Court for New-Haven County. He was the author of a digest of Connecticut Reports and of a revision of Swift's Digest, and was a member of the Commission to whom the General Assembly in 1847 intrusted the duty of revising the statutes of this State. He was five times a member of the House of Representatives of this State, representing successively Newtown, Bridgeport and New-Haven, and was once a member of the State Senate.

In 1854 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, which office he held for one year. Subsequently he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors, which position he continued to occupy until, by reaching the age of 70 years, he became, under the provisions of the Constitution, disqualified from longer retaining it. On his retirement from the Bench he resumed his practice at the Bar, and continued to prosecute it with great assiduity until, recently, his failing health compelled him to withdraw substantially from business.

Governor DUTTON was, in the best sense of the term, a simple-minded man. Keen in intellect, he was free from guile. He was bright, amiable, boyish in feeling, unsuspecting, easy of faith in others. Such characters are of the best. They leave behind them the pleasantest memories. The many honors that he won and enjoyed are now of little account. He was honest and gentle-hearted, and stood up to his work—the work of a long and laborious life—to the last, and he did it faithfully and cheerfully. That, after all, is epitaph enough.

Henry McCloskey.

Mr. HENRY MCCLOSKEY, late City Clerk of Brooklyn, died at Flatbush, L. I., yesterday morning. Mr. MCCLOSKEY was about forty years of age, and was a native of Ireland. He was editor of the *Brooklyn Eagle* for a number of years, and in 1861, having written some bitter anti-Union articles, the public indignation became so great that Mr. MCCLOSKEY was obliged to give up his connection with that journal. From that time forward he always seemed to be laboring under some mental oppression, and his deportment was devoid of the cheerful aspect of former days. With his feelings thus wounded, he sought and obtained the City Clerkship of Brooklyn, a position which he filled with credit and honor for a number of years. He had editorial connection for a while with one of the Sunday papers in New-York, and for a year or two occupied the position of official stenographer for the Court of Sessions. His mind, however, gave way, and ultimately it became necessary to send him to the lunatic asylum at Flatbush for treatment, where he died yesterday morning. Mr. MCCLOSKEY was a man of considerable talent, and on more than one occasion devoted his gifts for the public good, independent of politics, in a manner such as to win the highest encomiums of his co-workers, in the various spheres of public duty where he was called to act. In this connection, his long identity with the interests of the public schools, in the Board of Education, will be remembered by many with pleasure.

Dr. Minturn Post.

DR. POST was born in this City on the 28th of of June, 1808, and was consequently in his sixty-first year at the time of his death. He was a graduate of Columbia College, in the class of 1828, with HAMILTON FISH, WINTHROP, JAY and other men of note. He entered upon the study of his profession under the supervision of Dr. VALENTINE MOTT. After attending the regular course of medical lectures in New-York and Philadelphia, Dr. POST went to Paris, where, under the instruction of Baron LOUIS BRONSSAIS, and other eminent men of science, he completed his studies. Dr. POST was the translator of a work on Auscultation and Percussion, which attracted considerable professional notice at the time of its publication. He was elected medical examiner to the Mutual Life Insurance Company upon its organization twenty-six years ago, and has remained in the uninterrupted discharge of his duties from that period. He was the sole remaining officer of the Company connected with it since its organization, of acknowledged preëminence in his specialty, and his mind was highly cultivated by general reading and reflection.

He leaves a widow and four children in comfortable circumstances.

The Death of Colonel Robert Johnson, Son of the Ex-President.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, April 24.

Ex-President ANDREW JOHNSON passed through this city yesterday afternoon *en route* for Greenville. He was to have spoken at Pulaski yesterday, but at Athens, Ala., received a dispatch from his daughter at Greenville, announcing the death, at that place, of his son ROBERT, and he was hurrying on to be present at the funeral.

He left Huntsville yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock; arrived at Decatur at 8:30. At this point the Ex-President and party were provided with a special train, subject to Mr. JOHNSON's order, and to stop whenever he required. At Athens the train arrived at 10:30. There was assembled a large crowd, who cheered and called for Mr. JOHNSON. As he approached the door of the car, accompanied by Colonel JOHN WILLIAMS and Mr. REDFIELD, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a dispatch was handed to him by a messenger from the telegraph office. Not having his spectacles with him, Mr. JOHNSON handed the dispatch to Colonel WILLIAMS, and asked him to read it, which he did as follows:

GREENVILLE, April 22, 1869.

Andrew Johnson, Nashville:

Brother ROBERT died suddenly last night. He will be buried to-morrow. MRS. D. PATTERSON.

At this painfully shocking intelligence Mr. JOHNSON's features, always pale, became visibly paler. He shaded his eyes a moment with his hand—the crowd outside still cheering. He stepped on to the platform, and in a few simple words explained to his friends the recent affliction which had overtaken his family, excusing himself from addressing them. At Columbia, Pulaski and Franklin, where large crowds were assembled, he came out from the car and shook hands with friends and acquaintances who came up to offer their condolences. When the train reached this city, Mr. JOHNSON and Colonel WILLIAMS came down to the city from the Decatur depot on the College-street cars, and took a carriage for the Chattanooga depot, and left on the 6 P. M. train for Chattanooga.

It was our pleasure to know the deceased intimately in former years, during his temporary residence here as a Representative of the Legislature, and especially during the stormy period immediately preceding hostilities between the sections. Colonel JOHNSON, like his illustrious father, was a consistent, fearless and uncompromising Southern Unionist from first to last, and one of the last speeches in behalf of the "Union, the Constitution and the laws," made in this city before the ordinance of secession, was delivered by him in the Court-house, and reported in this paper. He was a young man of fine abilities. He had his faults and weaknesses, like other men, but he was ever generous and chivalrous, a true friend, an affectionate brother and son.

China Mail Service.

Americans in China, and the Anglo-Chinese Press, complain bitterly of the manner in which the mail service is performed between Japan and Shanghai. It will be remembered that the contract of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company with the Government requires this branch service to be performed in connection with the regular monthly service between San Francisco, Yokohama, and Hong Kong. Correspondents complain that the connection is not promptly and regularly made, and that very provoking delays and interruptions are thus caused, to the detriment of American business interests. Shanghai is a port of far greater commercial importance than Hong Kong, and has the larger American interests. It connects, besides, with a vast interior trade up the Yangtse Kiang, on which river a fleet of American steamers is running. Hence, it is peculiarly important that the connections with the California mail line should be promptly made. On a recent occasion the branch steamer stopped, in the inland sea of Japan, at three new treaty ports, with about 600 Japanese, who filled the cabins to the disgust of other passengers; and this, too, with the United States mail on board. Twice the English mail steamer at Yokohama has offered to take the American mail to Shanghai, to prevent delays which should not be allowed to occur.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Sale of the Avery Collection.

The sale of Mr. S. P. AVERY's collection of works of art, for some time on exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, began last evening. The attendance was very large, and, considering the prevailing tightness in money matters, the prices realized were fairly satisfactory. Last evening being the first evening of the sales the oil-paintings of the collection only were sold. The most important of these brought the following figures: No. 30, The Mother's Prayer, by Bonguereau; No. 46, The Soldier's Wife, by Eastman Johnson, $600; No. 62, The Merchant of Statuettes, Pompeii, by Boulanger; No. 4, Rydal Water, (small picture,) by Henry Inman; No. 44, Beverley Beach, (small picture,) by Kensett; No. 75, Evening, Adirondack Lake, (small picture,) by Jas. M. Hart, $300; No. 79, Noon, Berkshire Meadows, (small picture,) by Jas. M. Hart, $200; No. 67, Near Newport, (small picture,) by Kensett, $380; No. 34, The Jungfrau, by A. T. Richards, $315; No. 39, Attiring the Bride, by Bauguiet, $1,150; No. 41, Boudoir of Mme. the Duchesse de Mallet, by Roszczewski, $290; No. 47, The Church Door, by Moulinet, $310; No. 48, The Village Fête, by Carl Hubner, $510; No. 49, Mount Washington, by Durand, $440; No. 51, Objects of Art, by Roszczewski, $230; No. 52, Thinking, by Toulmouche, $410; No. 53, The Finishing Touch, by Caraud, $410; No. 56, Souvenier of Italy, by Kensett, $580; No. 59, The Olden Times, by Baron, $800; No. 60, Peep-a-boo, by Otto Meyer, $430; No. 64, The Good Sisters, by Seignac, $760; No. 74, In the Laboratory, by Gide; No. 70, Having a Good Time, by Dubasty, $230; No. 80, Boys and Dogs, by Dias, $245; No. 84, Fruit piece, by Preyer, $650. The sale footed nearly $20,000. This evening the choice water color paintings of the same collection will be sold by Mr. SOMERVILLE.

Struggles for Freedom—Lecture by Rev. Dr. Hall.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL lectured, last evening, at the Presbyterian Church, corner Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, before a most appreciative audience, his subject being "Struggles for Freedom." The word "struggle," he said, carried its meaning in its sound. It signified forcible effort. If a nation struggles for freedom, it is not supposed to send formal deputations soliciting a right to the exercise of liberty; but it acts more after the manner of the Neapolitans, or the Polish scythemen, or as our own people acted during what is known as the great American struggle. "Freedom" is harder to define. It has various forms and sub-divisions. There is mental, personal, moral, political, civil and religious freedom. Generally, it may be defined as a right to select one's own course regarding any of these conditions, provided, in making the selection, no right of one's neighbor is infringed. Conviction is always free. Power may prevent the expression of one's conviction, but it cannot prevent the entertaining of it within the human mind. Struggles for freedom are, therefore, confined to the securing of liberty of expression and of action. The lecturer then dwelt upon the liberty of the Press as being an index of the existence of the highest degree of freedom in any nation; coupling it with the fact that when this degenerated into license the people had a right to resort to legal remedies to maintain their own freedom against its encroachments. He alluded also to the hypocrisy of Irish leaders in misdirecting the patriotism of their countrymen, and representing these visionary efforts as struggles for freedom. Nothing was to-day such a hindrance to the securing of reforms for Ireland as the factious spirit aroused among these ardent people by designing and selfish men. He spoke also in a condemnatory manner of DARWIN's theory, and of Bishop COLENSO's effort to disprove the Scriptural version of creation; and, after treating at length of what personal freedom really consisted in, closed by urging his hearers to seek first, and above all, that true liberty which could be found only in following the precepts of the Gospel.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

About 11:30 o'clock last night Officer QUIRK, of the Thirty-first Precinct Police, found the body of an unknown man who had evidently been run over by a train on the Hudson River Railroad, near Eighty-fourth-street. The remains were shockingly mangled. On the track was subsequently found a piece of paper, on which was written "GEORGE SCHOFIELD, Chester, Penn., musician." The remains were gathered together and removed to the Police Station for inquest.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI.

Reunion of the Resident Graduates of this City—Feasting, Music and Speaking—Addresses of Wm. Tracy, Hon. Chas. A. Phelps, Bishop Potter, Hon. John K. Porter and Others.

The reunion of Union College Alumni, resident in this City and vicinity, at Delmonico's last evening, was a very brilliant affair, and was attended by about 200 gentlemen, including many of those among us most celebrated in business and the professions. Before they sat down at table a business meeting was held, over which RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, LL.D., of the class of 1815 presided. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers were chosen: President, HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL. D., S. T. D. Oxon., Bishop of the Diocese of New-York; Vice-Presidents, Judge John A. Lott, Dr. Francis M. Hamilton, John Bigelow and Governor John T. Hoffman; Secretary, S. B. Brownell; Treasurer, Howard Potter; Executive Committee, General Daniel Butterfield, United States Army, W. H. H. Moore, Dr. A. L. Loomis, C. A. Hanel, D. W. A. Gillette.

Among the distinguished gentlemen present, besides those whose names have already been given, were Rev. Dr. DeWitt, Rev. Dr. Mahan, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. John K. Porter, Professor Stephen Alexander, Rev. Dr. Anderson, President of Rochester University, Hon. John Fitch, Colonel Robert C. Perry, United States Army, and others.

At 7 o'clock the guests proceeded to the dining-hall, where, after Rev. Dr. THOMAS DEWITT, of the class of 1808, had asked a blessing, ample justice was done to the feast Delmonican, while an excellent band of music lent its powers for the assistance of the labors of digestion. After a couple of hours thus pleasantly spent,

Mr. WM. TRACY, LL.D., of the class of 1824, who was called upon to preside in the absence of Governor HOFFMAN, who had been invited to do so but was not present, called upon Rev. Dr. MORGAN to return thanks. This done, the President read letters from WM. H. SEWARD, Governor HOFFMAN and ALEXANDER H. RICE, expressing regret at their inability to be present.

Mr. TRACY said meetings similar to this of the Alumni of Union College were held simultaneously with this one at Albany, Troy, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago and St. Louis. From the Albany meeting a dispatch had been received toasting the Alma Mater, and to this it was proposed to return as a toast: "Old Union College—*esto perpetua*." He gave as the first toast, "Our Alma Mater."

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Massachusetts, responded, expressing his warm, filial regard for Union College, and his happiness at learning that the institution was financially in good condition, greatly owing to the wise management of the late Dr. NOTT. [Great applause.] Mr. PHELPS spoke of the honors that the sons of old Union had attained, dwelt upon the natural advantages of the college site, and upon the excellence of the teachings of their Alma Mater.

"A Song to Old Union," by F. H. LUDLOW, was now sung, all present rising and joining in it.

Telegrams from Governor HOFFMAN and from the Alumni at Troy were read and responded to.

The next toast, "The Pulpit," was responded to by Bishop POTTER. He thanked them cordially for the warm reception which this toast had, and took it, not as a compliment to himself, personally, but to the great body of the clergy of every denomination, which he had the honor on this occasion to represent. Was there no fear of a sermon when this toast was proposed? [Laughter and applause.] What a suggestive occasion! What a congregation! Here were represented all the potential elements of society, and, no doubt, after what had been passing for a few hours, their minds were open to any kind of edifying discourse. [Laughter and applause.] But, seriously, it was appropriate in a gathering of the sons of a sound institution of learning to toast the Christian pulpit, which owed so much to it. Bishop POTTER dwelt upon the advantages of culture to the clergy. He complimented Dr. DEWITT, and dwelt with feeling upon the many excellent qualities of the late Dr. NOTT, and of Bishop ALONZO POTTER, of Pennsylvania, the brother of the speaker. Finally, he urged a united effort for the advancement of the interests of Union College, asking that a young man of culture and of talent be placed in its Presidential chair.

At the suggestion of a telegram from a gentleman known in college as "Captain Jack," the health of Dr. NOTT was drank standing.

A telegram from the undergraduates of the College, felicitating the Alumni on this occasion, and another from Philadelphia, were read, and pleasant responses were agreed to.

To the third toast, "The Bar," Hon. JOHN K. PORTER responded, eloquently sketching the history of Union College from its foundation at the suggestion of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, and speaking at length of the distinctive features of the system of education there taught.

Dr. FRANCIS M. HAMILTON responded pleasantly to the toast, "The Medical Profession," Hon. JOHN BIGELOW spoke for "The Press," Professor STEPHEN ALEXANDER for "The Sciences," and Rev. Dr. ANDERSON for "Our Sister Colleges."

The regular toasts having been duly honored, volunteer sentiments were given and responded to, and everything and everybody was appropriately remembered. It was very late when the company separated.

The Velocipede Races at the Union Course, L. I.

The velocipede races announced to take place yesterday on the Union Course, Long Island, did not draw the crowd anticipated, the distance from the City, and the rather unpopular surroundings of trotting courses generally, tending to keep away the admirers of the bicycle on the occasion, and those who did not go were saved a disappointment, caused by the miserable condition of the course, which was not even in fit condition for trotting, much less for velocipede riding, the sandy dust, in some places, being over three inches deep. The assemblage gathered on the occasion, however, was a decidedly more respectable one than is usually seen at the trotting courses, quite a number of the lady friends and relatives of some of the riders being present. There was a good display of the leading models of machines, a splendid 50-inch bicycle of the Demarest pattern, and also a 48-inch Wood machine, attracting considerable attention. Leading experts from New-York and Brooklyn, too, were there, several entering for the first prize, despite the condition of the track, among whom were Messrs. BURROUGHS and BROOKS, of the American Club, and Messrs. PICKERING and MONOD, the noted velocipede makers, DARLING and HILL, from PEARSALL's, also entering the lists.

The contest proved to be interesting despite the drawbacks, and after a rather hard trial of strength in a mile race WM. PICKERING came in the winner of the gold medal, Messrs. DARLING, HILL and BURROUGHS carrying off the second, third and fourth prizes. In the second race, the first prize of which was a fine velocipede, the victors were Messrs. MARTIN, CARNIVAL, DURYEE and a stranger. This race was marked by the foul play of one of the riders, who ran his machine in front of young CARNIVAL's, thereby preventing him from taking a leading position. This was the first series of races on a horseback course, and no doubt it will be the last. Velocipede courses require to be constructed especially for such vehicles, as the Jockey Club Velocipede Course is near Paris. When such a course as that is made here then we shall have exciting races and quick time. At present our roads are a disgrace to the nation, and our race-courses but little less.

The following is the score of the two races which took place:

First Race.

Name.	Machine.	Time.
1. Wm. Pickering, on a	40-in. Pickering	5:37
2. Darling, on a	38-in. Demarest	6:05
3. Hill, on a	41-in. Demarest	6:10
4. Burroughs, on a	50-in. Demarest	6:20
5. Monod, on a	36-in. Mercer & Monod	dist.
6. Brooks, on a	48-in. Wood	dist.

Second Race.

Name.	Machine.	Time.
1. Martin, on a	38-in. Martin & Co.	6:42
2. "Carnival," on a	32-in. Monod	6:48
3. Duryee, on a	36-in. Miner & Stevens	6:52
4. Stranger, on a	38-in. Merrill & Co.	6:59
5. Scully, on a	36-in. Union Co.	7:02
6. Conlan, on a	36-in.	Ruled out for foul rid'g.

The other races did not take place, the prizes being withdrawn from lack of contestants and the condition of the course.

Judges, Messrs. DUPIGNAC, MIDGEON and MILLER, the latter being timekeeper; measurer, Mr. EDWARDS.

A Riot and Probable Homicide.

A serious riot and probable homicide occurred on Monday evening at the market garden of BERNARD MCCARTHY, in Grand-street, Bergen City, N. J. Some cattle were being driven from the Communipaw Cattle Yards, and several of them broke into MCCARTHY's garden close by. The cattle drivers, MCCARTHY, his two sons, JAMES and PETER, and another gardener named BRANAGAN, attempted to drive them out, and while so engaged another drove of cattle rushed in. Enraged at the damage committed on his property, some angry words passed between MCCARTHY and the drivers, which led to a free fight, which raged fiercely for a considerable time. A young named LAUBERT, and a friend named HENRY VAN OAX, who were passing at the time, attempted to pacify the belligerents, but instead of being treated as they deserved, they were attacked and obliged to assume the defensive. At this juncture two of the drivers ingloriously retreated and left the two pacificators at the mercy of the infuriated gardeners. Soon after young LAUBERT received a powerful blow from a club in the hands of BERNARD MCCARTHY, which took effect just behind the left ear and knocked him insensible. A posse of Police next appeared on the scene, and arrested the entire party. LAUBERT was conveyed to a private house, where he was attended to by Dr. AVERY. Yesterday morning the injured man was in a partly unconscious state, bleeding from the ear, and could give no account of what had occurred. Dr. AVERY considering the man in a very dangerous condition, called in Dr. WILKINSON for consultation. Both physicians consider the young man's life almost hopeless, and on their affidavit to that effect a warrant was issued for the arrest of MCCARTHY, who had been admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000. The other parties are all out on bail, VAN OAX being charged with striking JAMES BRANAGAN on the head with a stone.

The Billiard Tournament.

The attendance at the billiard tournament, which opened so auspiciously at Irving Hall on Monday, was not as great yesterday afternoon as on the night previous. This was attributed to the fact that it was little known that JOHN DEERY, who plays the push-barred four-ball carom game surprisingly well as compared with other games, was to be one of the competitors. His opponent was PETER SNYDER, who, next to RUDOLPHE, is Chicago's choice. The contest begun at 2 o'clock, Mr. MICHAEL PHELAN introducing the players. The first nine innings were chiefly noticeable for "slips," or careless plays on the part of both. As a general thing, they fell short in their forcing shots—a positive sign of weakness; 99 by DEERY was the first count of importance. The next were 72 and 78 by SNYDER, making the game stand 420 for him to 416 for DEERY. In the 34th inning DEERY ran 88, advancing him to 603, SNYDER being 503. In the 42d inning SNYDER proved himself worthy of the confidence Chicago had reposed in him. He piled count upon count for fifteen or twenty minutes, never ceasing until he had scored 207. This gave him the lead, and it was apprehended that DEERY would be beaten. But that expert was equal to the emergency. First he made 30, next 78 and shortly after, coaxing the balls *en bloc* in the upper left corner, he made about 200, after which he gradually assembled them in the right lower corner, where he made the number required to constitute him winner, his run amounting to 359. His majority was 445. The remaining points are best shown in the subjoined score:

DEERY—0, 2, 18, 0, 2, 2, 15, 12, 24, 99, 54, 0, 0, 36, 12, 15, 42, 0, 15, 42, 15, 30, 0, 0, 15, 1, 21, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 98, 27, 6, 30, 2, 9, 9, 0, 33, 39, 70, 1, 2, 4, 359. Total, 1,200. Average, 24.

SNYDER—0, 0, 42, 3, 6, 14, 26, 0, 9, 12, 15, 6, 63, 12, 3, 9, 6, 6, 30, 72, 78, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7, 3, 37, 0, 0, 3, 3, 6, 15, 6, 3, 3, 3, 0, 15, 0, 207, 3, 12, 0, 0, 0. Total, 755. Average, 15 5-12.

Safety Plays—Deery, 10; Snyder, 14. Pockets Off Count—Deery, 5; Snyder, 2. Strung All the Balls—Deery, 3 times; Snyder, 6 times. Banks—Deery, 6; Snyder, 3. Kissed Out of Count—Deery, 1; Snyder, 2. Best Runs—Deery, 359; Snyder, 207. Time—Two hours and thirty minutes. Referee, Ralph Benjamin.

At night the combatants were EDWARD DANIELS, of Boston, and WILLIAM GOLDTHWAIT, of this City. GOLDTHWAIT led off with a run of 21, but it was not until the 30th inning that he got above 40, and even then his run was but 69, making the game 380 to 540 in his favor. Counting mainly upon the reds, DANIELS in his 46th inning ran up 108. This, being the highest thus far, and, moreover, obtained wholly by good play, was heartily applauded. GOLDTHWAIT followed with a neatly-scored 105, and the game was now 756 to 688, the Boston player behind. Admirable handling of the balls in the 59th inning gave DANIELS 219, which number would, with proper care, have been augmented, but over-confidence caused him to miss a simple stroke, and the balls were left invitingly for GOLDTHWAIT. That expert, after making 69, slipped up as easily as DANIELS had done, and sighs of disappointment came from his quarter. At this exciting stage DANIELS was 973, GOLDTHWAIT 943. The latter struggled manfully, but, although aided twice or thrice by fortune, in the way of scratches, was unable to affect the cool, determined, steady play of his opponent, who won by 72 points.

DANIELS—0, 2, 21, 24, 0, 27, 0, 30, 6, 4, 12, 0, 78, 15, 24, 0, 2, 0, 24, 30, 0, 3, 9, 0, 12, 24, 21, 30, 24, 1, 0, 0, 1, 3, 9, 48, 0, 9, 30, 3, 6, 0, 6, 1, 15, 108, 27, 2, 6, 12, 3, 2, 2, 3, 0, 0, 0, 6, 219, 6, 3, 3, 6, 2, 30, 0, 96, 9, 3, 0, 36, 29. Total, 1,200. Average, 16⅔.

GOLDTHWAIT—21, 6, 0, 36, 0, 12, 15, 36, 6, 9, 15, 12, 6, 0, 21, 12, 0, 45, 30, 24, 3, 0, 9, 0, 0, 21, 9, 27, 3, 6, 6, 3, 22, 9, 27, 12, 15, 12, 60, 33, 6, 0, 1, 12, 19, 105, 3, 0, 10, 29, 30, 3, 3, 0, 12, 0, 9, 3, 69, 3, 9, 0, 0, 9, 27, 18, 0, 3, 30, 66, 21. Total, 1,129. Average, 15 1-5.

Pockets Off Count—Daniels, 3; Goldthwaite, 2. Kissed Out of Count—Daniels, 0; Goldthwaite, 0. Safety Plays—Daniels, 8; Goldthwaite, 10. Strung All the Balls—Daniels, 2 times; Goldthwaite, 3 times. Banks—Daniels, 4; Goldthwaite, 3. Best Runs—Daniels, 219; Goldthwaite, 105. Referee—M. H. Hewins, of Hartford. Time of Game—Three hours and ten minutes.

FOSTER and SNYDER play this afternoon, and RUDOLPHE and RHINES to-night.

Presentation to the Commander of Governor's Island.

The silver wedding of General and Mrs. WALLEN, of Governor's Island, occurred on Monday, and the garrison at Fort Columbus celebrated the event by presenting their commander and his family with a valuable testimonial of their esteem. The gift consisted of a service of massive silver, beautifully designed and appropriately engraved. The presentation was made on behalf of the soldiers upon the Island by a committee of non-commissioned officers, accompanying it with an address, elegantly engrossed, and to which the General responded in a happy manner. Owing to recent domestic affliction in General WALLEN's family, only a few guests—relatives and intimate friends—were invited. After the presentation, all partook of an ample collation, which had been provided by Mrs. WALLEN, after which the visitors were shown through the fort and handsome grounds of the Island by the General and his staff. The affair was in all respects a most happy one, and only another expression of the high regard and esteem in which the General and his family are held by the officers and soldiers of his command.

Southern Emigration—The Manhattan Company.

We learn, by the latest advices, that this Company have sent southward within two weeks 416 persons, and many others are leaving daily. The locations chosen are south of the James River, in Kemble, Amherst, Bedford, Franklin, Mecklenburg and Halifax, in Virginia. Each settlement numbers from twenty-five to fifty families, and the lands have cost them, in a state of half cultivation, from $1 50 to $10 per acre. The colonists have purchased from 20 to 300 acres each. The payments may be made as follows: Some quarterly, in advance, some semi-annually, and some in labor.

The Old Dominion line of steamers carry southward every trip some member or family of this colony. The next regular batch will leave May 2, and 5,000 members are expected to leave within the next three months. The Company have added $860 to its treasury within the past week, making $8,000 therein at present, with a reserve fund of $14,000 deposited in City banks.

Anniversary Exercises of the Clionian Society.

Last evening the Clionian Society of the University of the City of New-York held its eighteenth anniversary in the Academy of Music. At an early hour the house was filled with a large and fashionable audience. The honorary members and prominent invited guests were provided with seats on the stage. After the overture by the orchestra and prayer by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, the President of the Society, Mr. JAMES CAREY SHEFFIELD, delivered the opening address.

Mr. GRAHAM MCADAM made an excellent oration on Conservative Theology. Mr. JAMES O. CLARK delivered a fine oration on the subject of "Philology." Other praiseworthy efforts were made by Mr. EDWARD L. MATHEWS, Mr. CHAS. F. LEE, Mr. F. L. UNDERHILL. The programme was too long to admit of much criticism, but taken as a whole the exercises were successful and much appreciated by all present. The music especially, under the direction of Mr. J. M. LANDER, deserves mention. The entertainment closed with singing of college songs by the members of the Society.

Election at New-York Society Library.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of the New-York Society Library was held last evening at the Library Building, Judge KIRTLAND presiding, and ROBERT N. VERPLANCK acting as Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year: Gulian C. Verplanck, Chairman; Charles R. Swords, Thos. W. Clerke, Robert L. Kennedy, Chas. E. Strong, Wm. J. Hoppin, Otis D. Swan, Wm. Adams, John R. Brodhead, Henry C. Deitz, Everett A. Duyckinck, Stacy B. Collins, Fred DePeyster, William Allen Butler, Thos. Ward. The report of the Trustees for the past year was read, showing that the Society is in a prosperous condition; 1,120 books have been added during the year; $9,425 00 received, and $8,497 62 expended. The meeting then adjourned.

The New United States District-Attorney.

Judge PIERREPONT, the new United States District-Attorney, is making arrangements for the trial of various important cases. His appointment of assistants has not yet been formally announced, but the following gentlemen are said to have been selected:

First Deputy District-Attorney, B. K. PHELPS. This gentleman was also an assistant under Mr. COURTNEY. Second Deputy District-Attorney, WM. STANLEY, a law partner of Judge PIERREPONT; Third Deputy District-Attorney, Mr. SIMONS; Fourth Deputy, D. F. PHELPS, a brother of the First Deputy.

Strike of Brick-Yard Laborers.

About 2,000 laborers are employed in the seventy or eighty brick-yards at Haverstraw, on the Hudson. Recently several hundred of these, thinking that their working hours were too long, resolved to strike for a shorter period of labor—from 5 A. M. to 6 P. M. The employers, however, refused to comply with the request of the employed and have, up to this time, held firm. On Saturday last the strikers were increasing in number and threatened violence to those of the laborers who continued to work the old hours. The Sheriff of Rockland County telegraphed to Governor HOFFMAN requesting that three companies of militia be sent to Haverstraw to aid in maintaining the public peace. At one yard where the strikers threatened the laborers who continued to work, the proprietor stood by the gate of his yard with a six-shooter, which he pointed at the advancing rioters, threatening to shoot the first man that passed his extemporized "dead line." They thought better of their proposed interference with his arrangements, and departed for some other place. On Monday laborers were being brought from New-York, and no serious disturbance had yet occurred. Hundreds of Canadians are being brought from Montreal and other points weekly to work in brick-yards.

A New Dry Goods Palace.

A rival dry goods palace to that of STEWART, and nearly opposite to it, on the corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street, was completed yesterday, and will be opened to the public to-day, by Messrs. JAMES MCCREERY & CO. Like the store of STEWART, it is of enormous size, is constructed of iron, and is of dazzling white, internally and externally. The Methodist Book Concern will occupy the rear basement, the front part of the second story, and a small section of the ground floor. The rest will be devoted to dry goods, of which the many stories will offer an abundant variety.

Arrest of Mr. Charles A. Dana.

Mr. CHARLES A. DANA, one of the proprietors of the New-York *Sun*, was arrested last evening at his residence, upon the suit of Mr. JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, of this City, charged with having published a libel upon that gentleman. The suit was brought before Judge TAPPAN, of the Supreme Court, damages being laid in $100,000. The affidavit merely denied those charges which were printed.

A. Raymond & Co.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts., New-York.
Every garment warranted well made.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.
FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of those celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

BENEDICT BROS., jewelers, No. 171 Broadway and No. 234 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. All styles of WALTHAM WATCHES sold at lowest New-York prices. Also a choice assortment of the celebrated three-quarter plate style, which we warrant as unsurpassed anywhere as accurate time-keepers.—*Advertisement.*

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food—a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.—*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for cancer and all diseases of the kidneys. Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 535 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

HAZARD & CASWELL'S Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

To-Day's
EVENING PRESS
will contain racy extracts from the correspondence of Senator Sprague. Among others will be several letters from prominent New-Yorkers, showing how the editors bore him, what a live prince thinks of him, the opinions of our Consul at Paris, and what the leading bankers say of the Senator.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
PRICE ONE CENT.

If you want a Stylish Spring Overcoat
or Spring suit for a little money, go to
GEORGE W. WHITE & CO.,
Successors to White, Whitman & Co.,
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Don't Trifle with a Bad Cough or Cold,
when a remedy so sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Colgate & Co.'s
LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.
STERLING SILVER WARE
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FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silverware factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modeling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity United States Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.
They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair, everyday usage.
Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.
Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.
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Gilt, Painted, Fresco, Holland, &c., for dwellings, stores and skylights. Store Shades lettered to order.
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Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

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New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The New Fuller & Barnum "Pinching Tuck Marker," and the "Goodrich" for all machines. I. W. BARNUM, No. 683 Broadway, three door below Bleecker-st., New-York. Tucking to order.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

HOBSON—CROWELL.—On Tuesday, April 27, at the Third Universalist Church, by Rev. Day K. Lee, D. D., G. LAMBTON HOBSON, of Welland, Ontario, to FANNIE, daughter of Theodore Crowell, of this City.

KETCHAM—TAYLOR.—At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Monday, April 26, by Rev. D. Brainard Ray, MARCUS F. KETCHAM to ADELAIDE B. TAYLOR, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, April 27, SARAH EVALINA, widow of the late Daniel Austin, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place from her late residence, No. 53 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 11 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

BELCHER.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 25, after a short illness, WILLIAM K. BELCHER, formerly of New-York, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 216 Mulberry-st., corner of Greene-st., Newark, on Wednesday, April 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at Market-st. Depot for the 1 o'clock train from Cortlandt-st. Ferry.

BRINKERHOFF.—In Hackensack, on Monday, April 26, 1869, CATHARINE A., wife of George A. Brinkerhoff, and daughter of the late Albert Z. Van Saun.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the Reformed Church in Main-st., without further invitation.

CURRIE.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Monday, April 26, JUDAH P. CURRIE, eldest son of the late William Currie, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral from the Episcopal Church, Hudson, on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10 A. M.

DUNN.—On Monday, April 26, of scarlet fever, MARION C. A., third daughter of James and Margaret Dunn, in the 7th year of her age.

Funeral from the house of her parents, Wiley-place, Bergen, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DAVIDSON.—On Sunday morning, April 25, JANE ROLLO, wife of A. M. Davidson, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 38 University-place, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

GREENOUGH.—On Monday, April 26, GEO. W. L., youngest child of Chas. C. and Eliza N. Greenough, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family, also the members of Ivanhoe Commandery No. 36, K. T., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 126 East 8th-st.

HASTINGS.—At 156th-st., Carmansville, MARGARET ELIZABETH, the beloved wife of John Hastings.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av., on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

HUMBERT.—On Tuesday, April 27, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN HUMBERT, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Old Ladies' Home, East 20th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Wednesday,) April 28, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HUNT.—At Chicago, on Saturday, April 17, 1869, ELLEN C. HUNT, wife of Dr. W. G. Hunt, of Chicago, and daughter of George W. Cuyler, of Palmyra, N. Y., aged 38 years.

HUTCHINSON.—On Wednesday, April 21, at the Island of Bermuda, GEORGE HUTCHINSON, of Brooklyn, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains are expected to arrive by steamer in a day or two, and notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

JUNG.—On Tuesday, April 27, CATHERINE NORWOOD, eldest daughter of Charles F. and Martha L. Jung, aged 7 years and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 229 Gates-av., between Bedford and Nostrand avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—Suddenly, at Brunswick, Germany, on Saturday, April 10, JULIAN BROOKS LIVINGSTON, in the 24th year of his age, only son of Commodore Livingston, U. S. N.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCULLY.—On Friday, April 16, at the residence of his son, Rev. C. G. McCully, in Hallowell, Me., CHARLES McCULLY, formerly of Oswego, N. Y., in the 79th year of his age.

☞ Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

MASON.—In Jersey City, on Monday, April 26, AGNES MASON, wife of the late Thomas Mason, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Sussex and Washington sts., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

POST.—At his residence in this City, on Monday, April 26, 1869, of typhus fever, MINTURN POST, M. D., in the 61st year of his age.

REYNOLDS.—At Weehawken, on Tuesday, April 27, MAY ROBINSON, second infant twin daughter of J. B. and Mary N. Reynolds, aged 5 months and 9 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday forenoon at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, at Weehawken, N. J. Her remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

TREPPE.—On Monday, April 26, at Orange, N. J., EDDIE HERON, youngest son of James and Anna M. Treppe, in the 12th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, on Oakwood-av., on Thursday next at 2½ o'clock. Train leaves foot of Barclay-st. for Brick Church Station at 1 P. M.

WARREN.—Suddenly, at Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, April 26, 1869, FANNIE M., wife of the late Franklin Warren, aged 57 years.

The interment will take place from the former City on Thursday, the 29th inst.

☞ The funeral obsequies of Señor Don JUAN B. PONCE DE LEON will take place at 10 o'clock to-day, April 28, at St. Ann's Church, East 8th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, HAVING BEEN obliged to relinquish his regular professional visits to New-York, on account of his increased practice and business in Philadelphia, begs leave to inform the public that in consequence of the great disappointment to the large number of patients visiting his rooms, he has determined to make occasional visits only to this City, which will be duly announced by advertisement as usual in the public prints.

He takes this opportunity to thank his numerous patients for their confidence in his mode of treatment, and trusts that this arrangement will meet their requirements.

Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines—PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS—with full directions in English, German and French, may be obtained of druggists and dealers everywhere. Sold also, wholesale and retail, by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

JOHN F. HENRY will remove to No. 8 College-place on May 1.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES of CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVER-PLATED WARE, GAS FIXTURES, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS. Our entire stock marked down and in plain figures.
DINNER SETS,
RICHLY DECORATED, $175, reduced to $125.
275, reduced to 200.
320, reduced to 230.
400, reduced to 275.
$450 to $300. $600 to $400. $800 to $500. $950 to $700.
GOBLETS, CHAMPAGNES and WINES, very cheap. CUT TUMBLERS $2 per dozen. Also a choice assortment of
GAS FIXTURES,
in GLASS, BRONZE and ORMOLU. Please call and examine goods and prices.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner Broome-st., New-York.

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MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
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And all the different kinds of covering, French, English and American, at
KELTY'S CURTAINS STORE,
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WATER COLOR DRAWINGS,
COLLECTED BY S. P. AVERY.
One hundred subjects, by seventy-three various artists of European celebrity, will be sold at AUCTION, THIS EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av. ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.
CONTENTS OF NO. 8.
THE MAN WHO LAUGHS; Or, by the King's Command. By VICTOR HUGO.
THE WOMAN OF BUSINESS. By the Author of "The Bachelor of the Albany."
A SKETCH OF THE STREET GAMIN OF NEW-YORK.
HUNTING THE ORANG-UTAN IN BORNEO.
RUSSIAN POPULAR LEGENDS.
LETTERS OF BISMARCK TO HIS WIFE.
THE CULTURE OF THE SILK-WORM. Illustrated.
FLAG OF MY COUNTRY. A Poem. By FITZ-GREENE HALLECK.
SKETCHES OF EARLY LIFE IN BOSTON.
IMAGINATION IN THE PROGRESS OF MORALS.
THE SCIENCE OF GOING UP-STAIRS.
TABLE TALK.
FOREIGN, LITERARY AND PERSONAL NOTES.
THE MUSEUM.
A STEEL ENGRAVING OF THE RIVER ROAD.
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For sale by all News Agents.
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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST ISSUED,
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A Novelette. By E. MARLITT, author of "Gold Elsie," "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," &c. 8vo. With full-page Engraving. Paper cover. 30 cents.
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A Novel. By E. FOXTON, author of "Herman," "Sir Pavon and St. Pavon," &c. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. $1 50.
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Translated from the Italian of Bishop ALPHONSO. Edited by Rev. Orlay Shipley. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth. $1 75.
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COLEMAN'S MANUAL ON PRELACY AND RITUALISM. The Apostolical and Primitive Church, Popular in its Government, Informal in its Worship. By LYMAN COLEMAN, D. D. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth, $2.
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LIFE OF PHILIP DODDRIDGE, D. D. With notices of some of his contemporaries, and specimens of his style. By D. H. HARSHA, M. A. 12mo. Tinted paper. Extra cloth, $1 50.
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THE RIFLE AND THE HOUND IN CEYLON. By Sir SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, author of "Cast Up by the Sea," "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," &c. Second edition. Illustrated. 16mo. Extra cloth, $1 50.
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J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,
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POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS.
THE OPERA BOUFFE,
containing the piano and vocal gems of Offenbach's operas. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.
WREATH OF GEMS,
a collection of the best and most popular songs of the day, with piano accompaniment. Price, in boards, $2 50; cloth, $3; gilt, $4.
NATIONAL PEACE COLLECTION,
containing the music to be performed at the Boston Peace Jubilee. Price 50c.
DITSON & CO., Music Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway.

AUTHOR'S EDITION.
ROSCOE'S CHEMISTRY.
LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY, Inorganic and organic, with COLORED PLATE OF THE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. By HENRY E. ROSCOE. New edition, revised by the author 1869. Illustrated. Cloth, extra, $2. This day published by
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
No. 23 Murray-st.
, Copies sent free by mail on receipt of price.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st.,
PUBLISH THIS DAY
A TRUE STORY,
WOMAN IN PRISON. By CAROLINE H. WOODS.
In 1 volume, 16mo, cloth, $1 25.
Mrs. Woods' record of the life of a Matron in a State Prison is an unadorned fact.

FLORENCE MARRYAT'S NEW NOVEL.
THE GIRLS OF FEVERSHAM.
Mailed to any one on receipt of 75 cents.
LORING, Publisher, Boston.

"KARDOO, THE HINDOO GIRL," is the title of a book on an entirely fresh subject, viz.: The Lives of High Caste Women in India. To be obtained of M. A. MACFARLAND, 967 Broadway; A. D. F. RANDOLPH, 771 Broadway; ROBERT CARTER & BROS., 530 Broadway; Evangelical Knowledge Society, 3 Bible House; BOUGHTON & WYMAN, 13 Bible House.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were but two auctioneers selling at the Salesroom yesterday, and their sales were not very extensive; the attendance, consequently, was not large, but the prices brought were very fair and the bidding prompt.

At the Brooklyn Salesroom, Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER had a very extensive sale of Eighteenth Ward property, belonging to the estate of GEORGE WHITE, deceased. The attendance was good and the prices very satisfactory.

The sale by Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Getty House, Yonkers, was the most important of the day. A very large number of gentlemen attended, and they were of the solid, substantial class, whose presence gladdens the heart of the auctioneer. The property belonged to the estate of WM. BOLMER, was very valuable, and of the class which attracts responsible men who buy real estate for investment, and not for mere purposes of speculation. From its magnificent location, the grand view it has of the glorious North River scenery, commanding from one spot an uninterrupted view as far South as Staten Island, it will, when improved, be as valuable perhaps as any in Westchester County. The bidding was spirited, and the prices obtained quite as large as were expected.

Yesterday mention was made of several very handsome and convenient dwellings which are being erected at Elizabeth, N. J., of easy and frequent communication with this City, and suited to men of moderate means. They are being rapidly completed, and seven of them are now ready for occupancy. Mr. S. J. AHERN, of No. 38 Wall-street, the owner of the property, makes a novel and very commendable proposition, which will be readily appreciated by salaried men and others, who are dependent upon moderate and fixed incomes. It is that instead of burdening the property with a mortgage which must be paid in one, two, or three years, he will entertain propositions to receive a certain sum down and the balance in regular annual instalments, until the whole amount is paid. This is an incentive to young men to economize. Every young married man should own a home; most all desire them, and would buy but that they cannot raise enough to make a large first payment, or fear they may not be able to meet the mortgage when it falls due, and that, consequently, it would be foreclosed, and the property taken from them. This proposition seems to remedy that evil. The purchaser enters into an engagement to pay a certain sum annually. He knows just what he can afford; he is sure that no more will be demanded from him, and thus, in an easy manner, and by slow degrees, he is able to secure for his wife and little ones a home, to which "rent day" shall have no horrors, when "moving" shall be unknown, where the hundred little improvements and charms that make home a truly blessed spot may never be disturbed, and where happiness and content may ever abide.

The sales announced for to-day are as follows: Messrs. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell real estate in the Seventh Ward: the valuable property known as the "Allaire Works," consisting of seventeen lots, with the buildings thereon, fronting on Cherry and Monroe streets, between Jackson and Corlears streets. Also, one lot on Monroe-street and one lot in the rear on Cherry-street, with the buildings adjoining the above-described seventeen lots, on a lease for seventeen years from May next. Also, 170 lots at Ridgewood, Bergen County, N. J., about six minutes from the depot. This property is finely situated, and is but twenty-one miles from New-York. Also, seventy-two splendid villa plots at Godwinsville, Bergen County, N. J., and seven and a half acres, with new house and barn. The property is twenty-one miles from New-York, one and three-fourths miles west from Ridgewood depot, on Erie Railroad, one hour and fifteen minutes from the City, laid out in squares of one acre each. The land is elevated and well situated for building.

Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell forty villa plots and two cottage houses, situate at Rye, or Wainwright's Point, at Milton, Westchester County, New York. This property is on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour and five minutes from New-York, which time will be considerably shortened as soon as the Harlem and Porchester road is completed. The new Boulevard on the line of the old Boston Road runs within half a mile of the property, making an easy and beautiful drive for those wishing to reach New York by private conveyance. (By order of JOHN LINN, Receiver.)—Fifth-avenue: A lease for seven years of the four-story brown-stone front dwelling on the northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. Immediate possession.

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell the plot of ground, 50x98 feet 9 inches, with buildings Nos. 509 and 511 West Thirty-fifth-street, north side, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Buildings consist of a two-story brick factory, 33x98.9, with independent walls; also one-story brick engine room, 17x50 feet.

Mr. JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell Nos. 106, 108 and 110 Laurens-street, with the improvements thereon; Nos. 107, 109 and 111 Laurens-street, with the improvements thereon; also, (by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., Referee,) the improved property on Stanton-street, known as Nos. 260, 262, and 264, being three three-story and basement brick houses, with stores in front, and three three-story and basement brick houses in the rear. Also, a country hotel and farm, situated on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, one mile from Bound Brook Station, and thirty miles from New-York. The property consists of seven acres of choice land, situated at a gorge of the mountain, where the brook runs at its base, near the Washington Valley, overlooking the Central Railroad, Raritan River and Valley.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

At the Exchange Salesroom, by J. M. Miller.

3-story brick house and lot No. 59 Chambers-st., lot 32.3x11.3x23.7x24.2, Mr. Moore	$9,200
2-story brick house and lot No. 6 Marion-st., lot 17.6x53, Mr. Dunham	7,000
2-story brick house and lot No. 189 Elm-st., lot 18.11x31.6, Mr. Dunham	8,000
2-story frame house and lot No. 21 Mott-st., lot 27.5x81, Mr. Moore	14,100
2-story brick house and lot No. 19 Mott-st., lot 19.4x87.1, Mr. Moore	10,700
3-story brick house and lot No. 107 Park-st., lot 25x50, Mr. Moore	7,400

BROOKLYN.

By Wyckoff & Little.

4-story brown-stone house and lot on the w. s. Clinton-av., 141 ft. s. of Fulton-av., lot 20x120, L. B. Boyd	$18,750

YONKERS.

At the Getty House, by Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Plot No. 1, containing 18.323 acres	$64,179 77
Plot No. 2, containing 23.190 acres	51,018 00
Plot No. 3, containing 11.034 acres	14,895 90
Plot No. 4, containing 6.517 acres	9,775 00
Plot No. 5, containing 8.456 acres	12,684 00
Plot No. 6, containing 11.079 acres	12,186 90
Plot No. 7, containing 17.516 acres	13,574 90
Plot No. 8, containing 12.406 acres	9,305 00
Plot No. 9, containing 10.907 acres	7,306 71

NEW-JERSEY.

By Wyckoff & Little.

2-story frame house, outbuildings and plot of ground at Haledown, N. J., size of plot 184.2x141, F. Merriam	$6,000

BROOKLYN.

At the City Salesroom, by Johnson & Miller.

1 lot n. e. cor. of Evergreen and Flushing avs., 25.3x25x80.3x83.6	$475
2 lots n. s. Flushing-av., adjoining, 25.3x80.3, each	310
7 lots n. s. Flushing-av., adjoining, 25.3x122.10, running through and fronting on Cook-st., each	475
1 lot n. e. cor. Flushing-av., and Bogart-st., 31.7x107x3.2	310
14 lots n. s. Flushing-av., adjoining, 25x100, each	270
1 gore n. e. cor. Flushing and Morgan avs., 17.8x96	100
1 lot n. w. corner of Flushing and Evergreen avs., 25x71	400
3 lots n. s. of Flushing-av., adjoining, 25x96, each	400
5 lots n. s. of Flushing-av., adjoining, 25x97.9, each	350
1 lot s. e. corner of Evergreen and Flushing avs., 25.2x90.3	480
3 lots s. w. corner of Flushing and Central avs., 26.1x103.3, each	450
1 lot s. e. corner of Flushing and Central avs., 30.10x83.6	480
3 lots s. s. of Flushing-av., adj., 25x79.6, each	300
4 lots s. s. of Flushing-av., adj., 25x83.3, each	320
1 lot s. s. of Flushing-av., adj. and fronting on Forrest-st., 25x102	410
1 lot s. s. of Flushing-av. and n. s. of Forrest-st., adj., 25x83.4	450
1 gore at junction of Flushing-av. and Forrest-st., 118.4x80.4	500
1 lot s. w. corner of Flushing and Johnson avs., 27.10x80.3	420
5 lots s. s. Flushing-av., adjoining, 27.10x83.3, each	430
Lot at junction of Flushing and Johnson avs. and Prospect-st., 27.10x100.3x27.11	400
6 lots, adjoining, with fronts on Flushing-av. and Prospect-st., 25 ft. front each	265
4 lots s. w. corner Cook-st. and Evergreen-av., 25x98, each	280
7 lots s. s. Cook-st., adjoining, 25x95.10, each	300
6 lots s. e. corner Cook-st. and Evergreen-av., 25x77.10, each	270
4 lots n. w. corner of Cook and Bogart sts., 25x92, each	300
4 lots s. w. corner of Varet and Bogart sts., 25x95.11, each	300
5 lots n. s. of Cook-st., near Bogart-st., 25x100, each	300
5 lots n. s. of Cook-st., adjoining, same size, each	280
4 lots n. s. of Cook-st., adjoining, same size, each	280
5 lots n. w. corner of White and Cook sts., 25x100, each	225
8 lots on s. w. corner Varet and White sts., same size, each	220
5 lots on s. e. corner White and Varet sts., same size, each	225
5 lots s. s. Varet-st., adjoining, same size, each	250
5 lots on s. e. corner Bogart and Rock sts., 25x100, including the White mansion	2,900
5 lots e. s. Bogart-st., adjoining, same size, each	260
5 lots e. s. Rock-st., near Bogart-st., 25x20.9, each	280
5 lots s. w. cor. Rock-st. and Morgan-av., 25x67.5, each	215
6 lots on the s. e. cor. Thames and Bogart sts., 25x100, including barns and sheds, each	230
5 lots on the n. e. cor. of Bogart and Rock sts., 25x100, each	250
3 lots n. s. Rock-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	230
9 lots n. s. Rock-st., adjoining, including corner of Morgan-av., 25x100, each	215
8 lots on s. s. of Thames-st., rear of above, same size, each	225
4 lots on n. e. corner of Thames and Bogart sts., 25x100, each	205
4 lots on s. e. corner of Bogart and Grattan sts., same size, each	200
10 lots on n. s. Thames-st., near Bogart-st., same size, each	200
10 lots on s. s. of Grattan-st., rear of above, same size, each	185
4 lots on the n. e. corner of Bogart and Grattan sts., same size, each	200
3 lots on n. s. Grattan-st., adjoining, each 25x108	200
5 lots on n. s. Grattan-st., adjoining, each 25x113	190
4 lots on n. w. corner of Varet and Bogart sts., 25x100, each	220
4 lots on s. w. corner Bogart and Moore sts., same size, each	220
8 lots n. s. of Varet-st., near Bogart-st., same size, each	215
6 lots n. e. corner of White and Varet sts., 25x100, each	230
7 lots s. e. corner of Varet and Moore sts., same size, each	215
7 lots e. s. of Moore-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	200
8 lots n. s. of Bogart-st., including corners of Moore and Marshall sts., entire front, 25x100, each	215
32 lots n. s. of Moore-st., adjoining, same size, including front of Marshall-st., each	205
16 lots n. s. of Varet-st., w. s. of White-st., and s. s. of Moore-st., entire block, 25x100, each	200
13 lots s. w. corner of Central-av. and Forrest-st., 25x100 ft., including corners of Evergreen-av., the lots on which are gores	875
7 lots on n. s. of Forrest-st., corner of Central-av., 25x79.6, each	195
8 lots, the entire front between Prospect and Forrest sts., in Central-av., 25x100, each	320
14 lots on e. s. of Varet-st., near Central-av., 25x100, each	200
4 lots on n. w. corner of Johnson-av. and Prospect-st., 25x100, each	290
7 lots on w. s. of Prospect-st., near Central-av., same size, each	250
9 lots on w. s. of Prospect-st., adjoining, same size, each	255
8 lots n. s. Central-av., entire front, between George and Prospect sts., 25x100, each	330
40 lots e. s. Prospect-st., near Central-av., same size, including fronts and corners on Johnson-av., George-st. and Prospect-st., each	280
1 gore lot e. s. Johnson-av., near George-st., 37x94x75.6	410
6 lots n. e. corner Johnson-av. and Prospect-st., 55x100, each	230
4 lots e. s. Prospect-st., adjoining, same size, each	240
8 lots, entire front, Central-av., between George and Centre sts., 25x100, each	365
7 lots e. s. George-st., adjoining, 15x142, each	310
6 lots e. s. George-st., adjoining, 25x60.5, each	220
8 lots, entire front, Central-av., between Forrest and Prospect sts., 25x100, each	325
8 lots on Evergreen-av., between Forrest and Prospect sts.; 2 corner lots are gores, 20.4x73.3 in front, balance 25 ft. fronts, each	355
5 lots e. s. Forrest-st., adjoining, 25x100, each	300
9 lots w. s. Prospect-st., rear of the above, same size, each	350
8 lots, entire front between George and Prospect sts., 25x100, each	386
4 lots, s. e. corner George and Central-av., gores, 25x100x72 to 90, each	470
20 lots e. s. Prospect-st., near Central-av., 25x100, including fronts on George and Prospect sts., irregular size, each	350
18 lots bounded by White, Moore and Marshall sts., 25x100	200

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Attorney-st., w. s., 81.3 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 18.10x74.10	$11,000
Clinton-st., e. s., 175 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100	28,000
East Broadway, No. 173, 26x100	18,600
Greenwich-st., No. 82, } Washington-st., No. 87, } Dimensions not stated	30,000
Houston-st., s. s., 20 ft. w. of Attorney-st., 40x54	40,850
Houston-st., s. e. cor. Crosby-st., 38x115.1 } Houston-st., s. s., 38 ft. e. of Crosby-st., 20x116.8 }	85,000
Lexington-av., e. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 87th-st., 20x100	15,500
Madison-st., s. s., 112.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 20x90	10,500
Madison-st., s. s., 186.3¼ ft. e. of Pike-st., 25x100	15,000
Prince-st., No. 159, 25x95	15,500
7th-st., s. s., 293 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x90.10	17,000
9th-st., s. s., 118 ft. e. of Avenue B, 22.6x93.11	16,000
21st-st., w. s., 405 ft. e. of 2d-av., 23x71.9	12,000
2d-st., w. s., 60 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x74	14,000
24th-st., w. s., lot known by No. 213, 25x98.9	14,500
29th-st., w. s., 66 ft. w. of the centre line between 8th and 9th avs., 22x98.9	18,000
31st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d-av., 17x98.9	7,500
34th-st., s. s., 152 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.3x98.9	15,500
37th-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x70	23,500
37th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 16.8x98.9	13,000
43d-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 6th-av., 22.6x100.5	14,000
43d-st., n. s., 351 ft. e. of 10th-av., 19x100.5	17,000
49th-st., n. s., 385 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	3,500
52d-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	16,000
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	6,000
53d-st., n. s., 64 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	16,750
54th-st., s. s., 122.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 112.6x100.5	160,000
55th-st., n. s., 750 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	11,000
55th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x1 block	49,450
56th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5	20,000
59th-st., n. s., 255 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.4	9,000
59th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x90.5	16,000
64th-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 50x100.5	5,200
65th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100	11,000
74th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	2,750
78th-st., n. s., 307 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18x102.2	11,500
80th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	4,050
82d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x97.1	11,600
86th-st., East, Nos. 142 and 144, 25.6½x100	12,000
87th-st., n. s., 580.5 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.5x100	7,750
92d-st., s. s., 300.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.6x100.8	12,000
113th-st., n. s., 193.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.5x100.11	6,500
116th-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of 4th-av., 26x100.11	2,700
122d-st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11	5,000
122d-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Old Post road, 25x80	6,100
126th-st., n. s., 265 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	8,500
127th-st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x½ block	4,000
128th-st., n. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x99.11	9,175
Avenue A, n. w. corner of 70th-st., 75x100	8,050
1st-av., s. w. corner of 81st-st., 102.2x125	13,200
2d-av., s. w. corner of 44th-st., 75.5x100	22,900
7th-av., n. e. corner of 11th-st., 22x85	20,800
8th-av., e. s., 40.4½ ft. s. of 34th-st., 24.8x100	22,500
9th-av., n. e. corner of 73d-st., 102.2x100	32,000
10th-av., s. e. corner of 66th-st., 20.5x80	16,000
11th-av., e. s., 79.2 ft. n. of 41st-st., 19.7x63	10,750

Leases Recorded.

Broad-st., No. 61, 5 years, per year	$2,300
Broadway, Nos. 443 and 445, 4 yrs. and 8 months, per year	47,500
Greenwich-st., No. 70, 1 year, per year	3,000
Hamilton-st., No. 12, 7 years, per year	550
Warren-st., No. 104, 10 years, per year	3,000
West 49th-st., No. 402, 3 years, per year	1,100
Avenue A, n. e. cor. of 22d-st., 98.9x280, 5 years, per year	1,500
2d-av., No. 738, 2 years, per year	540
3d-av., between 120th and 121st sts., 3 yrs., per yr.	800

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Atlantic-st., n. s., 345 ft. e. of Powers-st., 20x90	$9,000
Barbarin-st., e. s., 60 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 20x56.8	6,300
Bergen-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 20x100	8,250
Boerum-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	100
Boerum-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100	950
Bowne-st., n. s., 75.1 ft. e. of Henry-st., 50x—, deed 1867, mistake in it	800
Bush and Smith sts. and Hamilton-av., irregular block	7,000
Court-st., w. s., 80.6 ft. n. of Church-st., 19.6x80	5,500
Cumberland-st., e. s., 193.4 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 18.9x100, deed 1865	4,500
Dean-st., n. s., 170 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	12,500
Dean-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Classon-av., 57.8x219.2x9.4x110x25x110	1,605
Degraw-st., s. s., 189.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 19.6x100	6,000
Degraw-st., s. s., 170.4 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 17.6x100	5,000
Degraw-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 114.6x124.6x80	2,100
Degraw-st., s. s., 490 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 131x16.7x31.2x32.5x80	1,075
Degraw-st., n. s., 390 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	9,000
Delmonico-place, e. s., 57.2 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 54x30.3x25x23.6	2,000
Devoe-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	4,400
Devoe-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	4,500
Eckford-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of Norman-av., 16.8x100, (deed April 20)	1,300
Same property, (deed April 21)	2,700
Halsey-st., n. s., 187.6 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	5,000
High-st., s. s., adjoining N. B. Rhodes', 5th Ward	6,300
Houston-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 16.8x100	6,000
Hoyt-st., e. s., 80 ft. n. of Butler-st., 20x80	2,550
Hoyt-st., e. s., 77.1 ft. n. of 1st-st., 90x25.5x90x77.1	10,500
Johnson-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 20x90	7,600
Kosciusko-st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100	2,750
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	600
Kosciusko-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Throop-av., 50x100	1,200
Madison-st., n. s., 365 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 22x122.6x—x124.6	7,300
McKibben-st., s. s., 98.6 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 46x100	5,000
McKibben-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25x100	3,000
Meserole-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Waterbury-st., 25x100	3,100
Meserole-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Morrell-st., 25x100	3,500
Middle-st., s. w. s., lots Nos. 485, 486, 487, 488, P. Wyckoff's heirs	5,400
Monroe-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 100x87.6x140	[illegible]
Monroe-st., s. s., 118.8 ft. e. of Yates-av., 16.8x100	3,000
Morton-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	12,000
Oxford-st., w. s., 537.3 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	6,500
Pacific-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Pace-av., 75x167.2	900
Powers-st., w. s., 20 ft. s. of State-st., 21x91.6	4,250
Quincy-st., s. s., 137 ft. e. of Downing-st., 38.7x64.9x35x75.6x36.6x25	[illegible]
Quincy-st., s. s., 93.9 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	6,200
Richardson-st. and Graham-av., s. w. corner, 50x100	1,800
Ryerson-st., w. s., 554.5 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	2,800
Sackett-st., s. s., 140 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 40x100	1,050
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20x80	10,000
Skillman-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 19.4x100	5,300
State and Boerum sts., s. e. corner, 67.7x80.10x25x80	3,000
Steuben-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 22x100	320
Steuben-st., w. s., 225 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	750
Stockholm-st., s. s., 775 ft. e. of Evergreen-av., 100x30.6x100x25	3,000
Tompkins-place, w. s., 180 ft. n. of Degraw-st., 20x112.6	12,000
Union-st., s. s., 261 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	3,000
Union-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	1,000
Walworth-st., w. s., 220 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	4,000
Warren-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20x100	2,200
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100	4,500
York-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Jay-st., 25x75	3,400
North 2d and 10th sts., s. s. corner, 81.6x24x75x20.3	[illegible]
North 2d-st., s. s., half share, lots Nos. 45, 46, Ewen's map, 64 lots	1,150
North 2d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100	6,000
South 2d-st., n. s., 190.3 ft. e. of 3d-st., 25x100	7,500
3d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x90	5,600
3d-st., n. s., 220 ft. w. of Bond-st., 149.8x90	20,000
3d-st., n. s., 406.10 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x90	6,500
3d-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of North 6th-st., 25x47	2,550
3d-st., n. s., 175.11 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.6x80	250
3d-st., s. s., 225.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x90	11,500
South 2d-st., s. s., 60.6 ft. n. w. of 8th-st., 21x85	6,400
South 2d-st., n. e. s., 154.9 ft. s. e. of 10th-st., 25x120	5,000
4th-st., n. s., 225.10 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x100	1,500
South 4th-st., s. s., 121 ft. from 8th-st., 42.3x8 in.x55x12x8.4x31x104.3	6,300
South 5th-st., s. w. s., 50 ft. e. of 11th-st., 25x10 } South 5th and 11th sts., westerly corner, 25x100 }	100
6th-st., n. s., 157.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 19.11x100	5,000
8th-st., s. w. s., 135 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x75	4,700
8th-st. and 6th-av., southerly corner, 100.9x260	12,000
9th-st. and 8th-av., s. w. corner, whole block	78,400
12th-st., n. s., 257.1 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17.6x100	3,700
13th-st., s. s., 362.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 10x100	3,600
30th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 4th-av., 162x42.10x126.10x25	650
Atlantic-av., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Brooklyn-av., 60x30	8,500
Bay-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Smith-av., 50x100	650
Carlton-av., w. s., 180 ft. s. of DeKalb-av., 22x100	8,000
Classon-av. and Lafayette-av., n. w. corner, 168.10x220x75x120x100x100	100
Clermont-av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 72.6x75	16,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 202.6 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100	5,500
Flushing-av. and Delmonico-place, s. e. corner, 61.3x30x3.7x—x57.2	3,148
Flushing and Tompkins avs., s. w. corner, 194.6x214.3x100	2,000
Franklin-av., w. s., 300 ft. s. of Tillary-st., 50x108.4	3,100
Fulton-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of McDonough-st., 40x80	7,000
Gates-av., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Grand-av., 20x100	9,500
Gates-av., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x200	6,000
Grand-av., e. s., 286.1 ft. n. of Gates-av., 18x101.6	5,500
Grand-av., w. s., 295 ft. n. of Gates-av., 12x100	6,500
Grand-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x100	500
Green and Tompkins avs., s. w. corner, 100x100	8,000
Greenpoint-av., n. s., 4.6 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100.5x88.8x15.4	4,000
Huron-av., w. s., 63.1 ft. n. of Fulton-av., 63.5x35.11x98.5x30	6,500
Kent-av., e. s., 24 ft. n. of Kosciusko-place, 24x96	3,700
Kent-av., e. s., 237 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 25x150	7,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 20.2 ft. e. of Kent-av., 75x100	10,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 325 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x100	5,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 237.1 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18.9x100	6,500
Lee-av., e. s., 88 ft. n. of Rodney-st., 22x100	13,000
Marcy-av., s. w. s., 70 ft. s. e. of Ross-st., 20x80	8,750
Norman-av., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Newel-st., 25x95	950
Norman-av., s. s., 43 ft. e. of Oakland-st., 19x85	5,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100	500
Schenectady-av. and Warren-st., s. e. corner, 50x100	700
Tompkins-av., e. s., 62 ft. n. of Hart-st., 19x100	3,500
Tompkins-av., e. s., 81 ft. n. of Hart-st., 19x100	3,500
6th-av. and 9th-st., southerly corner, 605.9x200	61,600
Lot No. 97 Van Cleef's map, 9th Ward	7,050

Leases Recorded.

Fulton-st., No. 16, store, &c., 5 years, per year	$2,000

QUEENS COUNTY.

Flushing.	
Grove-st., n. s., 116 ft. w. of Main-st., 25x100	$2,500
Jamaica.	
Prospect and South sts., n. w. corner, lots Nos. 37 to 50, Burnet's property	$800
Newtown.	
Barn-st. and Jackson-av., s. e. corner, 75x125	$3,000
Green-st., s. s., lot No. 420, South Williamsburg	150
Lots Nos. 228, 224, 240 and 241, map of South Williamsburg	2,500
Allen-st. and 7th-av., s. w. corner, 25x100, Payntor map	350
Oyster Bay.	
Glen Cove to Locust Valley road, s. s., adjoining Sackett's, 63x255	$800

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.	
Centre-st., s. s., adjoining Wm. E. Sloat's, 50x125	$2,125
East Chester.	
6th-av., w. s., lot No. 498, Mount Vernon, 100x105	$275
Greenburg.	
Lot No. 8, map estate of John Jewell, 7 2-5 acres	$20,000
Morrisania.	
William-st., s. s., lot No. 24, Melrose, 50x100	$2,300
Grove-av., e. s., 300 ft. n. of Cliff-st., 50x100	1,200
Mount Pleasant.	
Depeyster and Valley sts., s. e. cor., 50x122	$800
Central-av. and Orchard-st., n. e. cor., 50x207 } Central-av. and Morris-st., s. e. cor., 50x85 }	4,650
Ryer-st., e. s., 100x155	750
1st-av., s. s., 150 ft. s. of Walnut-st., 50x100	800
Walnut-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100	800
Yonkers.	
Woodbine-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Locust-st., 25x100	$632
Post-av., s. s., 566 ft. s. of Riverdale-av., 2 1-5 acres	7,000

ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.	
Belleville-av., e. s., indefinite locality, 37x270	$10,000
Baldwin, corner Washington-st., 40x94; Baldwin-st., n. s., 24x46	2,800
Baldwin and Webster-av., 50 ft. front	4,500
Chatham-st., e. s., indefinite locality, 25x97	600
Colden-st., e. s., 93 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 25x104	325
Morris-av., e. s., 350 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 50x100	700
Napoleon-st., s. s., indefinite lot, (5th ward,) 25x85	2,000
Orange and Spring sts., n. e. corner, 160 ft. front	22,500
Parkhurst-st., n. s., 53 ft. e. of Austin-st., 25x107	1,150
Pennington-st., n. s., indefinite lot, 25 ft. front	1,900
Spruce and McKenzie sts., 219 ft. s. of corner, 170x200	5,500
Belleville.	
Franklin-av., indefinite plot, 2 40-100 acres	$2,000
John-st., s. s., indefinite plot, 30 ft. front	450
Clinton.	
Corey-st., w. s., 408 ft. s. of Springfield road, 110x125	$1,300
Orange.	
Jefferson-st., w. s., indefinite, 50x148	$750
South Orange.	
South Orange to Newark-av., s. w. s., 50x100	$2,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.	
Jersey-av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of South 4th-st., 25x100	$6,800
Hudson City.	
Highland-av., s. s., lots Nos. 17 and 18, Bramhall map, 50x111	$1,300
Beacon-av., n. s., lot No. 41, Gilbert map, Waverly, 25x100	2,450
West Hoboken.	
Lot No. 260, map of Mount Pleasant, 25x100	$1,300
Hoboken.	
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 21 ft. s. of 8th-st., 17x56	$7,500
Willow-st., w. s., 146 ft. s. of 10th-st., 14x100	7,550
Bayonne.	
Salter's-lane, s. s., 37½ ft. e. of Church-st., 37x100	$800
North Bergen.	
Louis-st., lots Nos. 22 and 23, block G, map of Secaucus, 50x100	$450
Hudson City.	
Prospect-av., e. s., 470 ft. s. of Bergen and Hudson plank road, 50x125 } Cor. Prospect and Summit avs., 25x125 }	$12,000
Kearney.	
3d-st., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Cross-st., 37x123	$400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 3D-AV. AND 140th-st., a fine cottage, 12 rooms, outbuildings; six valuable lots, with vines and fruit trees; rent $50 a month. Apply to JNO. L. BURNETT, corner 140th-st. and Boston-road, or address J. M., Box No. 3,554 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN-STONE front house, with ten rooms and every modern convenience, in perfect order; cash, $8,000; price, $18,000; nearly furnished, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 42 5th-av., to Dr. DIXON, between 1 and 3, and 7 and 9 only.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 70 West 53d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20.5x55x100.5; parlors and stairs solid walnut; butler's pantry, dumb-waiter, chandeliers; carpets; shades; price, $33,000. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front house, four stories, basement and cellar, No. 12 West 46th-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND ATtic brick house No. 16 West Washington-place, near Washington-square. Inquire on the premises.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A VERY DESIRAble house in Remsen-st., Brooklyn, near the Heights; has every convenience; is handsomely furnished, and has just been put in perfect order. It will not be let to any one to take boarders. Address B. C., Box No. 1,632 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSES AND LOT 25x75, on the northeast corner of Commerce and Bedford sts., on easy terms. Apply to S. L. RUSSEL, No. 167 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN HUDSON City, N. J., several three-story Mansard-roof houses, very desirably located; gas, water and all modern improvements. Inquire of H. M. ROGERS, corner of Palisade and Reservoir avs., Hudson City, two blocks south of the West Hoboken horse railroad from Hoboken, or of R. HAMBLEN, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Room D, basement, Trinity Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a neat cottage, ten rooms, eligibly situated in the beautiful village of Woodside, N. J.; time, one hour from New-York City Hall; an acre and a quarter of grounds, fine lawn, variety of small fruits, stable, &c.; prefer to lease for a term of years to an approved tenant. For full information address ROBT. GUNNINGTON, Book-store No. 41 Park-row.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOUSE AND grounds at Milburn, $14,000; do., $12,500; do. at Maplewood, $6,500, (two minutes from depot;) do., 10 rooms, (three minutes,) $3,500; do., (¼ mile,) $4,500. Also, choice building sites, $400 to $800 per acre; convenient, with fine views. By R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 18 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOcations at Elizabeth, N. J., a house containing ten rooms, marble mantels, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; lot 25x175½ on paved street; no assessments; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $9,000; part cash. For particulars address C., Box No. 115 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AT BRONXville, Westchester County, with 4½ acres of land, well wooded, handsome modern stone house, with all the conveniences; stands in high and healthy locality, convenient to depot. Apply at No. 160 Pearl-st., corner Pine, New-York.

ECHO POINT—TEN ACRES; CHARMING place; water front alone worth what is asked for property; terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished vine cottage, 12 rooms, charmingly and healthfully situated at Clifton, S. I. Apply to R. W. CAMERON, No. 33 South William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

ATTENTION! ALL WANTING FARMS. CHEAP FARM AND FRUIT LANDS, VILLAGE LOTS, WATER POWERS FOR MANUFACTURING, for sale at Bricksburg, Ocean County, New-Jersey, 44 miles from New-York, on railroad to Philadelphia. Soil fine loam, superior for all crops; country just rolling enough for beauty and utility; climate mild and proverbially healthy; water soft and pure; no fever and ague; sold only to actual settlers, on easy terms; price per acre $25 and upward. For circulars and maps, sent free, address R. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Broadway, New-York, or D. W. BRIGHAM, Agent, Bricksburg.

FOR SALE—A SNUG LITTLE HOME IN the country, at English Neighborhood, N. J., very convenient to business in New-York or Brooklyn; 25 minutes from Jersey City; hardly six miles from Hoboken; on a line (in New-Jersey) with Central Park, New-York; a pretty cottage, ten rooms; nearly an acre of superior garden land; nearly 100 choice fruit trees—pear, peach, plum, apple, cherry, &c.; currants, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, &c.; about 30 grapevines, consisting of Delaware, Concord, Rebecca, Hartford Prolific, Cuyahoga, Montgomery, &c., all abundant bearers; high, pure mountain air, exceedingly healthful and invigorating; a rock-spring and a delightful twenty-mile view of valley and mountains; price $6,000; would exchange for a desirable house in Brooklyn. Apply to Mr. COOPER, Union Office, corner Fulton and Front sts., Brooklyn, or to Mr. JUST, English Neighborhood Village, via Northern Jersey Railroad, New-Jersey, from foot of Chambers-st., at 9 A. M. or 1 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., several new houses, including one elegant mansion, furnished or unfurnished, with five acres of land, coach-house, green-house, houses for gardener and coachman, Summer-house, choicest fruits, fountains, marble statuary, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; will be sold for less than two-thirds its value.

Also, a charming cottage on Sea Side Park, within ten rods of Long Island Sound, and several other houses at low prices.

For pictures and printed descriptions apply to D. W. SHERWOOD, or J. & G. A. STAPLES, Bridgeport; G. SPALDING & CO., No. 401 4th-av., New-York; MALLORY & BLACKWELL, No. 55 Liberty-st.; WALLER, BALL & CO., No. 25 Chambers-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.; G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary Savings Bank, No. 160 Nassau-st.; or S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st. and No. 536 6th-av., New-York.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, for sale at a great bargain, on account of death in the owner's family; consisting of 11 acres choice land, several fine building sites, with Italian cottage, 11 rooms, 2½ story, plain and neat; situation perfectly healthy, high and commanding; very tastily laid out in gardens, lawns, &c.; one mile from salt water, and less than a mile from New-Haven depot; an abundance of choice fruit, all kinds; with a never-failing trout brook running through the meadow; fish pond, ice-house, carriage-house, good stables, &c.; every way suitable for a gentleman's residence, and only 15 miles from the City; 9 miles above Harlem. Apply immediately to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, No. 81 Cedar-st.

AT WHITE PLAINS—A GENTLEMAN has a fine place of 6 acres, situated on Chatterton's Hill, overlooking the village and country for miles, and within five minutes' walk of railroad depot, which he will sell or rent to a desirable tenant. The place is in fine order, with abundance of fruit, and has a neat cottage at entrance, besides a dwelling adjoining stable for gardener. The house contains all the modern improvements, bath, water-closet, hot and cold water in pantry, set tubs, furnace, &c., with gas-pipes throughout and is as well adapted for a Winter as for a Summer residence. Time from 26th-st. by express trains about one hour, with ten trains each way daily. For further particulars apply at No. 142 Greenwich-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, L. I., FIFteen miles from New-York, thirty-five acres of the choicest land on the Sound; over half mile water front; very desirable for villa sites in plots from five to ten acres; one mile from landing, three from depot; communication with City frequent by cars and boat; location unsurpassed by any for the residence of gentlemen doing business in the City. Terms easy. For maps and particulars apply to E. A. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, New-Hamburg, Dutchess Co.; very beautifully situated, having river front of about 2,000 feet, comprising 35 acres of land, well watered; a dwelling-house, 32x55 ft., completely furnished and in thorough order; farmer's-house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building site, and is remarkable for its fine elm and locust trees. Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage. Apply at the Washington Insurance Co., No. 172 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO NEW splendid French-roof houses, containing thirteen rooms each, with all City modern improvements; lot 50x200, beautifully laid out and well stocked with shrubbery and fruit trees; locality healthy; two minutes' walk to new depot, and twenty minutes' ride on railroad to the City. Inquire of the owner, at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York. S. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE—A SMALL STRIP OF LAND jutting out into the Sound, called "The Point;" is covered with trees and villas mostly owned by well-known gentlemen of New-York; a more charming spot can scarcely be imagined than this beautiful peninsula at Mamaroneck. A handsome villa residence and a pleasant cottage at "The Point" for sale by SHEPHERD & PARKER, No. 162 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, AN ELegant house, French roof, 18 rooms, all modern improvements; in perfect order; fine stable and coach-house; magnificent views; fruit of all kinds, garden, &c. (If desired would be sold without the stable, which fronts on side street.) Colleges, schools, churches, refined society; 2½ hours from New-York. Photographs and permit with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT NINETY ACRES OF land lying on the North River, about a mile below the village of Saugerties, Ulster County. On it there are a large house, garden, ice-house, filled, and other outhouses; there is much fruit, and a propagating-house; would make an excellent Summer boarding-house; price $12,000; if not sold by the 1st of May the house will be rented. Apply to WM. V. S. BEEKMAN, on the premises.

$20,000.—FOR SALE, A HANDsome bay view residence on Bergen Hill, a few minutes' walk or ride from Cortlandt-st. ferry, with ten lots of land, beautifully adorned; fruit and flowers in abundance; carriage-house and outbuildings in perfect order; the land can be divided if desired. Apply to owner, JOHN EDELSTEIN, No. 34 Newark-av., Jersey City, before 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RIDGEwood, N. J., on Erie Railway, one hour from City, a comfortable, attractive, modern-built house, with stable, carriage-house, and from 5 to 20 acres of ground; fine shade, lawn, good vegetable garden, fruit, shrubbery, &c. Address Box No. 1,752 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, in the town of Cranford, N. J.; time from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-five minutes; commutation, 9 cents per trip. Inquire of S. CAHILL, No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 16.

PELHAM.—FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT stone mansion and 52 acres, directly on the water, with all necessary outbuildings; one of the finest country seats near New-York. For permits and full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER OF VERY desirable residences, furnished and unfurnished, delightfully located, within easy access of the City, Staten Island, on and near the water and in the interior, Spuyten Duyvil, Yonkers, Tarrytown, Mount Vernon, Portchester, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; Orange, Montclair, Passaic, Shrewsbury, N. J.; College Point and Newtown, L. I., &c. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A NEW COTTAGE HOUSE, TEN rooms and cellar, marble mantels and patent heater; a quarter acre land; suitable for Summer or Winter; near churches and schools, on Bull's Ferry Hill, N. J., half mile from steamboat or depot; rent to April 1, $400. Particulars at No. 110 Prince-st., corner of Greene, or of Mrs. WARD, No. 134 West 32d-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of house No. 3 East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply on the premises.

AT SCOTCH PLAINS, (FANWOOD)—ONE hour from City, on New-Jersey Central, to let, a furnished house, containing thirteen rooms; stable and carriage-house; the pleasure grounds kept in order at the owner's expense. Inquire of GEORGE ACKERMAN, Esq., No. 58 Murray-st., or Dr. COLES, Newark.

PART OF A HOUSE WITH ALL modern improvements to let, in a private family, and pleasant location; terms moderate. Inquire on the premises, 55th-st., middle house, West of 1st-av., or to GEORGE WEST, No. 42 Cedar-st.

TO RENT AT TREMONT—HANDSOMEly furnished, eight rooms; the best part of an attractive cottage with ornamental grounds, three minutes from horse and steam cars. Inquire on the premises, No. 40 Fitch-st., Tremont.

TO RENT ON THE SOUND—FINE residence, elegantly furnished, piano, good library, horses and carriages, boat-house, &c.; six months or longer; 18 miles from the City by rail. COLLINS & HUNTING, No. 1,234 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT AT LITTLE NECK, L. I., beautifully situated on high ground; commanding fine view of Bay and Sound; near depot; terms moderate.
WHITEHEAD H. VAN WYCK, No. 229 Broadway.

A SPLENDID SECOND FLOOR TO let in drab-stone house, East 116th-st., near 3d-av., $50; also to let a whole house for $50, on East 115th-st., near 4th-av., 10 rooms; good order. Apply at first above of owner.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on the McComb's Dam road, Fordham Heights, for three years, at $1,200 a year. Inquire of STANLEY DAY, No. 825 Broadway, and J. T. WILLIAMS, No. 87 Broadway.

TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE HOUSES to rent at $900, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500 and $2,000.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 296 West 23d-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—COTTAGES AT ENGLISH NEIGHborhood, N. J., three minutes from depot of Northern Railroad. Apply to DANIEL W. TALCOTT, No. 131 Pearl-st.

RENT REDUCED—WEST 36TH-ST., $1,800 for a handsome house. D. W. C. LANGLEY,
No. 441 8th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE ON THE Raritan River, convenient to churches, schools, &c., one and one-half hours from New-York on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; one mile from depot; with large gardens abounding in fruits; lawn of eight acres; plenty of shade; green-house, ice-house, stables and carriage-house; fine drives and charming scenery; remarkable for healthfulness; will be let, furnished, for the Summer or the year, with privilege of buying; a choice location. Photograph of house and grounds can be seen by applying to
A. D. HOPE, No. 163 Liberty-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st., offers to let three-story brick house, No. 126 Waverley-place; has modern improvements; rent $1,200; also, entire upper part of house No. 127 Waverley-place, six rooms and attic, $600; both the above premises will be put in good order; also, store and rear rooms, and other rooms in house No. 46 Hudson-st. Also, four-story brown-stone front, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will be put in good order. Rent $2,500.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR THE season or by the year, at Uniontown, N. J., on the New-Jersey Railroad, 22 miles from the City, a beautiful country residence, on high rolling ground; very healthy; the best of water; no mosquitoes; over 100 acres of cultivated land; large new dwelling; horses, carriages, cows; ice-house filled; garden, fruit trees, stables. For particulars inquire of J. D. GILMOR, No. 205 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ON THE Hudson, 30 minutes from 30th-st. by rail, hourly trains; five minutes from station, six miles from Central Park; house constructed for Summer and Winter residence; completely furnished; stable, poultry-house, &c.; early and excellent gardens; extended inland and river view; grounds in lawn and well shaded; about six acres. Apply to T. H. EDSALL, 30 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT TOTTENVILLE, STATEN Island, a first-class cottage; three minutes' walk from depot; situated on Bently road; house contains eight rooms, a good spring of water, with a good garden, plenty of shade, fruit trees and berries. Apply to HENRY D. ROONY, No. 108 Barrow-st., New-York, or J. HOPPING, Conductor Staten Island Railroad.

TO LEASE—OR FOR SALE, AT ELIZAbeth, N. J., a first-class new hotel, with all modern conveniences, three blocks from the depot; best location in the city; population over 25,000, and no hotel but the one now offered; a good chance for a good man, and no other need apply. Apply at No. 20 Race-st. or No. 179 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO RENT OR LEASE—AT MILBURN, N. J., good double house, twelve rooms, in first-rate order, with barn, ten or twenty acres, for $500; very healthy; four minutes of depot. Also house at Maplewood, $600; house at South Orange, furnished, $1,800; also large boarding-house, $1,400. By R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 18 Dey-st.

TO RENT IN DARIEN, CONN., A FURnished house, containing eleven rooms; garden, orchard, barn, &c. Five minutes' walk from Noroton Depot, on the N. H. Railroad; in excellent condition. Price, $100 a month. Inquire of Mrs. J. ANDREWS, on the premises, F. A. TAYLOR, No. 16 Wall-st., or of Dr. A. C. HAMES, No. 18 East 17th-st., New-York.

AT NEW BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK—To rent, first-class villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Winter or Summer; very healthy; five minutes from ferry; thirty-five minutes from Wall-st.
MR. HAMILTON, No. 26½ Broadway.

TO LET—IN 72D-ST., NEAR WESTERLY ENtrance of Central Park, a pleasant place; large house thoroughly renovated; on eight lots; stable, &c.; 8th-av. cars near. Inquire of MOULTON & WOOD, corner 82d-st. and Broadway, or E. VAN AKEN, No. 321 West 28th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR the Summer or year, on Wardell-st., Astoria, L. I.; thirteen rooms, fine garden, beautiful view of East River. Apply to JAS. V. H. LAWRENCE, on premises, or to GEO. C. MORTON, hardware store, No. 46 Broadway.

FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS.—A FINE country seat, (25 acres,) at Matteawan, one mile from Fishkill Station; orchard, garden, green-house, ice-house, stables; house in fine order; furnace; hot and cold water throughout; photograph shown.
JOSEPH E. BLOSSOM, No. 164 Front-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED cottage, 8 rooms, with barn and carriage-house, at Montclair, N. J.; 1 hour from Barclay-st. ferry; furnished, $500; unfurnished, $400. Also, for sale or to let house and 4 acres, 17 rooms, photographs, &c., at W. H. BALDWIN'S, Room No. 7, No. 123 Broadway.

NO. 528 WEST 42D-ST.—PARLOR AND basement floor, furnished room on second and third floor each; rent about $90 per month, part taken in board; more rooms if required; no objection to other boarders; a religious family preferred; the house is brown-stone, with improvements.

TO LET—TWO PRETTY COTTAGES, finely located as to neighborhood, and near depot; both in good order; rent low; gas and water in each; sidewalk flagged from depot to door. Apply at office of HERRING & HALL, Tremont, Westchester County.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., FOR THE season or year, from May 1, a large furnished house and 3½ acres land, lawn and garden, or with gardener's cottage and eleven acres; to a small family rent low. For terms apply to J. A. WEED, No. 587 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LET—AT MONTCLAIR, N. J., A BEAUTIful cottage, nine rooms, pleasantly situated and handsomely furnished, near the depot, for the season or a longer period. Apply to W. H. HARRIS & CO., adjoining the depot.

TO LET—AT NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE, CORner 16th-st., a basement, 100x22; dry and well-lighted. Also first loft, over store, suitable for lodge rooms or any genteel business. Apply to Mrs. GEO. BRODIE, on the premises.

TO LET—AT ORANGE, N. J., A LARGE house, containing fourteen rooms, completely furnished; garden made; fruit and berries in abundance; will be let for the year or season; without furniture, if desired. Address EDGAR, Box No. 116 Times Office.

TO LET—IN NEW HOUSES ON 2D-AV., CORner 116th-st., floors of four rooms; Croton, gas, stationary washtubs, &c.; rent $12 to $16; also, floor of six rooms, corner 2d-av. and 89th-st.; rent $27. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 86th-st.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—TO LET, a cottage containing ten rooms; fine river view; good water; gas in the house; barn, &c.; ten minutes' walk from landing; rent $400. Apply to R. P. ELLS, Nyack.

TO LET—A HANDSOME STONE HOUSE IN 35th-st., near Park-av., in perfect order; will be rented at a very low rate, furnished or unfurnished. VAN ZANDT BRO. & CO., 63 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—TWO NEW THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick houses, 109th-st., north side, first west of 3d-av. Inquire on the premises, or of JOHN SHIRLEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house in 55th-st., west of 3d-av., to a good tenant; all improvements; gas chandeliers; rent low. Inquire of GEO. W. WELSH, No. 244 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed houses in New-York and Brooklyn. Permit of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—SMALL FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone front house, No. 460 West 34th-st. Apply to JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN CORNWALL-ON-Hudson, a pleasant house of nine rooms, with barn. MEAD & TAFT, Builders, at Landing.

TO RENT—A DWELLING ADJOINING Rectory of St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I.; finely located; large rooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET.
COMMODIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED,
WELL-VENTILATED,
OFFICES.
LARGE AND SMALL, SINGLE OR EN SUITE.
APPLY ON THE PREMISES, AT
NO. 164 DUANE-ST.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier Times Office.

OFFICES TO LET.—A SUITE OF THREE pleasant, light, airy offices and upper floor of No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to let at $1,000 per annum for the three; also, two offices on the third floor and one on fourth floor. Apply to Home Life Insurance Company, No. 258 Broadway.

SALOONS AT JEROME PARK.—THE Saloons under the Grand Stand, at Jerome Park, for the sale of refreshments, will be let to a suitable party for the approaching race meeting. Propositions will be received until 1st May, at No. 920 Broadway, or at Fordham, by C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

STEAM POWER.—FACTORY TO LET—Buildings Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with shafting and 25-horse power engine; will let buildings together or separately, or rooms with or without steam power. Apply in office on the premises.

THIRD AND SECOND AV. STORES to let—One corner, one bakery, and small stores in new block of houses corner 2d-av. and 89th-st., and 2d-av., corner 116th-st.; rent $25 and $30. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 1st-av., corner 86th-st.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 3 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 13 4th-av.

TWO LOFTS TO LET, WITH OR WITHout steam power, in new five-story building, 50x100, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

MERCER-ST.—TO LET, A FIRST-CLASS new and modern-built store on Mercer-st., near Grand-st.; terms moderate. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LAW OFFICES, WITH USE OF LIbrary, part of a suite, No. 182 Broadway, to let; fine, light, airy rooms; entrances on John-st. and Broadway. D. IRA BAKER, No. 182 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STAble to let to a private party, No. 2 West 30th-st., near 5th-av. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BOWERY STORE, BETWEEN HOUSton and Stanton sts., No. 265, desirable for a carpet store or other business; rent, $1,200.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—Stores and lofts Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR floors, 50x60 feet, in the new building, 21st-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

OFFICES AND LOFTS TO RENT AT Nos. 12 and 14 Cliff-st., near John-st. Apply to GEORGE G. SAMPSON, No. 18 Cliff-st.

FULTON-ST. PROPERTY TO LET.—Three elegant light floors, No. 21 Fulton-st., with steam power. Apply at No. 206 Water-st.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIREproof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 84 Broadway, Room No. 22.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The warehouses Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STEAM POWER TO LET—NO. 114 Cliff-st.; good light; moderate rent.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN 22D WARD,
SUITABLE FOR
BREWERY OR MANUFACTORY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, MAY 4,
At 12 o'clock,
AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

54TH-ST.—Three lots and two-story brick building, 50x80, formerly United States Bonded Warehouse, iron shutters and fire-proof; is of great thickness and solidity, easily altered to tenement house.

55TH-ST.—Immediately in rear of the above, two-story and basement brick building, 42x76, containing two main lines shafting, 120 horse-power boiler, 40 horse-power engine, brick chimney 130 feet high. Also, two small brick buildings adjoining. For a brewery or any manufacturing business requiring great strength, the above property is unusually well adapted.

Possession immediately. Six per cent. on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS
At Montclair, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises, 154 plots of ground at MONTCLAIR, N. J., on the TELEGRAPH ROAD, and on the PATERSON AND BLOOMFIELD ROAD, intersected by wide avenues, beautifully situated about 400 feet above tidewater, one mile from the depot, and half a mile from the line of the projected New-York and Montclair Railway; 13 miles from the City Hall, New-York; 30 minutes' ride from Newark; commands a fine view of the lovely country lying between the Orange Mountains and the Palisades. It is believed to be one of the healthiest and most attractive spots in this vicinity. Formerly known as the "Dodd Farm." Sale peremptory. Title perfect, coming from Messrs. Hening & Pearce.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps of the property can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or of S. W. Tubbs, No. 71 Broadway.

Tickets will be furnished for a special train to leave foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on the day of sale.

N. B.—Carriages will be in attendance at the depot at Montclair on the arrival of the train. Lunch will be in readiness on the ground.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE SALE.

PROSPECT PARK AND VICINITY, EAST NEW-YORK, WESTCHESTER.

Large and peremptory sale, by order of administrator and trustee, of valuable property on Prospect Park, Flatbush turnpike and Catharine-st., Vernon and Bedford avs., Prospect, Lott, Clinton, Franklin and Clove sts., Flatbush; Carlton-av., Dean, Bergen and Wyckoff sts., Brooklyn. Also, property at East New-York and Jamaica, Long Island, and Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, N. Y. Late the property of John A. Willink, Esq., late of Flatbush, Long Island.

SALE TO BE CONTINUED TILL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

Under the direction of Edward Whitehouse, Esq., administrator and trustee, with the will annexed, of John A. Willink, deceased.

PROSPECT PARK.—The mansion formerly occupied by John A. Willink, and several acres of land adjoining Prospect Park, known as "Bloemen Heuvel." The most desirable property on the Park for a gentleman's residence, with ample space for a number of villa sites; shade and ornamental trees, and choice shrubs of full growth.

Also, a small triangular plot near the above.

FLATBUSH TURNPIKE AND CATHARINE-ST.—32 lots, situate on said streets, opposite "Bloemen Heuvel."

VERNON AND BEDFORD AVS., PROSPECT, LOTT, CLINTON, FRANKLIN AND CLOVE STS.—36 sections, comprising about 40 acres, situate on above streets, near the residence of the late Dr. Adrian Vandeveer, Flatbush.

CARLTON-AV., DEAN AND BERGEN STS.—40 lots on the above streets, being part of Parmentier's Garden, Brooklyn.

Thirty-four lots at East New-York, town of New-Lotts.

Thirty-three lots at Jamaica, Long Island.

Five lots at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, New-York.

Maps of the property and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., or of
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, Esq.,
Administrator and Trustee, No. 29 William-st.
JAS. H. STORRS, Attorney and Counsel
for Administrator and Trustee,
at the office of Messrs. Storrs and Sedgwick,
No. 34 Wall-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WIDE HOUSE AND LOT, No. 13 West 17th-st., through to 18th-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 30, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, sale to close the estate of Louis P. Barre, deceased:

WEST 17TH-ST.—The first-class four-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone high-stoop house and lot No. 13 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; house 27x70 feet, in perfect order, frescoed and containing every convenience, with party walls; lot 27x184 feet through to 18th-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON WEST 35TH-ST., NEAR 10TH-AV. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WEST 35TH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground 50x98 feet 9 inches, with buildings Nos. 509 and 511 West 35th-st., north side, between 10th and 11th avs. Buildings consist of two-story brick factory, 33x98.9, with independent walls, in good order; also one-story brick engine-room, 17x50 feet. Possession May 1, if desired; terms liberal.

Maps at the auctioneers' office.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE will sell on THURSDAY, April 29, 1869,
At 12 o'clock noon,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
under direction of
GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., Referee:

2D-AV., No. 144—This house is a three-story, attic, basement and cellar brick; lot 26.4x125 feet.

9TH-ST., No. 309, E.—On the rear of which is a one-story brick stable; lot 25x92.3.

BROOME-ST., Nos. 320, 322 and 324—The houses Nos. 320 and 322 are each two-story, attic and basement brick, and No. 324 is a two-story, attic and cellar brick house, with store, and in rear of Nos. 322 and 324 is a three-story brick stable, fronting on Chrystie-st.; size of ground, 62.5x75 feet.

BROOME-ST., No. 25—This is two-story attic and cellar brick front; lot 25x75 feet.

RIDGE-ST.—East side, 111 feet 3 inches north of Rivington-st., a four-story and cellar brick tenement house with store, and a three-story basement and cellar brick in front, and a double and single tenement, each three-story, basement and cellar brick, in the rear. Size of ground 42.6x100 feet.

Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 80 Nassau-st.

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., WITH 511 FEET WATER FRONT, DOCK, &C., BY DIRECTION OF JAMES BROWN, Esq.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5¾ Pine-st., New-York, will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, 13th May, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, valuable property at Bay Ridge, L. I.

Upward of 215 city lots, arranged in plots of from four to six city lots each; also two good dwelling houses, with all the modern conveniences, coach house, stable, &c.

This property is half an hour from Wall-st.; includes upward of 511 feet water front, with dock, from whence there is a ferry to Wall-st. five times daily. The property adjoins that of Hon. Henry C. Murphy, and for beauty of locality and healthfulness cannot be surpassed.

Terms, maps and further particulars, application to JAMES BROWN, No. 54 Exchange-place, or to Auctioneers, PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5¾ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, THURSDAY, April 29, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, will be sold, under the direction of the executors of Peter Pirnie, deceased, the very valuable mansion house, with elaborate outbuilding and green-house, with 66 acres of land, situated at the junction of the White Plains and Bronxville roads, one mile from Bronxville Depot, Harlem Railroad, and one and a half miles from Mount Vernon, on the New-Haven Railroad.

The lawns are handsomely laid out with fine shade trees; green-house; all kinds of fruit; farm and tenant house; meadows, orchard, woodland, locust grove; house is 50x60 feet deep, filled in with brick. This is one of the finest residences in Westchester County, distant eighteen miles from the City of New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of DEMETRIUS G. SCHOFIELD, SAMUEL L. SCHOFIELD and D. G. MOOREHEAD, composing the firm of D. G. SCHOFIELD & CO., bankrupts. In the District Court of the United States, Southern District of New-York, as The undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupts, hereby gives notice that he will sell by Robert A. Haggerty & Co., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1869, the following described property belonging to the estate of said bankrupts, viz.: Real Estate—1. Undivided interest in connection with John G. Williams, in an undivided fourth part of each of eight several parcels of leasehold land, on West Fork River, in Harrison County, West Virginia. 2. Undivided twentieth interest in the Thomas Rickett's farm, Venango County, Pennsylvania, containing twenty-nine acres and five perches, held by Samuel Eagle and William H. Taylor, in trust for themselves, these bankrupts and other owners. 3. Undivided fifth interest in lease on farm at Little Pithole, Venango County, Pennsylvania, about twenty acres, held by H. W. Potter, of Titusville, Pennsylvania, in trust for himself and the other owners. Notes—1. Half interest in note of R. R. McIlvaine for $1,340, $670. 2. Note of Joseph Nagel for $1,054 80. 3. Note of John W. Peck for $1,200. Accounts—1. Against Merchant Brothers, $700. 2. Against J. C. Marcy, $746. 3. Against S. J. Sylvester, $110. 4. Against Joseph Nagel, $340. 5. Against John W. Peck, $1,000. 6. Against J. B. Rankin, $155. 7. Against H. B. Hayes, $600. 8. Against Joseph Hill, $500. Stock—200 shares Cobden Gold Company, 2,190 shares Washington County Petroleum Company, 14,700 shares Fee Simple Petroleum Company, 100 shares Forest County Petroleum Company, 15 shares Excelsior Petroleum Company, 1 share Pithole Creek Petroleum Company, 2,300 shares Pithole Consolidated Oil Company, 42 shares Wallkill Lead Company. Sale under the direction of the Court. Terms cash. ALDACE F. WALKER, Assignee, No. 60 Broadway, New-York City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 VILLA PLOTS AND TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, SITUATED AT RYE POINT, MILTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable property known as Rye, or Wainwright's Point, situated at Milton, Westchester County, N. Y.

This property is on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, one hour and five minutes from New-York, which time will be considerably shortened as soon as the Harlem and Portchester Road is completed, the surveys for which are finished and the capital subscribed, and the depot of which will be within a quarter of a mile of this property. There is no property in the lower section of Westchester County more eligibly located, or that can offer so many natural advantages for first-class suburban residences. Bounded on one side by Milton Harbor and on the other by Long Island Sound, with fine drainage, it must, of necessity, be an extremely healthy position; and its facilities for bathing, boating and fishing are unequaled, it having a water-front of over one mile. It is also within one-quarter of a mile of Rye Beach, so justly celebrated for its great advantages for bathing. The new Boulevard, on the line of the Old Boston road, runs within half a mile of the property, making an easy and beautiful drive for those wishing to reach New-York by private conveyance. The present owner has expended over $30,000 in building roads, planting trees and beautifying the property. The extreme point of this property, containing some seventeen acres, is covered with a large and luxurious growth of oak, and is most admirably adapted for a hotel. On this extreme point a new dock has been built at a cost exceeding $5,000, and which is the best steamboat dock in the township. There is on the property two new and substantially-built cottages, having most of the conveniences of City houses, stable, gardener's cottage, hennery, &c. These houses are ready for immediate occupancy. A number of photographic views, taken from different points on the estate, may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, and which will give, in a small degree, some idea of the natural beauties of the property.

To those wishing to purchase suburban property, either for investment, or improvement, this sale will offer most unusual inducements.

Maps and guide maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 56TH AND 58TH STS., AND LOTS ON 58TH AND 130TH STS., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 56TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot situate on the south side of West 56th-st., 300 feet west of 5th-av. The house is just finished, is 25 by 60 feet, has basement and sub-cellar; parlor stairs and wainscoting are hard wood; contains all the modern improvements. Lot 25 by 100 feet 5 inches.

WEST 58TH-ST.—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 310 West 58th-st., south side, near 8th-av. House 21 by 44 feet, has basement and sub-cellar; doors and first flight of stairs hard wood; contains all the modern improvements. Lot 21 by 100 feet 5 inches.

58TH-ST.—One lot, north side of 58th-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av., 20 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 5 inches.

130TH-ST.—Three lots south side of 130th-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av., each 25 by 100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 92 CHATHAM-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

CHATHAM-ST.—The four-story brick building and lot, No. 92 Chatham-st., north side, between Duane and Pearl sts.; building nearly covers the lot; lot about 25 by 107 feet.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 65 PARK-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 29, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

PARK-ST.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the south side of Park-st., 92 feet 4½ inches west of Worth-st., (which is one of the most desirable streets in the lower part of the City,) and known as No. 65. Lot 23 feet 6 inches by 149 feet 10 inches.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, WEDNESDAY, April 28, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, will sell under the direction of David Hawley, Esq., Referee:

No. 167 ELIZABETH-ST., late No. 175—The valuable lot of land, 25 feet front and rear by 94 feet deep, more or less.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE, situations to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 155 West 31st-st. R. JOHNSON.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
The subscribers, in removing their school from Hartford, Conn., and taking charge of this institution, announce to their patrons and friends that the next session will commence April 26. The beautiful scenery of the place, the healthfulness of the climate, the completeness of the building and its equipments, together with the long experience of the Principals, afford every advantage that could be desired in a school for boys. For circulars address the Principals, Great Barrington, or Rev. S. D. G. PRIME, D. D., New-York Observer. I. & J. BIRD.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.,
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Summer session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of May next, and continue until October following.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.

Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.

Special facilities for acquiring modern languages. For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

PARENTS WHO WISH TO GIVE their sons a sound German education ought to send them to
DR. STROMBERG, No. 60 Coblence-strasse,
Bonn, Rhenish Prussia,
where a limited number of pupils are prepared for all learned professions and mercantile pursuits. Good references to American parents can be given. Letters to the above address.

CHILDREN.—A LADY RESIDING IN Westchester County will take a few children to board and educate. Parents or guardians who desire careful training with tender care and pleasant surroundings for their children, would do well to address M. D. A., No. 306 Washington-st.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERstraw, N. Y.—A family Boarding School for fifteen boys; terms moderate; location beautiful. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS, CITY AND country, with reliable information, free for parents, at bookstore, 14 Bond-st. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing music, French, Latin and English desires an engagement as resident teacher; is a good pianist, speaks French well; references given. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,594 Post Office, New-York.

NO. 180 6TH-AV.—FRENCH LESSONS, with pure pronunciation, given in private families by M. GAREAU, ancient judge and delegate of French University.

A LADY ENGAGED IN TEACHING desires to accompany a family to the country for the Summer, to teach English, French and music. Apply at No. 12 East 49th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST-paying houses in Westchester County, opposite a prominent railroad depot, in a large and rapidly-improving town, a few minutes' from the City; large number of rooms filled with good paying boarders; bar doing a large business; has connected with it a livery stable doing an excellent business. This offers a rare opportunity to a party with the necessary means; ill-health the only cause of selling. For further particulars apply to S. DINGEE, No. 9 Pine-st.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 3 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE AT A SACRIfice, before May 1, a Job Printing Office, with a large and increasing business. The owner cannot attend to it. Also, a double cylinder Taylor press, with five rollers and table distribution, in complete order. Price $2,500 cash. For particulars inquire of I. W. ENGLAND, publisher New-York Sun.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS TEA AND grocery store with long lease, will be sold cheap; a good up-town corner; a desirable investment. Apply at No. 809 6th-av.

BOOKSTORE AND NEWSPAPER stand, near A. T. Stewart's retail store, for sale; terms liberal. Apply at Room No. 24 Gilsey's Building, No. 169 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH GALlery for sale in Broadway. Address W. H. K., Earle's Hotel.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING FASHIONS

AT EDWARD RIDLEY'S.
TO-DAY,
NEW STRAW GOODS! ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES FOR LADIES, MISSES, INFANTS AND BOYS, BOTH TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.
FROM AUCTION,
RIBBONS, RIBBONS!!!
NEW IMPORTED FRENCH FLOWERS!!
REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, COLORED CRAPES, EMBROIDERIES, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETS, ALL VERY CHEAP.
BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS' LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
LADIES' KID GLOVES, 50c.; SPECIALTY, 90c. THE PAIR.
LINE OF SILKS AT 75c.; SATINS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, AND UPWARD.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, SILK BUTTONS, FLUTED RIBBONS, &c., UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
SILK FRINGES, EVERY WIDTH, COLOR AND SHADE. WE MANUFACTURE FRINGES TO ORDER.
NEW STRAW TRIMMINGS!!
THOUSANDS OF SILK PARASOLS AT 70c., 90c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND UPWARD. ALSO, PONGEE PARASOLS FROM $1 EACH AND UPWARD.
LEATHER SATCHELS, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, A SPECIALTY.
LARGE LOT OF LINEN FANS FROM AUCTION, 15 CENTS EACH.
SILK FANS, 50c., 75c. AND $1 EACH, ABOUT HALF VALUE.
YANKEE NOTIONS!!! ALWAYS CHEAP.
CORSETS—CORSETS AT 65c., AT 75c., AT 95c. A PAIR.
FINER CORSETS, BEST MAKES, ALL CHEAPER.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS, UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
MANY NEW STYLES IN LISLE THREAD AND SILK GLOVES.
LADIES' NECKTIES AND BOWS, EVERYTHING NEW, LARGE STOCK, CHEAP.
WE HAVE CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AND CERTAINLY THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND, 62, 66 AND 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

R. H. MACY.

EXTENSIONS COMPLETED.

We have enlarged our store twice its original size, with front and entrance on 13th-st., as well as 6th-av. and 14th-st., and are now opening a splendid stock of Fine Ribbons, Sash Ribbons, Bonnet Velvets and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Crapes, Fine French Flowers, Hat Frames, &c.,

FINE STRAW GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY
SOLID SILVER WARE,
DRESS LININGS AND FRINGES,
FANCY BASKETS,
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
SMALLWARES;
BIRD-CAGES,
FANCY WOODEN WARE,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST., 6TH-AV. AND 13TH-ST.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT E. RIDLEY'S,
IN THE
JOBBING ROOMS,
UP STAIRS,
YOU WILL FIND THE LARGEST STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, AND A COLLECTION OF BARGAINS NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
WE CUT LENGTHS AT PIECE PRICES.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
309, 311 311½ GRAND, AND 62, 66, 70 ALLEN STS.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

REMOVAL.

On May 1, MRS. GAYNOR will remove her Corset, Skirts and Muslin Dresses from No. 824 Broadway, corner 12th-st., to the old store, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

Mrs. GAYNOR'S business has for some time passed out of her management, and she now begs to inform her old patrons and other ladies that she has expressly imported some elegant specimens for this opening.
ALSO.
Uncommon styles in white and colored muslin robes and suits, train skirts, walking skirts, tournours, pads, supporters, &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Opposite Arnold's new store.
ELGER'S old established trimming, small ware and fancy goods store. New goods at low prices; children's Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments; Children's Kids, 50 cents; Ladies, $1.
NOS. 860 AND 862 BROADWAY.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Réaumur, Michodière, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, (LATE MATHILDE & Co.,) No. 6 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Summer season on THURSDAY, 29th inst.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—OWNER GOING TO Europe, a full caleche and a coupe, both in good order, and built by Wood Brothers; a fine coupe horse, a single and a double harness and sundry stable and coach-house furniture. Can be seen every day from 9 A. M. till 12 o'clock noon, at private stable No. 6 West 29th-st.

ANY RELIABLE PARTY WISHING to part with a good driving horse, smooth built, about 15½ hands, (black preferred,) sound, kind, free-spirited, takes the bit without whip, and showy, will please leave word at Nos. 56 and 58 Murray-st., with W. H. ACKEN.

$750.—A PAIR OF BLACK HORSES, 15 hands, warranted sound, perfectly gentle, good travelers, five years old, Black Hawk Stock; also team for a family; good bargain. Apply at No. 271 West 11th-st.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN A complete outfit.—To be sold at once—Carriage suitable for Summer or Winter, a pair of stylish, long-tail, bay horses, harness, robes, &c.; a side saddle and bridle. Private stable, No. 126 West 29th-st.

VELOCIPEDES.—FIRST-CLASS FRENCH model machines, made of the best quality wrought iron and steel, with composition boxes, warranted; price $100. C. MERRILL & SONS, No. 550 Grand-st., N. Y., manufacturers of drop and forging hammers.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND TOP buggy, with harness complete, in exchange for good stocks in this City. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 131 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A CITY-MADE ROCKAWAY coach; double harness; side saddle and bridle; price $425, $125, $50. Private stable No. 126 West 29th-st.

FOR SALE—A SPAN OF WELL-MATCHED bay horses, young and perfectly gentle. Apply at LAING'S livery stable, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH CARriage horses; bay; 15½ hands high; price $600. Apply at No. 140 Waverley-place.

$75—FOR SALE—A VELOCIPEDE; COST $150. Apply at No. 478 Greenwich-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS
IN SWITZERLAND.
GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.
This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.
Rendezvous of the American families.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 6 MADISON-SQUARE, (23D-ST.)—Mrs. F. W. PUTNAM will have a suite of rooms vacated May 1, on the second floor; private table only.

IN YORKVILLE—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a large room and bedroom, furnished, on second floor, which they would let to two or three gentlemen with board, on reasonable terms; location the pleasantest in the City; family small and quiet; references required. Inquire at 86th-st., south side, eleventh house west of 3d-av.

BOARD.—AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR; also front room and bedroom, third story, in modern house, 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; house now handsomely furnished, ready for occupancy; best references exchanged. Apply at present residence, No. 318 East 17th-st.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., having changed hands, will be ready for the reception of a few select boarders by Wednesday, April 28; one suite of rooms on second floor to let; highest references. Apply at the house, or at No. 6 Lexington-av., Gramercy-square.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A gentleman, his wife and two daughters, in a respectable private boarding-house or private family; good references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 9 Astoria Post Office, stating location and terms per week.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, en suite or singly, with every convenience, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; apply after 3 o'clock; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let from May 1 to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 248 5th-av., near 29th-st. Also a small upper room.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a front sitting-room and bedroom, on the second floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely fitted up; has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 318 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

NO. 208 EAST 14TH-ST.—A HANDsomely-furnished parlor floor to let, with first-class board; also, rooms on the second and third floors; references given and required. Call on Wednesday or Thursday.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A LARGE room with closets, or room and bedroom in a private family, unfurnished. Address Mrs. CLINTON, No. 214 West 34th-st., stating terms. An Episcopal family preferred; reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHed rooms, with large closets, hot and cold water, gas, bath and board for two, $15 and $18 a week; a hall room $7; in first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURnished room, on second floor, with hall room connecting; also one pleasant room on third floor; house large and airy; location good; no moving on 1st May. Call at No. 206 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

IN JERSEY CITY—FOUR MINUTES' walk from ferry, in a small private French family, in first-class house, two handsomely-furnished rooms, with breakfast and dinner, for single gentlemen. Address J. R. S., Jersey City Post-office.

NO. 1 IRVING-PLACE.—VERY PLEASant and desirable rooms for the Summer season, with unexceptionable board, can now be secured by early application.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR OF first-class, modern improved house No. 228 West 11th-st., to let to one or more gentlemen, or a family of adults; more room if required. Call from 10 to 6.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 72.—TO LET FROM 1ST of May, the entire first and second floors, with public or private table, or without board; the second floor can be divided into three suites, if desired.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished parlors, bath, &c.; also one of two single rooms, overlooking Madison-square, without board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN BE accommodated with good board in a private American family, all the comforts of a home, upon reasonable terms, at 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

NO. 39 WEST 21ST-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, first and second floors, with breakfast if desired; no other lodgers; parties willing to pay liberally for comfortable accommodations may apply.

NO. 142 EAST 21ST-ST.—OPPOSITE Gramercy Park.—Pleasant furnished rooms to let, in suites or singly, with or without first-class board; references exchanged.

WANTED—TO RENT, APARTMENTS IN A small house below 23d-st., west side, 9th Ward preferred. Address, stating particulars, D. M. B., Box No. 102 Times Office.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED SECONDstory rooms, front and back, to let, with board; best of reference; terms moderate. Apply at No. 115 West 26th-st.

NO. 12 WEST 35TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house. No moving 1st of May; terms moderate; references.

NO. 104 WEST 38TH-ST.—PARTIES DEsiring permanent board will find pleasant rooms for Summer; also, very desirable front basement for a physician.

NO. 161 (OLD NO.) LEXINGTON-AV., near 31st-st.—Handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with or without board, in a private family.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—THE SECOND floor to let, with private table or without board. Reference required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedroom to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 245 4th-av.

SPLENDID ROOMS, EN SUITE OR single, on second and third floors, with or without board. Apply at No. 100 East 23d-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND three or four single gentlemen can find pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 44 West 12th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

PARLOR FLOOR TO LET, WITH board; references required. No. 32 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements, to gentlemen only, without meals. Call at 106 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—AT NO. 59 WEST 19TH-ST., NICELYfurnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen; also, an entire parlor-floor, unfurnished.

EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE, first-class rooms, with board, furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 29 West 10th-st.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen only, No. 225 West 11th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STAMFORD.—PARTIES DESIRING SUMmer board can be accommodated in a small private family; house pleasantly located, with a fine view of the Sound, and within five minutes' walk of depot and steamboat landing. Address Box No. 350 Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, COUNTRY board, where there are no other boarders, for a gentleman, wife and four children; accommodations must be good and terms moderate. Address G. L. CAREY, No. 229 Broadway.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—HOUSE open on and after April 15, 1869. JAMES G. ROE.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.
Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.
SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL.
This magnificent Summer resort, located upon the beautiful grounds of Rutherfurd Park, N. J., with mountain, river and forest scenery unsurpassed, and only nine miles (or thirty-five minutes) from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railway, will be opened for guests, permanent and transient, on the 15th of May.
The hotel and furniture are new and first-class in every particular. Its location upon the banks of the Passaic River affords a beautiful water frontage, fine drives, delightful scenery, fishing and boating. The health of this place is unsurpassed, and there is no need of mosquito bars.
The proprietor having made extensive arrangements for the comfort of the guests of the hotel, is now prepared to make engagements for the season upon very moderate terms.
Applications may be made at No. 73 South-st., or at the hotel. THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor,
Late of St. James Hotel, New-York.

THE BALDWIN HOUSE, LAKE Mahopac, R. D. Baldwin & Co., proprietors, will open for the reception of guests May 1. Mr. R. D. Baldwin will be at the office of O'Brien Brothers, No. 29 Wall-st., every Thursday from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPET PAPER.
A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE BLOCKS—IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.—Three hundred blocks B below AT, C, F.W., and other favorite marks for sale, duty paid, at market prices. AUGUSTUS TABER & BRO., importers and wholesale dealers in marble, 712 Water-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 350 West 24th-st., corner 9th-av.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' rollers, that does not harden, shrink, or crack. Give a trial, and you will continue to use it. Orders solicited by the manufacturers, FRANCIS & LOUTREL, 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

CONSULTATIONS FREE IN ALL CASES of chronic diseases. Invalids may call or communicate by mail. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense," No. 120 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M.

STORAGE—PARTIES WISHING SUPErior accommodation for their furniture or other goods, will find it at storehouse No. 252 9th-av. Call and see me. A. J. ROBERTS.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNIture taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, $145 and $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CHINA	SATURDAY	May 15
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19
AUSTRALASIAN	WEDNESDAY	May 26

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin $130 | Second Cabin $80
Cabin to Paris $145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS and luggage on board steamship RUSSIA will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, between 1 and 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. Passengers only can be taken on board. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA	April 28	EUROPA	May 15
IOWA	May 1	INDIA	May 22
COLUMBIA	May 8	DORIAN	May 26
CALEDONIA	May 12	CAMBRIA	May 29

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN,	2,965 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new,)	3,000 tons	May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	May 12, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA,	3,125 tons	May 19, at 12 M.
COLORADO,	3,015 tons	May 26, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE (Gold) $80.
STEERAGE (Currency) $30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TRIPOLI April 29 | HECLA May 13
PALMYRA May 6 | MARATHON May 20
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.
Cabin $80 Gold.
Steerage $30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
CITY OF MANCHESTER (via Halifax) Saturday, May 4, 12 M.
CITY OF BOSTON Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON Saturday, May 15, 9 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
LOUISIANA, THOMAS, SATURDAY, May 1, at 9 A. M.
DENMARK, CATO, WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK May 1
CITY OF DUBLIN May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. $275 | Inside. $225 | Second Cabin. $150 | Steerage. $75
CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
MAY 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN May 8
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS May 29
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage, apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS April 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE May 6
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE May 13
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, May 1, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES NELSON Saturday, May 1
MARIPOSA KEMBLE Saturday, May 8.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail May 5.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States District Clerk's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
Three times a week.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The steamships,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, May 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, May 4, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
11:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
10:45 P. M. Way Train, daily, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
Also Way Trains for Paterson and intermediate stations at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11:30 P. M.
For Hackensack, at 9 A. M., 12 M. and 4, 5, 6 and 6:45 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Greycourt; 11:30 A. M. for Port Jervis; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 10:45 P. M., for Suffern.
Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 238 and Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.
APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Prest.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON,
(ESTABLISHED 1829,)
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos,
Warerooms No. 646 Broadway, New-York.
We are offering our instruments at greatly-reduced prices.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORgans.—Prices Greatly Reduced for Cash.—New seven-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs and melodeons for $50 and upward. Second-hand instruments at great bargains; prices from $40 to $175. Any of the above to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for the same. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal, whose Cabinet Organs are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, have recently reduced prices, and now offer their well-known organs at prices of inferior instruments—$50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

BLUME'S X MUSIC BOOK—OVER 70 pieces popular music for violin, flute, fife, accordion, &c.; price, 75 cents, mailed post-paid. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if purchased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

AT BLUME'S—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD "Knabe" Pianos, with Agraffe attachments and all latest improvements. Second-hand Pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 207 East 12th-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1869, will be open for inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 11, 1869, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1869, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths or any of them; and if in his or their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
J. W. ALLEN, J. W. BROWN, C. M. DEPEW, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
(Late Pike's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
MOST SPLENDID THEATRE IN THE WORLD.
J. FISK, Jr., Proprietor | C. W. TAYLEURE, Manager
GENERAL ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Fifth week of Shakespeare's exquisite fairy romance,
CROWDED. THE TEMPEST. THE TEMPEST. THE TEMPEST. CROWDED.
A "Star" cast, led by the eminent American artist, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
FRANK MAYO, | WM. DAVIDGE.
Miss BLANCHE GREY as MIRANDA
THE BEST COMPANY, | HANDSOME SCENERY,
THE BEST BALLET, | RICHEST COSTUMING,
ever combined in any one production in America.
THE GREAT SHIP SCENE at 9 o'clock, depicting with wonderful fidelity the awful terrors of a storm at sea and the foundering of a ship and crew.
THE GREAT MORLACCHI BALLET at 8¼.
GRAND MATINEE 1½ EVERY SATURDAY.
MATINEE PRICES.—Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents; orchestra, $1; family circle, 25 cents.
In rehearsal, Sardou's "PATRIE," and Dumas' dramatization of his own superb romance,
"THE THREE GUARDSMEN."

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—NOTICE.—THE DRAmatic department closed until
MONDAY EVENING, May 3,
for the proper production of the original version of ROBINSON CRUSOE, when it will positively be presented. Box sheet now open daily for the securing of seats six days in advance. The Museum department open as usual, and may be seen at all hours, Commodore Foote, Miss Nestelle, Colonel Small and General Grant, Jr., the smallest people in the universe. The wonderful Automaton Leotard, Automaton Trumpeter, Automaton Goat and Kid, Dying Zouave, Sleeping Beauty, Marie Antoinette in Prison, Happy Family, Aquaria, and 1,000,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST.
EVERY NIGHT.
Commencing MONDAY, April 26,
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
RISLEY'S ORIGINAL
JAPS.
JAPS.
JAPS.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
LITTLE ALL RIGHT
AND THE WHOLE OF THE
GREAT YEDDO TROUPE.
GREAT YEDDO TROUPE.
MATINEES,
MATINEES,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

STEINWAY HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 30,
MR. H. MILLARD'S
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,
On which occasion he will be assisted by
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA Soprano
Mr. G. F. HALL Baritone
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON Pianist
Mr. CARL ROSA Violinist
Mr. D. F. TULLY Organist
Under the direction of
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
General admission to all parts of the Hall $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Regular admission tickets can be obtained at all the principal music stores. Reserved seats at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the Hall, day and evening.

CUBA AND LIBERTY!
MASS MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE
THURSDAY EVENING, April 29.
We invite the citizens of New-York and vicinity to assemble in Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock, to give expression to their sympathy for the patriotic Cubans now struggling heroically against Spanish oppression and barbarity, and also to ratify the action of the National House of Representatives as expressed in their recent resolution in favor of the early recognition by our Government of the young Republic of Cuba.
A. OAKEY HALL,
H. W. BEECHER, WM. C. BRYANT,
JOHN C. FREMONT, JOHN K. PORTER,
JOHN McKEON, GEORGE WILKES,
JOHN K. HACKETT, CHARLES A. DANA,
DWIGHT TOWNSEND, GEORGE W. CURTIS,
A. S. SULLIVAN, S. L. WOODFORD.

OPENING OF CENTRAL PARK GARDEN
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON,
On WEDNESDAY, May 12, 1869.
THEODORE THOMAS,
with his
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
will recommence his series of
GRAND POPULAR CONCERTS
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 12,
at the above-named elegant and fashionable Summer resort, which is being enlarged and greatly improved for the Summer season.

THE CELEBRATED COLLECTION
OF WORKS OF ART BELONGING TO
S. P. AVERY,
Now on free exhibition, day and evening, at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., until time of sale, April 27 and 28.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
THE 44TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE APRIL 28.—The very successful Exhibition of Jerome Thompson's original and very charming Paintings of "The Old Oaken Bucket," "Home! Sweet Home!" "Paddle Your Own Canoe," and "The Captive Child," on FRIDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock. Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER will sell at the Fifth-avenue Art Galleries, the original Paintings at public auction, to the highest bidder, without any reserve. Open day and evening. Admission free.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
BRISTOL, Captain BRAYTON. | PROVIDENCE, Captain SIMMONS.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS. | TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.
A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS, RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all northern and eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board and take 7:45 A. M. train and arrive in Boston at early business hours. JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.
M. R. SIMONS,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Superintendent.
General Passenger Agent, Pier 28 North River.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Low fare and cheap traveling on the fastest evening steamers connecting the West and North with New-York; only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75 cents cheaper than any other line. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT will leave Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central and Albany and Susquehanna Railroad for the West, and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad for the North. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of the evening train. Through tickets sold, and baggage checked to all points. Sundays, fare $2.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unsurpassed for speed and comfort. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove, barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WILLIAM J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds. For choice of days apply early at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,
AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Tuesday, Apr. 27, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, Apr. 27, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Apr. 29, 6:30 A. M.	Wed'sday, Apr. 28, 8 A. M.
Saturday, May 1, 11 A. M.	Friday, April 30, 8 A. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and intermediate landings, daily, at 2:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River. Office on Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

CHANGE OF PIER.—FOR RONDOUT, Newburg and intermediate landings. The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and J. W. BALDWIN will leave from foot of Vestry-st. until the completion of repairs to Harrison-st. Pier.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market-st., at 2:45, and 34th-st. at 3 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

PROPELLERS.—WANTED, FOR IMMEDIate use, a steamship propeller, about 700 tons; draft not over 12 feet.
JOHN STUART, No. 156 Broadway, Room No. 15.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE
OF
SCHOOL.
In consequence of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
It is with much regret that the Manager announces the unavoidable withdrawal of this charming comedy, as he is under engagement to produce other plays within a given time.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss ANNIE WARD, (in consequence of the indisposition of Miss Effie Germon,) Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss R. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 3,
will be produced for the first time, the exquisitely beautiful comedy of

CASTE,

by T. W. Robertson, Esq., author of "School," "Ours," "Society," &c. The play will be produced with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and a distribution of characters including the principal members of this company.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
POSITIVELY THE LAST
MATINEE MATINEE
of
SCHOOL,
SATURDAY, MAY 1.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, May 1,
Benefit of
MLLE. LUCILE TOSTEE.
First appearance of the
FRENCH OPERA TROUPE.
LE MARIAGE AUX LANTERNES.
Opera Bouffe, in one act, by Offenbach,
MLLES. TOSTEE AND IRMA.
To be followed by the second act of
LA BELLE HELENE.
To conclude with
MONS. CHOUFLEURI,
Opera Bouffe, in one act, by Offenbach, incidental to which
Grand Concerto for Piano-forte H. Hertz
Performed by Mlle. Tostee,
with accompaniment of Orchestra.
Admission.....One Dollar | Gallery 50 cents
Seats may be reserved on and after
THURSDAY MORNING, April 29,
at the Academy, Schirmer's, and the Fifth-av. Theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MISS KELLOGG
IN ROSSINI'S POSTHUMOUS MASS.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH begs to announce the first representations in America of G. ROSSINI'S
MESSE SOLENNELLE.
TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) and on FRIDAY EVENING, April 29 and 30.
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
the greatest living American Prima Donna, in conjunction with
MME. FANNY NATHALIE TESTA,
the eminent Prima Donna Contralto;
SIGNOR BOETTI, Primo Tenore;
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI, Primo Basso,
together with a large chorus and increased orchestra, will assist in its first representations in America.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR Mr. MAX MARETZEK
Conductor, Signor Torriani. | Organist, Herr Schreiner.
General admission, $1; secured seats, $1 extra; private boxes, $8 and $10; family circle, 50 cents.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macey's, No. 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY, MAY 6—FIRST PERFORMANCE,
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—MESSE SOLENNELLE.

THE TAMMANY.
Managing Director LEONARD GROVER
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
The great pantomime burlesque of
ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY
will be produced in a style of magnificence hitherto unsurpassed
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
New Dresses From Europe
Music G. Operti
Scenery Voegtlin and Malmsha
Mechanical effects J. Denham
The cast will present James S. Maffitt, W. H. Bartholomew, Lewis Mestayer, Miss Alice Harrison, Miss Bessie Sudlow, and Miss Lillie Whiting. The Zanfretta combination and The Great Tammany Company.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra. Seat secured six days in advance at the box office.

THE TAMMANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
first appearance of the RIZARELI BROTHERS at the Tammany.
These marvelous artists, who are recognized by Press and public of this and all countries as
THE FIRST OF ALL GYMNASTS,
have been engaged for the past four weeks in perfecting and rehearsing an
ENTIRELY NEW AND PERILOUS ACT,
destined to immortalize their name in the records of gymnastic exploits.

THE TAMMANY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, first appearance of Mlle. ZULEILA and Mons. VENTINI.
These talented artists were engaged in Europe for THE TAMMANY. Their act comprises
NOVEL AND PICTURESQUE GROUPINGS
on the double trapeze. These celebrated artists will conclude their performance with
THE CHALLENGE TRANSEPT FLIGHT,
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN FEET.

STEINWAY HALL—MESSE SOLENNELLE.
First and only Sunday performance
AT STEINWAY HALL,
On SUNDAY EVENING, May 2, 1869,
OF G. ROSSINI'S IMMORTAL MASS,
With Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, the great American prima donna, Mme. TESTA, Signors BOETTI and ANTONUCCI.
Sale of seats will commence on FRIDAY, April 30, at the box office of the Hall at 9 A. M.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.
IRVING HALL,
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.
AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
MELVIN FOSTER vs. PETER SNYDER.
EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
A. P. RUDOLPHE vs. HENRY RHINES.
Admission 50 cents
Season tickets $5
SEATS RESERVED FOR LADIES.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW large organ in St. Patrick's Cathedral will take place on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst., at 4 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENING, 29th inst., at 8 P. M. Tickets, without charge, to be had at the office of the Cathedral, of the organist, and of the subscriber.
HENRY ERBEN, No. 24 Wooster-st.

GRAND FAIR AT APOLLO HALL, corner Broadway and 28th-st., for the relief of the sick and wounded of the patriot army of Cuba, commencing on TUESDAY, 27th inst., at 7 P. M., under the auspices of the Junta Patriotica de Cubanas in New-York. Open from 12 M. until 10 P. M. Admission, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—PIERRE ARNAULT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE ARNAULT, defendant.—Summons for relief—(Com. not served)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his offices Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 16, 1869.
TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, New-York.
The summons and complaint in this action were this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, State of New-York.—Dated March 16, 1869. TREADWELL CLEVELAND,
mh17-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-York.—EDWARD L. HEDDEN, DUNCAN CRYDER and WILLIAM F. MILTON, plaintiffs, against ARTHUR BENN and EDWARD BENN, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 48 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 5th day of November, 1868, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated March 15, 1869.
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action has this day been filed in the Clerk's office above-mentioned.—Dated New-York, March 23, 1869.
BENJ. D. SILLIMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
mh24-law6wW*

EXPRESSES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE SHIPPING PUBLIC.
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS.
A RETURN TO FAIR RATES.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The line between New-York and Boston, by the way of Newport and Fall River, will open for the transmission of freight, money and valuables, on MONDAY, April 19, 1869, under the charge of reliable and experienced messengers. Drafts for collection forwarded to destination, and returns promptly made. Express matter of all kinds forwarded to Newport, R. I., and to all points in Eastern Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont.
Shippers guaranteed the safe transmission of all packages, bullion, money or valuables by the Narragansett Steamship Company.
JAMES FISK, Managing Director.
E. W. GUINDON.
No. 20 Park-place and No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st. and 5th-av.
S. W. WALDRON, Agent,
Corner Summer-st. and Hawley-st., Boston.
G. A. FULLER, Gen. Superintendent, New-York.

WANTED—TO HIRE THE WHOLE OR half of a pew in Dr. Hall's Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st. Address No. 73 5th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

5TH-AV. THEATRE—24TH-ST.
J. FISK, Jr., Proprietor. | A. BIRGFELD, Manager.
THE FRENCH OPERA.
Crowded nightly with the elite and fashion of New-York City.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY NIGHT.
TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC.
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE.

TO-NIGHT, BARBE BLEUE.
IRMA AND AUJAC.

TO-MORROW EVENING, AT 8,
LA MAITRE DE CHAPELLE,
followed by
MONS. LAUDRY.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 30,
LA BELLE HELENE,
TOSTEE AND DECRE.

SATURDAY AT 2, DOORS OPEN AT 1,
MATINEE OF BARBE BLEUE.
IRMA AND AUJAC.

SATURDAY NIGHT, AT 8,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. TOSTEE, AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14TH-ST.
Admission $1; family circle 50 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 29,
First and only performance in Brooklyn of
LA PERICHOLE.
Mlle. IRMA, M. AUJAC, M. LEDUC.
Sale of seats at the box office every morning at 8 A. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS, AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
as
IAGO,
in Shakespeare's Grand Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
IAGO MATINEE ON SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING,
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS for the LAST TIME in
THE MARBLE HEART,
&c., &c.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
THIS EVENING THE LAST NIGHT, AND
BENEFIT OF WM. A. MOORE.
The following brilliant host of talent have kindly volunteered, and will appear:
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
MLLE. MARIE BONFANTI.
SIG. NOVISSIMAN.
By kind permission of James Fisk, Jr., Esq., and Max Maretzek, Esq.,
MLLES. BETTY AND EMILY RIGL.
By kind permission of T. E. Morris, Esq.,
PROF. A. S. BRADY AND MR. T. R. PICKERING.
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS....as....RAGGED PAT
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS...as...JUDY O'TROT
GRAND PAS DE DEUX,
By MLLE. BONFANTI AND SIG. NOVISSIMAN.
THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.
MR. W. J. FLORENCE as WM. WILLIAMS, 444 N. Y.
THE KISS WALTZ,
By MLLES. BETTY AND EMILY RIGL.
THE VELOCIPEDE,
By PROF. A. S. BRADY AND T. R. PICKERING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½.
THIS EVENING AT 8.
THE BEST OF FRIENDS MUST PART.
LAST NIGHTS.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
GEO. L. FOX'S
GEO. L. FOX'S
GEO. L. FOX'S
POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY, HUMPTY DUMPTY,
MUST BE WITHDRAWN
FOR OTHER NOVELTIES,
OTHER NOVELTIES, OTHER NOVELTIES.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BEAUTIFUL BALLETS.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND SIGNOR COSTA.
LAST NIGHTS OF ALL ITS WONDERS.
LAST NIGHTS OF GLITTERING TRANSFORMATION.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers JARRETT & PALMER
FOURTH WEEK OF THE
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE FORTY THIEVES,
RECONSTRUCTED,
in which the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
will appear.
THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, KANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.,
NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
THE ELISE HOLT BURLESQUE TROUPE.
WEDNESDAY and EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, the NEW and ORIGINAL BURLESQUE, adapted in part from Bernand's burlesque of the same name, by C. E. Rattray, Esq., entitled
PARIS.
New Music, selected by Miss HOLT, arranged and instrumentalized by Mr. HOWARD GLOVER.
Scenery by J. S. SCHELL.
DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS:
Paris Miss Elise Holt
Œnone Mr. James Lewis
Venus (her first appearance here) Miss Viola Crocker
Mercury Miss Emily Pitt
Juno Miss Mary Pitt
Jupiter Miss Minnie Jackson
Cupid Mr. Belvill Ryan
Castor (6 bottles) Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Jr
Rest of characters by company.
MISSES BETTY and EMILY RIGL in a new dance.
To commence with a capital farce.
MATINEE SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
EVERYTHING NEW.
GRAND RECONSTRUCTION OF PLUTO.
RETURN OF ALICE DUNNING.
THE GREAT LINGARD IN HIS SPECIALTIES.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

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LAST WEEK OF THE SEVEN DWARFS.
Six nights only and two matinees.
New local scene. New local tricks.
A great velocipede act by Frank A. Gibbons.
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SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of
THE COURT OF JUSTICE. First week of the
MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLORS,
NO. 765 BROADWAY, NEAR 9TH-ST.,
Are now open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, two preserved human bodies, victims of the Spanish Inquisition, 274 years ago; also, two life-sized portraits of the late MAXIMILIAN and Ex-Empress CARLOTA, with other great curiosities from Mexico. Admission 30 cents.

LECTURES

REV. CHARLES D. JACKSON, D. D., will deliver a lecture on *Popular Education Without Religion*, in the hall of the General Theological Seminary, West 20th-st. and 9th-av., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The trustees and friends of the institution are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS popular lecture, for the first time this season, on *Fact and Fiction*, at the Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 28, 1869. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.

A LITERARY GENTLEMAN WILL, for a reasonable compensation, assist ladies or gentlemen in the preparation of addresses on popular subjects, and aid in securing engagements. Address L. L. L., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETing of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be held on THURSDAY next, 29th inst., at the chapel adjoining Calvary Church, on the northwest corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., at 8 o'clock P. M. The annual report will be presented, and an election held for officers for the ensuing year, and for that portion (one-third) of the Executive Committee, whose term of office will expire at that time.
ALBERT MCNULTY, Jr., Secretary.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 3, CORNER GROVE AND HUDSON STS.—The members of the "Ninth Class," from the year 1830 to 1860, are requested to meet at the school-house of No. 16, No. 212 West 13th-st., on WEDNESDAY, April 28, at 8 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 24 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*. See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

Instead of Bitter, use | SWEET
Mothers! give the Children |
Ask your Doctor for |
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NERVOUS DEBILITY, PREMATURE physical and mental decay, and all diseases arising from early and self-abuse speedily and effectually cured by DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL. Read my little book, 32 pages; sent free. No. 3 Division-st. since 1834.

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ALBANY.

Passage of the Bill to Reorganize the Metropolitan Board of Education—The Supply Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 27, 1869.

PASSAGE OF THE SCHOOL BILL.

The bill for reorganizing the Board of Education in New-York passed the Senate this morning by a vote of 26 to 5. Those voting against it were Senators HALE, MORGAN, O'DONNELL, PARKER and WILLIAMS. No amendments were made to the bill from the form in which it passed the Assembly. It would have been defeated in the Senate if any formidable opposition had been made to it from New-York; but although the Republican General Committee passed resolutions against it, they did not take the pains to send them here, and allowed the bill to pass by default. The following is the bill as passed:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. At the general election to be held in the City of New-York in the year 1871, twelve Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New-York shall be voted for upon a separate general ticket, but only seven names shall be on any one ticket, and any ticket having thereon more than seven names for Commissioners of Common Schools shall not be counted. The seven persons having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected by the Board of County Canvassers who shall canvass the votes, and all the provisions of law relating to the election of county officers in said county are hereby applied to the election of said Commissioners. On or before the fourth Wednesday of December, in said year, the Mayor of said city shall appoint, as Commissioners of Common Schools as aforesaid, the five persons who received the highest number of votes for Commissioners of Common Schools next to the voters received by such Commissioners having the return of the Board of County Canvassers as having been elected at such election. The Commissioners elected and appointed pursuant to this section shall enter upon their duties on the 1st day of January, 1872, they shall hold their offices for the term of three years, they shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of Commissioners of Common Schools of said City, and shall constitute the Board of Education for the City and County of New-York. At the general election held every three years thereafter in the said City, twelve Commissioners of Common Schools of said City shall in like manner be elected and appointed, who shall enter on their duties on the 1st day of January thereafter, and shall hold their offices for the term of three years, with the like powers and duties above provided.

SEC. 2. The terms of office of the present Commissioners of Common Schools of the City of New-York shall end, and their official functions cease at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act. The Mayor of the said City shall, within five days from and after the passage of this act, appoint twelve Commissioners of Common Schools, recognizing the principle of representation to the minority provided for in the preceding section, who shall enter on their duties at the expiration of ten days from the passage of this act, in the places of the present Commissioners of Schools whose terms of office are ended as above provided. The said Commissioners so appointed shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of Commissioners of Common Schools of said City, and shall constitute the Board of Education for said City and County, and shall hold their offices until the 31st day of December, 1871. Any vacancy in said office of Commissioners, by death, resignation or otherwise, shall be filled by the appointment of the Mayor for the remainder of the unexpired term.

SEC. 3. The Board of Education as constituted pursuant to the provisions of this act shall not have power to provide additional sites or buildings, or remove any teacher, except by a vote of three-fourths of all the members of said Board.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The supply bill came up for consideration in the Assembly to-day, when Mr. MURPHY moved to recommit. Mr. SELKREG, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, opposed the motion, and made a very earnest speech with reference to supply bills in general, and this one in particular. He said that the custom of inserting all sorts of bogus items for pretended services had grown to be a monstrous swindle, and, although he had been for three years on the Committee of Ways and Means, never within his knowledge had the pressure been so great in favor of such items as this year. He had always set his face against these frauds, and should continue to do so; and he gave notice that he should expose on the floor of the Assembly any man whom he discovered attempting thus to thrust his hands into the treasury of the State. He called the attention of the House to the extraordinary bill rendered by the Metropolitan Hotel against the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The original amount was $8,680, of which $2,600 was for liquors, cigars, theatre tickets, hack hire, Doctor's fees, &c., &c. He was particularly severe upon the Sergeant-at-Arms of that committee, whose conduct, he said, was a disgrace to the Legislature that elected him. He also dissected the bill rendered by the St. Nicholas Hotel against the Committee on the Gas Investigation, and called attention to a bill of $40 for hack hire to take the same Committee to Niagara Falls on Sunday while they were visiting Buffalo.

Mr. HEGEMAN, Chairman of the Committee, defended the bill presented by the Metropolitan Hotel, with the exception of the $2,680 for extras, which, he said, were furnished against the written orders of the Chairman of the Committee, and had been stricken out by the Committee of Ways and Means. The remainder of the bill, he said, was just, and the Messrs. LELAND were entitled to every cent of it, and more too.

Mr. HITCHMAN, as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, defended the bill as allowed by the committee, which he thought was very reasonable. As to the extras, he had nothing to say except to compare them with the items of bills rendered by Democratic committees last year, about which such an outcry was raised. He would say, however, in justice to the proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, that, although the committee had allowed none of these extras, yet vouchers were furnished for every item charged, and the articles were actually furnished.

Mr. N. B. SMITH and Mr. MOSELY, also members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, defended the bill.

Judge CAMPBELL opposed the recommittal of the bill, and tendered his thanks to Mr. SELKREG for the firm stand he had taken against the corruption that for years had attached to the Supply bill. He would also take occasion to say that a bill would soon be introduced here to do away with the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and provide that contested seats should hereafter be decided by the Courts in the county where the contest arises.

Mr. CONANT, as a member of the Committee, defended himself from the imputation of having joined in or consented to any of the items of the Metropolitan Hotel bill for extras.

The motion to recommit was lost, and the bill was read a third time and passed by a large majority. The amount of this year's Supply bill is nearly three-quarters of a million dollars less than that of last year. S.

The Hawkins-Decker Contested Election Case.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, April 27.

The Richmond County contested seat came up at the evening session, when the majority report ousting DECKER and giving the seat to HAWKINS was adopted by a vote of 66 to 47, under a call for the previous question. The Democrats, finding it impossible to stave off a vote any longer, contented themselves with making five-minute speeches under requests to be excused from voting. Mr. JACOBS, Mr. HITCHMAN, Mr. PLUNKETT, and one or two others, expressed their virtuous indignation at the conduct of the majority in giving, at the last week of the session to a man of their own party, a seat that he ought to have had months ago. Mr. HUSTED, Mr. SELKREG and Judge CAMPBELL replied, and expressed in its true light the whining hypocrisy of the men who never lost an opportunity to serve their party right or wrong, and who did not hesitate last year, when they had the power, to oust every Republican whose seat was contested, without the slightest regard to the testimony or the merits of the case. Mr. TRUMAN was the only Republican who voted against the majority report, and gave as an excuse that he was satisfied, from the testimony, that neither party was entitled to the seat. After the announcement of the vote Mr. HAWKINS was sworn, and took his seat.

A large number of bills were passed, but none of special importance.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, April 27.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Dime Savings Bank of Suffern. To enlarge the boundaries of Auburn. To amend the charters of Hornellsville, Whitehall, Fairport and Marathon. To incorporate the Rochester Mannerchoir. Uniting the village of Lansinburg to Troy. Relative to Common Schools in New-York—26 to 5. To incorporate the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm. To establish a ward for the surgical and medical treatment of persons wounded or taken ill South of Canal-street, New-York.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the law relative to instruction in academies, and common school teaching. The bill authorizing and requiring the removal of 100 Sing Sing prisoners to the Albany Penitentiary was taken from the table on motion of Mr. BANKS.

Mr. NICHOLS moved to recommit to amend by "permitting" instead of directing such removal, the same to be under the direction of the State prison inspection. Adopted.

The Senate held an Executive Session for the confirmation of notaries, and soon after adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Establishing a public market on the Gansevoort property in New-York. Legalizing the articles of association of the Black River and St. Lawrence Railway. Relative to the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

REPORTS.

Mr. SELKREG, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Annual Supply bill complete.

Mr. MURPHY raised the point of order, and said the bill must be committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. SELKREG spoke at length, reviewing the hotel bills of the Special Committees, &c.

A communication was received from the Governor vetoing the bill declaring John-street, in the village of Gouverneur, a public highway. He objects on the ground that the village authorities have all the powers necessary thereto.

The discussion on the Supply Bill was continued. The motion to commit the supply bill to the Committee of the Whole was lost. The said bill, appropriating about $1,200,000, was then passed by a vote of 92 to 15, the nays being Messrs. Ramler, Burns, Cavanaugh, T. J. Campbell, H. M. Clark, Glenn, Jacobs, Keegan, Murphy, P. Mitchell, O'Keefe, Plunkett, Porter, A. W. Smith and N. B. Smith.

Mr. HEGEMAN, Chairman of the Election Committee, rose to a question of privilege in reference to the article in *Harpers Weekly* on the contested case of HAWKINS against DECKER, wherein he is called a Decker man. He said he was in favor of ousting Mr. DECKER, and charged the responsibility of the delay on the political majority. He then moved the adoption of the majority report giving the seat to Mr. HAWKINS.

Mr. JACOBS raised a point of order that this motion was out of order, and was not privileged.

The Chair overruled Mr. JACOBS' point of order. Pending the discussion the hour of 2 o'clock arrived, and the House took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. JACOBS withdrew the appeal from the Chair.

Mr. BURNS moved to postpone the contested case one week. Lost, 48 to 58.

The majority report was adopted 66 to 47, and WILLET N. HAWKINS, the successful contestant from Richmond District, took the oath and seat. The privileges of the floor were extended to Mr. DECKER the remainder of the session.

The Governor's veto, which was received in the morning, was then considered.

Mr. KILHOM moved to lay it on the table. Lost, 49 to 51. The question on passing over the veto was lost—2 to 76—Messrs. BORSE and GLEASON voting in the affirmative.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to the Nursery and Child's Hospital, New-York. Regulating the forfeiture of policies of life insurance. Facilitating the construction of the Northern Air Line Railroad, and authorizing the guaranteeing of bonds thereof. Incorporating the Central Savings Bank, New-York. The bill relative to contracts for constructing the Oneida Lake Canal was lost, receiving but sixty votes, was reconsidered and tabled on motion of Mr. KILHOM; to incorporate the Warsaw Water Works; to amend the charter of the Citizens' Savings Bank; to enable the New-York Elevator Company to complete its organization and commence business; supplementary and amendatory act relating to frauds in the assessments for local improvements; to amend the law providing for the incorporation of plank road companies; to authorize Buffalo and Amherst to subscribe to the capital stock of the Buffalo and Williamsville Railroad; to amend the charter of Insurer's Own Fire Insurance Company; widening Broadway.

The resolution heretofore adopted in the Senate for the election on Thursday noon next of Police Commissioners and Regent of the University was adopted. Adjourned.

Presentation to Mr. Thomas Nast at the Union League Club.

Immediately after the close of the late Presidential campaign, a few gentlemen of the Union League Club expressed a desire to present Mr. THOMAS NAST with a testimonial, in recognition of his patriotic services during the war and since. A Committee, with Colonel RUSH C. HAWKINS at its head, was appointed to raise the requisite amount and to provide a suitable present. The preparations completed, invitations were issued to a select few, it being understood that Mr. NAST preferred the affair—which took place last evening—to be conducted as quietly as possible.

BENSON J. LOSSING, Esq., presided, and, in a few words, introduced Colonel HAWKINS, who, in tendering the gift, spoke substantially as follows:

The contest through which the nation has passed was in many respects the most remarkable recorded in history. On one side it was a war of sentiment, founded upon a well-defined and intelligent comprehension of moral right and patriotic duty, and to this sentiment more than any other we are indebted for our final success in the field. In the front rank of the great uprising of 1861 and among the first to place themselves on the side of the Government came the artists, who, according to their means and by their combined influence, did as much and more than any other class of men toward putting down rebellion and keeping public sentiment up to an elevated standard of loyalty. Without disparagement to others he might say that the foremost of these was THOMAS NAST, to whom it was his most pleasurable duty to present the beautiful vase provided by the subscribing members.

Mr. NAST, replying briefly, remarked that he accepted with gratitude and pride the beautiful gift. During the great struggle his heart was with the cause, as theirs was, and out of the abundance of his heart, and with the best skill he had, he executed the pictures which they had complimented so highly. The time would come when young people would point to the gray-haired survivors of the original league, and say they remember the rebellion. He had been one of the first members of the Club, and if he should chance to be one of the gray-haired sires, with what pride he would show the beautiful present to younger generations.

Letters were read from General SHERMAN, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, Hon. HENRY WILSON—who, by the way, was present also—Secretary BOUTWELL, GEORGE WILKES, and others, all expressing regret at not being able to appear, and testifying to the great services rendered the Union cause by the guest of the evening. General SHERMAN, remarking that he should have to make up for the disappointment by taking an extra laugh or two over the artist's next picture.

Among those present were Colonel HAWKINS, Senator WILSON, BENSON J. LOSSING, JAS. PARTON, GEO. P. PUTNAM, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, and HICKS, the artist.

The vase is a large solid silver one, surmounted with two figures of art attacking rebellion, and on the front is the following inscription:

"Thirty-six members of the Union League Club unite in presenting this vase to THOMAS NAST as a token of their admiration of his genius and of his ardent devotion of that genius to the preservation of his country from the schemes of rebellion."

Disputed Right of Way.

The Newark and Paterson Railroad Company have for some time past been building a road between the two cities, running along the north bank of the Passaic River. The piles are built between low and high water mark, the Company claiming this right of way by the provisions of the Riparian law. This claim is denied by the property owners adjoining, who allege that the Riparian law only relates to the shore of Newark Bay and Kill Von Kull. The landowners sued for an injunction, which was decided against them. On Monday last Alderman STEVENS commenced the erection of a dock opposite his property in the river, and while the workmen were engaged several boat loads of the Company's employes went to the place and destroyed the embryo dock. Mr. STEVENS and his men protested, a scrimmage was imminent, but fortunately the parties concerned preferred to have the differences settled in a more legal way.

Society of Practical Engineering.

This Society held its regular weekly meeting last evening in room No. 24 Cooper Institute.

The subject announced for the evening was "Steam Boilers," but Mr. WHITNEY, on taking the chair, said that a member who had promised a very elaborate paper on this subject, had been compelled to disappoint them, owing to the mishap of losing his manuscript in a City car.

Professor JOHNSON then exhibited and explained the principle and operation of his patent dredger, which, he stated, was capable, with an engine of sixty-horse power, of pumping up from a depth of sixteen feet of water 150 cubic yards of dense sea land. All mountain streams, he said, contained gold in the proportion of about $1 to a ton, eighty per cent. of which would be clear profit, and with an engine capable of pumping ten tons of sand in a minute, he thought the proceeds would be quite reasonable. In relation to washing and saving that light sand or scale gold, Dr. HALL stated that it was almost an impossibility, such an impossibility that with gold in the proportion of $1 to the ton of sand, he would not give five cents a ton with the hope of saving that proportion. He had seen every sort of cradle tried in the Western mining districts, all of which utterly failed to save this gold in any profitable quantity. The President then exhibited a model steam boiler, the invention of Mr. BABBITT, and which was constructed with a view to provide fully for both expansion and contraction. It was constructed somewhat on the principle of water-tight compartments in a ship, and consisted of a number of separate tubes connecting with a large central tube, any one of which might expand or contract without injuring the entire boiler, and the explosion or bursting of which could not injure or knock down a house.

After some general discussion in relation to this boiler, and some suggestions of improvement tending to give a larger circulation, it was generally admitted that it was one tending to increased safety, Doctor HALL, at the same time that he characterized the boiler under discussion as combining the elements of safety more fully than any now in use, suggested the construction of boilers with a lining of the same metal, leaving a small space between, through which a current of air could constantly circulate, as an experiment worthy the attention of engineers.

One or two others participated in remarks of the same character, and the meeting adjourned.

Five-mile Boat Race on the North River.

A race for $400 a side, between JAMES SHEAN, of Harlem, and J. HAYES, of Greenpoint, L. I., came off yesterday afternoon. The course lay between the long wharf at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, along the shore around a stake-boat anchored off Gottenburg, two and a half miles up the river, and back. The boats used were seventeen feet long, weighed from thirty-eight to forty pounds, and pulled a single pair of sculls. HAYES' boat was built by CHARLES ELLIOT, of Brooklyn. SHEAN'S, by JAMES MCKAY, of Harlem. The contestants, with a numerous crowd of their friends and backers, were brought to the ground by the steamboats *Leader* and *C. P. Smith*, which they had chartered for the occasion. Immediately on their arrival all the preliminaries were arranged. The stakeboats were stationed, and referee and judges appointed. DENNIS O'LEARY, of New-York, was chosen referee, Mr. MCKAY, judge for SHEAN, and JOHN BLUE, of New-York, for HAYES. Previous to the start, betting on both sides was vigorous, no odds being asked or offered. Each party was confident its man would win. At 5:12 P. M. the signal was given, and the boats shot away from the starting point, both men pulling well. HAYES took the lead and kept it throughout the race, winning easily in 34 minutes. Almost from the commencement of the struggle it was very apparent that HAYES would be the victor. His friends offered five to one on him, with no takers. On the home-stretch he led his opponent some two or three hundred yards, and reached the referee's boat rowing leisurely.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A lecture on "Respiration and Air" was made by Dr. GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH before the Western Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at their Rooms, No. 285 Hudson-street, last evening. The attendance was very slim. The lecturer commenced with a description of the character and formation of the respiratory organs, followed by illustrations of the effects of air on the lungs, and the great amount of heat which the human body can endure. Dr. SMITH was voted the thanks of the Association at the conclusion of his lecture.

The remains of an unknown man were picked up in the North River, at the foot of Canal-street, and removed to the Morgue.

General BARLOW, the new United States Marshal, visited the Federal Building, in Chambers-street, yesterday, and had brief interviews with the *attachés* of his office. He will enter on his duties next week.

Professor L. A. BENJAMIN gave the first of two children's concerts yesterday evening, at Steinway Hall. The Hall was well filled. The entertainment consisted of solos, rounds, and choruses well executed by a large number of children.

The annual election of trustees of the New-York Society Library took place yesterday evening. The following gentlemen were elected: Gulian C. Verplanck, Charles R. Swords, Thomas W. Clerke, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Charles E. Strong, William J. Hoppin, Otis D. Swan, William Adams, John Romeyn Brodhead, Henry C. Dorr, Evert A. Duyckinck, Stacy B. Collins, Frederic De Peyster, William Allen Butler, Thomas Ward.

The appointment of Mr. H. M. WILLIAMS to the position of deputy in charge of the Warehouse Division is an earnest that Mr. GRINNELL intends to secure the prompt and satisfactory discharge of business in the Custom-house. Mr. WILLIAMS' experience as an importer, and his well-known activity and capability indicate him as a valuable agent in the reforms contemplated by Mr. GRINNELL.

ARTHUR ROBINSON, aged 9 years, was run over by a horse and wagon in Second-avenue, when the wheel passed over his stomach and caused serious injuries. The driver escaped.

MIKE MCLAUGHLIN, a resident of Brooklyn, and alleged to be insane, was brought into the Central Office, last evening, he having absconded or wandered away from his wife. He stopped on Monday night at the Hamilton Shades, corner of Crosby and Bleecker streets, where he began giving away large sums of money drawn from the Atlantic Savings Bank. The Police received from Mr. HAMILTON the sum of $2,700 which had been taken from MCLAUGHLIN. The wife, who had notified the Police, will be informed of her husband's security.

At 4:30 P. M. a fire occurred on the roof of the dwelling-house of CORNEL COVENTRY, at No. 61 Downing-street, when a damage of $150 was occasioned; fully insured. Mr. PECK owns the house. Loss $200. The flames originated from sparks from a foundry near by.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon at No. 86 Laurens-street in the basement of THEOPHILUS KIELL, barber. Damage trifling.

At 7:40 P. M. a fire occurred in the hay-loft of the stable in the rear of No. 208 Greene-street, of ISAAC MIX & CO. The flames were speedily extinguished by the Police, with slight damage.

Brooklyn.

From the annual report of the Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Art Association, it appears that the Treasurer has in his possession $10,000 worth of five-twenty bonds, amounting in value to $11,800; cash amounting to $2,400, and subscriptions (considered good) amounting to $25,000. An additional stock subscription of $40,000 is necessary. It is expected that the Committee will be enabled to proceed with the erection of the building this Summer. It also appears that Mr. GIGNOUX intends to go to Europe to remain for several years.

The number of deaths in the City of Brooklyn last week was 144.

Hon. WM. PARSONS will lecture at Masonic Hall, Grand-street, Williamsburg, on Thursday evening next, his subject being, "CURRAN and the Orators and Wits of the Irish Bar." The proceeds are for the benefit of the Catholic Church at Hunter's Point, L. I.

New-Jersey.

PATRICK HEALY, of Hudson City, was committed for trial yesterday morning, in default of $600 bail, on the charge of having, about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, rescued MICHAEL REILLY from Officer GALLAGHER. REILLY was being taken to prison by the officer, when they were intercepted by HEALY and a gang who said that no Connaught man should ever go to jail; GALLAGHER drew his revolver, but it snapped fire three times, and the prisoner was taken from him.

A flashily-dressed young man, having diamond studs, brown kid gloves, &c., called on Monday evening at Dr. HEADDEN's residence in Jersey City, and asked if the doctor was in. Having received an answer in the negative, he declared his intention to wait for him, and attempted to push his way into the parlor. Mrs. HEADDEN put a stop to this move by showing him into the office. After remaining there only a few minutes, he came out, with his hands to his head, and said he felt very sick, and requested the doctor would call on him at the American Hotel, giving his name as CHARLES HOWARD. Shortly after the doctor arrived at home he went to the hotel, but no such person was there. Yesterday morning the doctor discovered that a valuable case of surgical instruments had been stolen.

In consequence of the misplacement of a switch, the engine and four cars of the 11 A. M. Newark train from New-York yesterday, run off the track at the Newark-avenue crossing, Jersey City, of the New-Jersey Railroad. There was no damage done, but the track was blocked up for several hours, causing great inconvenience.

PETER RUSH, a Roman Catholic and Free Mason, died in Jersey City a few days ago. Yesterday the burial rites of his Church were denied to his body by a Jersey priest, because being a member of a secret society he died out of the pale of the Church.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 27—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 22⅞; Illinois Centrals, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 27—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens quiet at 12d. for Middling Uplands, and 12¼d. for Middling Orleans; the sales of the day, it is estimated, will reach 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 4d. ₰ cental for No. 2 Red Western.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 27—1 P. M.

Consols, 93¼ for money. United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at 80¼. Stocks are steady; American Railway Shares are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 27—1 P. M.

Advices from Manchester report the market for Yarns and Fabrics heavy.

Breadstuffs are unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 61s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard, 71s. ₰ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow is dull and unchanged. Naval Stores are quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 27—Noon.

Petroleum is flat and nominal at unchanged prices.

HAVRE, Tuesday, April 27.

The Cotton market opens flat at 144f. ₰ cwt. for *Tres Ordinaire* on the spot.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 27—4:30 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¼. Railway Shares firm; Erie, 22⅝; Illinois, 96¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 27.

The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 71f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, April 27—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed irregular; Middling Uplands, 12⅛d.@12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12⅜d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 28s. 6d. ₰ quarter for New Mixed Western.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 27.

Linseed Oil, £31 ₰ ton. Tallow, 44s. ₰ cwt. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, April 27.

Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

HAVRE, Tuesday, April 27.

The Cotton market is unchanged for both on the spot and afloat.

SHANGHAE, Wednesday, March 24.

EXCHANGE—On London, 6s.; on Paris, 755f.

BULLION—Shanghae bar silver, taels, 111.20; Pekin gold bars, taels, 172.4; Mexican dollars, taels, ₰ 100, 75.15.

IMPORTS—The American Cotton Goods market is firm, but sales unimportant; Best Drills, 425@434; Sheetings, taels, 380@390; nominal; Jeans, taels, 390. Stock unsold, 17,795—Sheetings, 12,610; Jeans, 3,037. Prices of British Cotton Goods: Gray Sheetings, 6⅛ ₰ catty, taels, 220@227; White Shirtings, 64@66 reed, taels, 2.40@2.50. British Woolen Goods are in little demand. Coals unaltered. Freights £3 10s. to London. Sailed for London, Assyrian; loading for London, Undine and Everett. Sailed for New-York, Anne Brayington and Monkee Chester. On the berth for New-York, Chinaman and Anglo-Saxon, engaged for full freights.

Exports of Black Teas, monthly settlements, 1,900 chests; stock, 3,700 chests; prices unchanged. Green Tea settlement, 42,600 half chests; stock, 25,000 half chests; exported to New-York, March 2, per Annie Brayington, 390,500 lbs., and per Monkee Chester, 546,000 lbs. SILKS—Exports, 600 bales for the last fortnight; total settlements to date, 56,100 bales, against 54,500 bales last season. Best No. 3 Sattiee, taels, 550@570; best No. 2 Haening, taels, 465; best No. 1 Kaeting, taels, 500. Stock, 2,000 bales. The local supply is expected not to exceed 40,000 bales.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 27.

The SUGAR market is quiet; sales were made to-day on the basis of 8¼@8½ reals ₰ arroba for No. 12, D. S. Exchange on London, 12½@13 ₰ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in gold, 1½@2 ₰ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, April 27.

EXCHANGE on New-York weak, 1-10 premium. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $4 75@7. WHEAT more active and unsettled; No. 1, $1 13@$1 14; No. 2, $1 06⅛@$1 06½; after 'Change, $1 07. CORN quiet; No. 1, 58c.@60c.; No. 2, 56c.; New, 49½c.@51½. OATS quiet; No. 2, 57½c.@57¾c. RYE quiet; No. 1, seller's option, $1 17. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 1, $1 55. WHISKY firm at 85c. PORK steady at $31. LARD inactive and nominal at 17½c.@17¾c. Sugar-pickled HAMS steady at 16c.; Smoked, 17½c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.; Rough Sides steady at 14¼c., loose. Live HOGS dull and weak; Common to Choice, $9@$9 85. CATTLE quiet and weak; Cows to Light Stockers, $5 25@$5 75; Good Stockers to Light Shipping Steers, $6@$6 62½; Good, $6 50@$6 65. RECEIPTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 156,000 bushels Wheat, 316,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 1,900 bushels Rye, 1,900 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, April 27.

TOBACCO steady for sound working grades; poorer qualities heavy. COTTON—Very small business doing. HEMP very dull. FLOUR dull and unsettled; Spring Superfine, $4@$4 25; Fall, $5@$5 25; Extra, $5 35@$5 40; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 50. WHEAT firm and inactive; Prime Red, $1 50@$1 55; Strictly Prime, $1 60@$1 65; Choice, $1 75@$1 80; Good Iowa Spring, $1 05@$1 07; Choice, $1 09@$1 10. CORN dull at 64c.@65c. in sacks. OATS easier and unchanged. BARLEY dull; Prime Iowa Spring, $1 80@$1 82. RYE steady at $1 23@$1 24. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. Mess PORK, $31@$31 50. Rough SIDES, loose, 14¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 15c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c. Canvassed Sugar-cured HAMS, 20c. LARD held at 18c. for tierce; buyers offer 17½c. WHISKY dull at 86½c.@87c. CATTLE quiet at $3 75@$7 25 for Common to Choice. Live HOGS steady at $7 50@$10. RECEIPTS—3,500 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Barley, 1,200 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, April 27.

FLOUR—City ground Spring sold to the extent of 400 bbls., at $5 75@$6 for Nos. 1 and 2; market quiet; high grades neglected. WHEAT nominal; no demand. CORN dull; sales 12 cars new at 75c.@76c., on track, former price to arrive. OATS better; sales 3,500 bushels Western at 69c. in store. RYE nominal at $1 30. BARLEY lower; sales 1,000 bushels Canada at $1 75; Seed Barley selling at $1 80@$2, according to quality. PEAS dull at $0 20 in store. SEEDS—Clover steady at $0 25; Timothy lower, and selling at $4 25 at close. PORK and LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES unsettled; distilleries are closed or closing; 50 bbls. sold Saturday at 88c., retailing to-day at 89c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 27.

COTTON—Demand limited; Middlings, 28c.@28½c.; sales 1,700 bales; receipts, 784 bales. GOLD, 134½. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 145¼; New-York sight, ¼@⅜ premium. FLOUR steadier and unchanged. CORN easier; White, 75c.@77c.; Yellow, 79c.@80c. OATS, 70c. BRAN scarce and higher at $1 60. HAY firm; prime, $29. PORK depressed at $32 25. BACON firm at 13¾c.@17¾c.@17½c. LARD dull; Tierce, 18½c.@19c.; Keg, 19½c.@20c. SUGAR dull; common, 10c.@11c.; prime, 13½c. MOLASSES—Fermenting, 50c.@55c. WHISKY dull and nominal; Western Rectified, 85c.@90c. COFFEE quiet and firm; fair, 15c.@15½c.; prime, 17c.@17½c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, April 27.

FLOUR in good demand; sales 1,600 bales at $6 50@$6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $8@$8 50 for White; $9@$9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at private terms; No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $1 22. CORN very scarce, which causes much firmness in prices. OATS, 70c. for Western. BARLEY held at $1 80@$1 85 for Canadian. RYE and PEAS nominal. MILLFEED—Shorts, $22@$25; Shipstuffs, $25@$27, and Middlings, $28@$32 ₰ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—2,500 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, April 27.

FLOUR dull; Family, $6@$6 25. WHEAT nominally unchanged. CORN dull at 66c.@67c. OATS steady at 67c.@71c., the latter price for Choice White. RYE, $1 28@$1 30. BARLEY nominally unchanged. COTTON quiet. TOBACCO active; sales 165 hhds. at $4 85@$22 75, the latter the highest price this season for new leaf. WHISKY quiet at 90c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; sales of Mess PORK at $31 25. Bulk MEATS—Nothing doing. BACON unchanged. LARD nominally unchanged. Gold, 133¼.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 27.

COTTON unchanged. CLOVERSEED, $9@$10. FLAXSEED, $2 65@$2 70. FLOUR unchanged, except Pennsylvania; Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT comes in slowly; Prime held firmly and unchanged. RYE unchanged. CORN less active; Yellow, 87c.@88c.; Mixed Western, 84c.@86c.; White, 87c. OATS unchanged. PETROLEUM firm; Crude, 18½c., in bulk; Refined, 32¼c.@32½c. GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and WHISKY unchanged.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, April 27.

FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT quiet and lower; Amber, $1 44; White Michigan, $1 45. CORN active; No. 1, 68c.; No. 2, 69c. OATS firm and unchanged. RYE dull and nominally unchanged. BARLEY nominal. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 3,600 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, April 27.

FLOUR quiet, firmer and unchanged. WHEAT active and firm; No. 1, $1 13; No. 2, $1 06⅛. OATS in fair demand; No. 2, 57c. CORN unchanged. RYE firm; No. 1, $1 10. BARLEY in fair demand; fair samples, $1 60@$1 70. RECEIPTS—30,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—60,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 24.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Sales 1,600 sacks good at $1 50. LEGAL TENDERS, 75½. MINING STOCKS—Alpha, $25; Belcher, $17; Bullion, $20; Chollar, $210; Confidence, $31; Crown Point, $67; Empire Mill, $40; Gould & Curry, $112; Hale & Norcross, $125; Imperial, $71; Kentuck, $240; Occidental, $27; Ophir, $34; Overman, $86; Savage, $78; Sierra Nevada, $52; Yellow Jacket, $68.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, April 27.

TOBACCO—Sales 290 hhds.; Common Lugs, $5@$6 40; Breckinridge County Leaf, $15. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 40@$1 50. CORN, 66c.@68c. OATS, 67c.@68c. RYE, $1 47. Mess PORK, $31 25. LARD, 18c.@18½c. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. Bulk MEATS nominal. WHISKY, 91c. COTTON, 26¾c. for Middling.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, April 27.

COTTON steady at 27c.; receipts, 240 bales; exports, 390 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 72c.@75c. OATS, 70c.@72c. Mess PORK, $32. LARD, 18½c.@20c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 12½c.; Sides, 16½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, April 27.

COTTON—The market is dull, with no sales, in consequence of the firemen's parade; Middlings are nominal at 27½c.; receipts, 518 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, April 27.

Spirits TURPENTINE weak at 42c. RESIN quiet at $1 65@$5 35. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $1 85@$4 25. TAR steady at $2 40. No COTTON transactions.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, April 27.

COTTON quiet and steady; sales, 175 bales; receipts, 67 bales; Middlings, 26c.@26½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, April 27.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 27c.; sales 700 bales; receipts, 470 bales; exports—Liverpool, 2,001 bales; coastwise, 471 bales.

MOBILE, Tuesday, April 27.

COTTON dull; sales 200 bales; Low Middlings, 26¾c.; receipts, 369 bales; exports, 165 bales.

DETROIT, Tuesday, April 27.

WHEAT steady; Extra White, $1 75; No. 1 White, $1 58@$1 60; No. 2, $1 33@$1 35.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 27.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28¾; Reading Railroad, 48¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 50¼. Gold, 133¼.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 27—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	W.	Cloudy	44
Halifax	N.	Clear	52
Portland	W.	Clear	52
Boston	N. W.	Clear	62
New-York	W.	Clear	62
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	64
Wilmington, Del.	W.	Clear	70
Washington	S. W.	Hazy	68
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	68
Richmond	S. W.	Clear	68
Augusta, Ga.	S. E.	Cloudy	72
Charleston	S.	Cloudy	74
Oswego	W.	Clear	58
Buffalo	S.	Hazy	62
Pittsburg	S.	Cloudy	57
Chicago	S.	Clear	58
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	68
Mobile	E.	Cloudy	74
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	76
Key West	E.	Clear	80
Havana	E.	Clear	82

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

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WHY NOT?—The style of gentlemen's hats that is the especial favorite this season is undoubtedly KNOX's, and this is as it should be; for its beauty, durability and general attractiveness are unmatched and unmatchable. When you want a becoming and stylish hat, call at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	April 14	Hamburg	New-York.
Liberia	April 17	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Britannia	April 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Bellona	April 28	New-York	London.
Russia	April 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	April 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Tripoli	April 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	April 29	New-York	Bremen.
City of Paris	May 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Limerick	May 1	New-York	Antwerp.
Guiding Star	May 1	New-York	Copenhagen.
Pereire	May 1	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.

Morro Castle	April 29	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	May 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Bienville	May 1	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 27.—*In steamship Holsatia, for Hamburg*—S. Eddy and family, Mary Held and family, Mrs. H. Garbe and infant, C. G. King and lady, C. R. King, J. H. Lehman, Mrs. F. Gutmann, Miss Leonore Gutmann, Miss Aurelie Gutmann, Mrs. Rosalie Langermann and family, Isidor Lichtenhain and family, W. Burdon and lady, F. Hornbostel and family, Sigismund Kaufmann and lady, M. Kaufmann and lady, Mrs. M. Wise, Miss Mary Wise, Mrs H. Stedenburg, 2 infants and servant, Mrs. Marie Hübner, Salomon Kaufmann, Master Alexander Kaufmann, Master Oscar Kaufmann, Mrs. E. Parish, Miss Rachel Pomeroy, Miss Mary Ackermann, Mrs. L. S. Rosenstiel and children, Miss S. Rosenstiel, W. H. Pomeroy, N. H. Pomeroy, Carl Preusser, F. Posthoff and family, H. F. Wild, C. B. Stande, Baroness Pelagia Sick, Miss Olga Sick, Mrs. Lydia McMurtrie, R. L. Cohen, E. Cohen, Dr. C. Nissen, S. Bruhl, Phil. Sieben and lady, D. Steinheimer, C. Pahmeyer, F. W. Boye, Jas. Parish, John G. Deppermann, Mrs. Buehrle and child, Jacob Erenbacher and lady, J. Wohlgemannt, Jonas Becker, Julius Ehrhardt, Jacob Zacharias, Carl Maibach, Diebold Schmidt, H. Sakolsky, M. Blumenthal and children, Miss Agathe Elkan, Mrs. Mine Boller and child, George Rogbach, Samuel Meinrath, Theo. Hutte, Selig Bock, Chas. Westergard, Louis Brandt, Moses Englander and family, M. Rosenbaum and lady, Jacob Strauss and family, E. A. Bickel and family, Edward Lewin, Wm. Knorrn, Jacob Bounstein, Isaac Livingston, Joseph Flach and family, Mrs. Eva Buckert, Miss Kate Buckert, H. Theo and lady, Mrs. Shaw and child, E. Lemme and wife, M. Schlotter and lady, Julie Jonas, Mrs. C. Kremer, Mrs. Kiesele and daughter, Mrs. Bertha Eiker, Mrs. S. G. Hall, Mrs. Th. Bock, Amanda Kraeft, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship San Jacinto from Savannah—Morris Ketchum, W. Parker, J. R. Condict, wife and servant, Mrs. C. H. Way, Miss Williams, Mrs. Lewis and daughter, Miss Lamis, Miss Parker, Mrs. Browning, Miss Browning, Mrs. De la Montaigne, Mrs. A. C. C. Cornell, Mrs. Miltimore, Miss Wiggin, Miss A. R. Wiggins, Mrs. Mills, Mrs. Hughes, Miss Hughes, G. Lane and wife, Mrs. Mayhew and servant, Mrs. Bloomfield, F. A. Bloomfield, G. W. Condict, E. Condict, S. R. Clapp and wife, Mrs. O. C. Welt, Mrs. Bardwell, Mrs. Brace, Miss Sterling, Miss Brace, Wm. Asselford, J. Rankin, J. Walsh, A. C. Walsh, H. Callaway, J. Jackson, F. J. Prentiss, Mrs. Ware, Miss Ware, Miss Peters, W. J. Averill and wife, Miss Smith, Miss Huggins, C. H. Exall, M. P. White, R. Carter and wife, Miss M. A. Marcy, Miss M. Newmark, M. Chapin and son, J. Kinkcade, R. Ten Eyck, S. S. Barnaby, M. T. Nevill, G. Clarke and wife, W. R. Ware, J. W. McCoy, J. Kirvin, N. D. Sackett and wife, Miss Sewell, J. R. Gale, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss Sewell, C. Redmond, R. Diamond.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston, S. C.—J. H. Mendy, W. H. Ford, J. M. Morrow and 2 servants, G. E. Frees, C. H. Delano, Capt. R. H. Tucker, Master Wood, Mrs. Pease and servant, J. A. Green and wife, Mr. Green, J. Younie, Miss Jamison, M. Jamison, Master Jamison, Judge Logan, Mrs. Gordon, J. McGurvey and wife, Mr. Hopping, Mr. Crane, F. A. Curtis, J. A. Hildreth, R. K. Harding, J. C. McLellen, J. Shaw, C. Beer, Mrs. Maxwell and servant, Miss C. Sanders, M. Campbell, C. Campbell, R. G. Howland, Mrs. G. Small, S. S. Hoe, R. M. Hoe, C. R. Hoe, J. Sanches, A. A. Parsons, J. McGurvey, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Page, Mrs. Manigrath, Mrs. Gregory, Miss Gregory, E. A. Wood, D. F. Brown, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Holmes and daughter, Miss Blondel, Mrs. R. Duncan, Miss R. Newman, and 13 in the steerage.

In steamship City of Mexico from Vera Cruz—Harry Alexander, Dr. C. W. Brinks, Mrs. and Miss Starks, Mr. and Mrs. Devese and children, Miguel Heras, S. M. Canal, H. Hirschmann, Bent. Brod, Francisco Somes, P. Regil, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vidal, H. Hosthans, wife and 4 children, Adolfo Penot and son, Francis Charvieux, Lais Robin, R. Lindinger, John P. Webster, J. G. von Grieve, E. Aguilar.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets.... 6 53 | Moon rises. 9 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 09 | Gov. Island. 9 58 | Hell Gate. 11 20

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, April 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Louisiana, (Br.,) Thomas, Liverpool April 9, and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and 922 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage. April 12, lat. 50 30, lon. 21 9, passed a Cunard bark-rigged steamer bound E. 14th, lat. 50 18, lon. 29 45, passed steamship City of New-York, hence for Liverpool. 15th, lat. 49 40, lon. 30 3, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.

Steamship City of Mexico, Deaken, Vera Cruz April 16, Sisal 20th, and Havana 22d, with mdse. and 85 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Off Hatteras, experienced a severe gale from N. E., lasting 12 hours. April 23, lat. 24 25, lon. 80 25, passed steamship Lonona, bound N. Left at Sisal, schr. Louisa, Newton, Gray, loading.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow April 9, via Moville 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah April 24, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston April 24, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Empire, Price, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Jas. Hand.

Ship Wm. F. Storer, Bryant, Liverpool March 21, with mdse. and 421 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Sauvegarde, (of Southampton,) Swinborn, Peru, 105 ds., with nitrate of soda to Baker Bros. Has had fine weather. Passed Cape Horn Feb. 25, and crossed the equator April 2, in lon. 31.

Bark Rosa, (N. G.,) Dinse, Bordeaux 50 ds., with mdse. to Anthony Oecha. Has had strong variable winds the entire passage.

Bark Foresogel, (Norw.,) Johnson, Liverpool 51 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Bark John, Crowell, of and from Boston April 15, in ballast to H. G. Sprague. Will load for Gibraltar.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Podger, St. Pierre, Mart., 12 ds., with sugar to S. R. Reynal & Son—vessel to Dollner, Potter & Co. Has had fine weather.

Brig Wary R. Thayer, Baker, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James Henry.

Brig F. Miller, (of Nassau,) Gove, Bathurst, River Gambier, 33 ds., with nuts, &c., to R. E. Ware & Co. April 2, exchanged signals with a Br. brig bound S., with a deck-load of sugar boxes.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Cicero, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Purkis, Point Pierre, Guadaloupe, April 7, with sugar to H. H. A. Swan & Son.

Schr. Kate Wentworth, (of Boston,) Adams, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Mary Ann Predmore, Hand, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Marshall O. Wells, Reeves, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Edward Linsley, Hill, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Vallance, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Port Johnson, for Derby.

Schr. Mary E. Spofford, Thompson, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Annie, Fredenburg, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ontario, Barber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Providence.

Schr. Casper Heft, Chew, Fall River.

Schr. Foam, Warwick, New-Haven.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Clara, Allen, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. General Scott, Cobb, Virginia.

Schr. Anna Sipple, Hedges, Mianus.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Miller, New-Haven.

Schr. H. M. Wright, Greenlaw, Bridgeport.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lamphear, Providence.

Schr. J. Patton, Parker, Providence.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Rackett, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. R. Bird, Swift, Stony Brook.

Schr. E. M. Wells, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Carrels, Providence.

Schr. Billow, Jones, New-Haven.

Schr. North Pacific, Young, Providence.

Schr. Louisa W. Bearsall, Pinkham, Providence.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence.

Schr. Luna, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Vermillion, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Geo. Tribble, Ward, Bridgeport.

Schr. Belle Peck, Avery, New-London.

Schr. Wakefield, Orr, Providence.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Gates, Lynn.

Schr. Motto, Searls, Providence.

Schr. Helen, Searls, Providence.

Schr. Calinet, Cook, Providence.

Schr. S. L. Thompson, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Bridgeport.

Schr. San Juan, Jones, Port Jefferson.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Jones, Dighton.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

WIND—At sunset, moderate S. W., hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Holsatia, for Hamburg; City of Port-au-Prince, for Port-au-Prince; Leo, for Savannah; Niagara, for Richmond; Fanita, for Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 27—Arr. bark Augusta C. Small, Cienfuegos; brigs Orient, Rio Grande; Nicolaus, Pernambuco; E. Young, Martinique; Hase, Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27—Arr. steamships Manhattan, from New-York, and Maryland, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27—Passed in, for Baltimore, the brig Mary Rice, from Boston.

Passed out—Ship Moonlight, for Baltimore, and brig Halcon, for Nova Scotia.

SAVANNAH, April 27—Cld. ship James Jardine, Liverpool; steamship Virgo, New-York; bark Lamplighter, New-York; schr. Morris, Philadelphia.

Arr. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; brig Annie, Christiana, Cork.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24—Arr. ships Atlantic, from New-York; Lady Headhouse, from Liverpool; Celestial Empire, from Callao.

April 26—Arr. ship Douglas, from Hong Kong.

Cld. ship Resolute, for Baker's Island via Honolulu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 27—Arr. steamships Fairbanks and Volunteer, from New-York, and Lucille, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamship Rebecca Clyde, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Dashing Wave—ship, hence for San Francisco, April 1, lat. 1 50 S., lon. 31 2.

Emma—Fr. ship steering E., April 10, lat. 40 40, lon. 53 50.

Hussar—ship, from New-York, bound S., March 28, lat. 12 28 S., lon. 31 50.

Rescue—brig, of Boston, from Sierra Leone for Boston or New-York, April 2, lat. 37 7, lon. 64 50.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Pierre, Mart., April 12, brig Mary Bowland, for Baltimore, to sail the same day; brig Hattie Wheeler, for Portland in 3 days.

At Guantanamo, April 14, barks Morning Star and Penguin, for New-York in 7 days.

At Cienfuegos, April 14, bark Eagle, for New-York in 2 ds.; brig Clytie, for do. do.

REMOVAL.

V. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.

beg to announce that they have removed their place of business from No. 3 Maiden-lane to

652 BROADWAY

(between Bleecker and Bond sts. and offer, from their Spring importations, a complete and elegant assortment of their specialties in

WATCHES, HORSE-TIMERS, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, BRONZES, MUSICAL BOXES AND FANCY GOODS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NARDIN WATCH.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

NOS. 565 AND 567 BROADWAY,

OFFER A NEW AND CHOICE VARIETY OF

SILVER WARE,

IN CASES FOR

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

THE "ARABESQUE" FORK AND SPOON:

ENTIRELY NEW.

STORE FIXTURES

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The black-walnut and other fixtures in the store of BROOKS BROTHERS, corner of Grand-st. and Broadway, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. Likewise a remaining stock of coats and vests.

OLD CLUB-HOUSE WHISKEY.

WARRANTED PURE AND SOFTENED BY AGE ONLY. CONNOISSEURS AND INVALIDS SHOULD TEST THIS WHISKEY.

MACY & JENKINS,

NO. 67 LIBERTY-ST.

SAPOLIO.

WHERE?

WHERE SHOULD YOU GO FOR YOUR HOUSE FURNISHING,

China, Glass, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Refrigerators, &c.,

BUT TO

BASSFORD'S,

COOPER INSTITUTE?

THE BEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK TO GO.

EVERYBODY GOES THERE.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, AT

F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

NEW FURNITURE STORE,

NO. 861 BROADWAY, NEAR AMITY-ST.

Wholesale or retail. AN IMMENSE STOCK of first-class furniture at low prices on exhibition and for sale in five large show rooms, front and rear of No. 861 Broadway.

N. B.—Dealers will here find an assortment of frames not upholstered, in muslin or completely finished, all warranted as represented.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.

A CURE FOR RUPTURE.

DR. GREGORY, from his long experience in the treatment of Rupture, is prepared to warrant a permanent cure of this dangerous disease by wearing WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS and bathing the afflicted parts with his celebrated HERNIA LOTION. Special attention is given to this branch of surgery, and a cure warranted without pain or danger, which will not interfere with labor or business of any kind. Pamphlets sent for ten cents, giving full explanations. Address C. AUGT. GREGORY, M. D., No. 609 Broadway, N. Y.

LACE CURTAINS.

New Spring styles for 1869, made after our own designs, and imported by no other house in America. NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS. Over one hundred different patterns, many of them now first introduced in this market.

Curtain Materials and Furniture Coverings of Brocatel, Rep, Terry, Damask, &c. Curtains and Lambrekins made to order.

Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Gimps, Fringes and Trimmings. Window shades of all kinds on hand and made to order, wholesale or retail.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.,

No. 447 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.

FURNITURE STORE, No. 861 Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

SILVER-WARE.

TIFFANY & CO., THE ONLY RETAIL HOUSE manufacturing their own silver ware, call attention to their present large and fresh stock, to which they are daily receiving additions of

STERLING SILVER TEA SERVICES, URNS, TEA-KETTLES, FRUIT-BOWLS, &C., DINNER SERVICES, TUREENS, DISHES, EPERGNES, WINE-COOLERS, &C., TABLE ARTICLES, FORKS, SPOONS, LADLES, &C.,

with a great variety of fancy articles in cases for

WEDDING PRESENTS, PRESENTATION SERVICES.

SPECIAL ARTICLES made to order. Designs and estimates furnished.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NO. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS CASTERS, CUTLERY,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE FOR PARTIES CONTEMPLATING

HOUSEKEEPING

ON THE

1ST OF MAY.

Adams, Chandler & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 20 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SAPOLIO.

FASHIONABLE

SPRING CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S

LONDON SUITS, $12

CHEVIOT SUITS, $15

CASSIMERE SUITS, $16

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

20 PER CENT. BELOW BROADWAY PRICES. SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

Successors to F. B. Baldwin,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY, near Canal-st.

STARR & MARCUS,

No. 22 John-St., Up Stairs,

OFFER AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF THE

Gorham Mf'g Company

STERLING SILVER WARE

Comprising all their newest and most desirable patterns in Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Services, as well as Table Silver of endless variety. The experience of forty years as practical silversmiths has won for the goods of their manufacture a REPUTATION UNAPPROACHED BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

The Gorham factory is the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IN THE WORLD, possessing all the newest and most ingenious labor-saving machinery, and employing hundreds of hands, skilled in designing, modeling, and finishing, thereby PRODUCING IN LARGE QUANTITIES, ON THE MOST ECONOMICAL BASIS, goods, beautiful in design, and of unsurpassed finish, which are guaranteed of sterling purity by United States Mint Assay.

A complete assortment of Gorham Electro-Plate on Nickel Silver, at prices established by the Company.

TOWNSEND & KING,

IMPORTERS,

Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.,

OFFER TO THE TRADE THE BEST MAKE OF

BLACK ALPACAS

IMPORTED TO THIS COUNTRY.

SAPOLIO.

BEEBES RANGES

The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical, and sure bakers. Made, put up and warranted by JAMES, KIRTLAND & CO., Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 197, April 27, 1869.

53, 32, 74, 42, 40, 22, 54, 16, 71, 66, 28, 29, 64.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 198, April 27, 1869.

78, 42, 77, 50, 60, 40, 28, 14, 43, 46, 12, 3, 55, 30.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 221, April 27, 1869.

38, 26, 24, 27, 20, 41, 21, 47, 13, 53, 77, 35, 73.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 222, April 27, 1869.

50, 73, 26, 58, 51, 37, 42, 2, 14, 47, 65, 28, 60, 75.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE TAMMANY.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

The Pantomime Burlesque of

ROBINSON CRUSOE AND HIS MAN FRIDAY.

THE THOUSANDS that have witnessed the performance of this great success, all testify as to its BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, GORGEOUS DRESSES, and WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS. THE MARVELOUS and DARING act of the RIZARELI BROTHERS has excited UNIVERSAL ADMIRATION. The STUPENDOUS PERFORMANCE of Mlle. ZULEILA and Mons. VENTINI, on THE DOUBLE TRAPEZE is universally acknowledged to be a wonder of ARTISTIC SKILL and ELEGANCE. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 and 50 cents extra. FIRST ROBINSON CRUSOE MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored man as coachman; good City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 146 West 33d-st., this day, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.

CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.

The Schulze-Delitzsch Co-operative Banks.

Students of coöperative association have long known of the remarkable form the principle has taken in Germany, in what are called the "Credit Banks" of Schulze-Delitzsch, but the exact features and the final results of this novel coöperation have not been generally understood by the public, or even by many political economists. A recent Blue Book issued by the British Government, containing correspondence with the different English Missions of Europe on the subject of trades' unions and coöperation, has thrown a flood of light on this interesting industrial movement in the Zollverein.

In the valuable papers which Mr. Morier, the British Minister to the Zollverein, furnishes on this subject, he observes very justly that coöperative association in Germany differs from similar efforts in England, in that it proceeded here from the genius of a single individual and he not of the working class, and it differed also from the French associations, in being tainted by no socialist fallacies, but resting on sound scientific and economical principles.

The eminent founder of it was a lawyer, Herr Schulze Delitzsch. When he first proposed the plan of his "Credit Banks," about fifteen years since, he was opposed by, three considerable parties in the community, by the ultra, arbitrary and monarchical party who feared any kind of free association, by the feudal wing of the conservative party, and lastly and most vigorously by the socialist party among the peasants and working people, who desired everything to depend directly on the State. The two former of his opponents he may be said to have convinced or defeated, for he has secured from the present Prussian Ministry a bill giving full freedom of action to his associations, and guarding them from vexatious interference by the Police. But his struggle with the Lassalle socialists still continues: they acting on the fundamental principle of *State-help*, he on that of *self-help*. The socialist idea now well-diffused in Germany, is in the statement of Lassalle, that society is made up of "ninety-six *prolétaires* and four capitalists." When the ninety-six have once got the political power out of the hands of the four, they can easily organize the productive forces of society, so as to secure labor its fair share. For this purpose, universal suffrage is their great object. "The reign of capital is drawing to its close;" the *bourgeoise* are doomed; and soon labor will have its true position and its portion, by force if necessary, of the capital so long withheld from it.

Schulze Delitzsch, on the other hand, is an economist, and merely regards capital as surplus produce, the result of abstinence, and set apart for further production. His own special plan of association is based on the theory that all that is required for credit is security and profit in production. But the only requisites for production are labor and capital; if labor can borrow the latter, there seems no reason why it should not reap the usual profit of capital. The great want is security for the lender. This Delitzsch proposes to find by association. Lassalle, on the other hand, would obtain this security direct from the State; that is, all laborers should unite in associations and be furnished with capital on the credit of the State, it taking the risks, while the profits are divided among the laborers.

The difficulty, of course, with any individual laborer obtaining capital is his security; he may become disabled, or die, and he has no property to levy on, or to secure repayment. But, on the other hand, if he unite with others, the risks of death or disability are diminished, and each and all members of the association become sureties in property for each. As Mr. Morier remarks, the success of the German coöperative banks has been due to their securing the minimum of risks by strictly limiting their loans for productive purposes to the average requirements of the borrowers, and the maximum of responsibility by limiting the borrowers to the members of the association. Every borrower is thoroughly known in his circumstances and capacities, and, the purposes for which he requires a loan, while each loan is secured by the private property of the associates and the whole property of the association, the members being liable for the debts of the association, and the association for the debts of the members.

In forming the association, none are received as objects of charity but only persons able to work and in regular employment; and they are required usually to pay 1 thaler (75 cents) as entrance fee, and a monthly contribution, toward the formation of a share, of not less than 5 silver groschen, (12½ cents.) Members are only allowed to leave at the close of the financial year, and six months' notice should be given. Moreover they are not entitled to the repayment of their shares, until six months after the close of the financial year.

The share of each member is generally about 40 thalers, and no one can own but one, and all shares are alike in each association. But the richer members can always pay their shares in full, and thus at once draw their dividends from the profits, which with the poorer go to making up their shares. The amount of each share must be proportioned to the amount of business as compared to the number of members. Thus if the business done on 80,000 thalers, requiring a capital of 20,000 thalers, and the number of members 200, the shares can not exceed 100 thalers. They are generally, however, between thirty and fifty.

The capital of the association consists of the subscriptions of the members and the loans contracted.

It would seem to outsiders that the great difficulty of the company would always be *credit*. But, though the single workman would have no credit, an association like the above will be found to have the elements of good securities. They have a share-capital, a reserve fund, the deposit of "caution-money" by the responsible officers, sureties for each borrower, and borrowers confined to the members, with unlimited liability to each.

Responsibility for debts continues after cessation of membership; but members leaving have the right to demand to be freed from this responsibility within twelve months.

The stock-capital is never less than ten per cent. of the whole capital employed, and is often brought up to twenty or twenty-five per cent., and ought ultimately to reach fifty per cent.

It is made up of two portions—of the personal shares of each member, which can be taken out of the concern; and of a reserve fund formed from entrance fees and some small percentage taken from profits. Members leaving have no right to claim this reserve; but if the company is dissolved, this is divided among the existing members, so that it acts as an inducement to join and an objection to leave. The reserve fund ought to be from five to six per cent. of the entire capital, and from eight to ten per cent. of the borrowed.

Losses and Gains.—It must be remembered that dividends are only paid to members on the fully paid shares. Those on the partly paid shares are added to these till the share reaches its full amount. Consequently if there are losses, these fall only on the amounts of shares paid in, then on the reserve and on the private property of members.

The income of the association is from the interest paid them on moneys lent: their expenditure is (1.) interest paid on borrowed capital; (2.) costs of administration; (3.) losses.

Loans.—The amount of each loan varies in different associations according to their funds. In the principal company at Delitzsch, the maximum loan was fifty thalers, which was soon raised to 1,000. Three months is the usual time; the rule being to lend for no longer than you can borrow.

A little over the amount of a share is lent without sureties; thus on forty thalers paid up, sixty are lent. Where there is no material security, the borrower must procure two sureties who are members of the association.

The interest charged varies between 6 and 14½ per cent. per annum; and the companies gradually work down from a higher to a lower. It is not uncommon to borrow at 4½ per cent., allow 2 per cent for expenses, and lend at 8 to 10 per cent.

In regard to the details of administration—which are quite elaborate—of these associations, it is not necessary to go into particulars. They form in their practical carrying out an admirable education in business matters for the German working class, and the best means of exposing to them the economical fallacies so prevalent in every country among laborers.

Under those principles Herr Schulze Delitzsch proceeded to organize his coöperative banks throughout Germany among the workingmen. He had no private fortune, but was dependent for his support on his profession as a lawyer; yet for seven years, from 1853 to 1859, he devoted himself without remuneration and with a vast amount of energy to forming these associations, creating in that time eighty banks, with 18,000 members, doing a yearly business of 4,000,000 thalers. He formed beside fifteen coöperative associations for production and for purchasing raw material. So engrossing had the work become that he was fairly endangering his means of support, so that he said he would be compelled to accept some remuneration.

Mr. Morier states that Delitzsch then drew up "a characteristic contract, in which, fixing his remuneration at an inconceivably low rate, and making it to depend on conditions which precluded the burden, small as it was, from being felt by the associations, he bound himself to accept of no office, and engage in no occupation which should prevent him from giving up as much of his time and energies to the business of the associations as might be required from him."

On the other hand, he stipulated that the remuneration received should not compel him to carry out the orders of the associations against his better knowledge. The remuneration which he fixed was an exceedingly small percentage out of the net profits; in no case to be less than 2 thalers, ($2 currency,) or more than 12 thalers ($12) for each association. In 1862, with 243 credit banks in full operation, comprising 70,000 shareholders, and doing a business of 23,000,000 thalers, he received a salary for a work which occupied his whole time of $1,000. His friends, seeing the straits to which he was reducing himself, opened a subscription, which yielded 32,000 thalers; but here again the generous German eluded their plan. He accepted the subscription, but at once made over the whole sum to trustees, the income to be spent by himself in the service of the coöperative associations, and after his death, or when he was disabled, by his successor.

In 1865 he completed his work by establishing a large central coöperative bank in Berlin, to give others, the smaller associations, access to the general loan market. This has a capital of 200,000 thalers in shares of 200 thalers each.

In that year there were 498 coöperative credit associations, with 169,595 members and a business of about $67,569,909, who had given in their statistics to the central bureau. Beside these, there are believed to be about 800 more with some 150,000 members. The above associations had a total income of say $1,461,000, (currency;) their expenses were about $1,015,000; their total losses had been $20,568, and their net profits $871,735, (reckoning the thaler at a dollar currency.)

No accurate statistics have been published later than for 1865.

This whole result in Germany of coöperation must be considered most remarkable. It has indeed been initiated by the genius and devotion of one man, but there seems no reason why it should not be carried out hereafter, as it is now, by the discretion and power of business management of the laborers themselves.

Each laborer becomes thus, to a certain degree, a capitalist; that is, he supplements his own labor by the saved results of the labor of others, and he does it, so ingenious and careful is the system, without danger to the lenders of the capital. In fact, as a member of the association, he soon becomes both a borrower and lender of money. He feels, under the influence of the coöperative banks, that best of all stimuli to a producer—the necessity of laying by each day some small savings; and the more he has invested in the company, the more important it becomes to him to remain in it, and to guard the common interest. His temptation to speculation with his borrowed capital is carefully checked by the interests of all his associates. They know exactly what he can do with his funds, and they proportion their loans accordingly. If he fail, the bank is well secured. The whole system is a constant education of the poor in self-control, business management, economy and cautious use of money.

It no doubt enables many craftsmen to have all the advantages of master workmen or even capitalists. The coöperative bank of course needs great judgment, caution and wisdom in its management; but when we find 498 banks doing a business of $67,000,000, and their losses in one year only $20,000, and their net profits $871,735, we may be sure that the experiment has been most judiciously made.

Nothing in the various trials of coöperation for the working classes throughout the world has been so successful. It is apparently based on the fundamental laws of political economy, and does not depend for permanent success on the talents or character of one or two managers. It is a peaceful close, in one direction at least, of the great struggle which is agitating the civilized world between labor and capital.

April 20, 1869. C. L. B.

Forgery Detected.—On Thursday a check was received at the First National Bank from the Citizens' National Bank of New-York for $836 88. It was drawn in favor of Henry W. Sheldon, and purported to be signed by Shotter, Paul & Co. of this city. It was drawn upon the Merchants' National of Cleveland and sent to the First National for collection. There were some suspicious features connected with it, and upon investigation the check was discovered to be a forgery. One of the circumstances which led to the detection was the fact that it was signed Shotter, Paul & Co., the style of that firm having been changed to Shotter, Paul & Abler on the 15th of October last. The check was shown to this firm, who immediately pronounced it spurious. It was returned to New-York with a statement of the facts in the case.—*Cleveland Leader, April 22.*

SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS.

Later Exhibitions of Imported Costumes, Suits, and Bonnets—Ball Dresses, Dinner Dresses, and Croquet Suits—A Summer Outfit, &c.

It is the fashion to say that fashions are decided, when they are as undecided as they possibly can be. No one feels that the present bonnet, the present mass of false hair, the towering chignon, the paper, the paint, the powder, can, or ever should be permanent; it is the attempted revival of the falsities of a false and tricky age, and whatever our faults at the present may be, there is at least beneath them all, a healthy, honest liking for what is true, and a disdain of hypocrisy and shams.

Of course, we never can abide by a really sensible style of dress, it is opposed to the instincts of trade, which requires eternal novelty, and to the habits of women, which, in this country especially, are marked by a spirit of restlessness and change.

The short dress, the stout walking-boots, the colored skirts, and other features of our modern costume, are all excellent, and formed subjects of congratulation when they were first introduced and adopted, but the good in them is fast being neutralized by the absurdity of their later accessories—the triple skirts, the fulls, the flounces, and the paniers, which destroy all idea of architectural fitness, and beauty, renders the short dress more difficult, and more expensive than the long one, and will finally turn it into a nuisance to be got rid of.

Twenty-five, and thirty yards of material is now the amount required for a street suit, enough to make three dresses of ten years ago.

The simple, modern walking dress is an idea worthy the practical genius of the age, and it is to be hoped that there are enough of sensible women to render its best features permanent, and not allow it to be merged into the mere caprices and follies of the times.

NEW COSTUMES.

Several exhibitions of new Spring and Summer costumes have been made during the past week, among others that of Mme. Ballings, which included many special imported styles for carriage, dinner and evening dresses, as well as costumes for traveling and country wear.

Many of the dresses were trimmed with flounces laid in flat pleats, and headed with etchings. Others with narrow flounces pinked out, or bound with the material, the number being only limited by the taste of the wearer.

A very rich dinner dress was a white *faille* and blue satin. The low satin basque was turned back from the sides in large *revers*, edged with white knotted-silk fringe, leaving the entire front of the Louis XV. waistcoat exposed. The upper skirt of white *faille*, is trained and looped up high at the sides, over a blue satin petticoat.

A very pretty costume was of grey and purple silk, the underskirt of grey trimmed with numerous narrow flounces, the upper dress consisting of skirt and short basque, ornamented with grey ruffles, alternating with frills of the purple silk pinked out.

A costume of black, and blue gros grain, consisting of a black skirt with volant. A second skirt of blue, trimmed with a plaiting and cooped, and rounded up high on the back. A black basque, with *panier* arranged *en pouf*, and ornamented with cords.

A traveling dress is of striped *poil de chèvre*, the ground dust color with Algerine stripes in red, green, orange and black. The suit consists of skirt and polonaise, trimmed with pleated ruffles, bound with black; Marguerite sleeves, slightly fulled on a coat-sleeve lining, and divided with bands of the material; collar and cuffs of striped linen; sailor hat of straw, trimmed with broad black ribbon, with striped ends.

A Watteau morning dress is of white foulard, spotted with blue, over a foulard skirt, in blue and white check. The Watteau is pleated from the middle of the back, and looped high on the sides. It is ornamented with bows and streamers.

THE LATEST IN BONNETS.

The round hat is now much more of a covering to the head than the bonnet. The bonnet is simply a little *pouf* of lace or crape, or a band of straw with a standing rim, covered with lace and flowers. All the ornaments, in fact, which have been used so profusely upon ball dresses and head-dresses during the past season, have reappeared upon the Spring and Summer bonnets.

Feathers and flowers, heads of birds and tropical plumes, stems, sprays and insects, are all employed, and in such profusion that the bonnet itself seems but the little excuse for mounting them.

There are more novelties in round hats than in bonnets. Bonnets are confined to little tips of straw with lace or cross-bar of satin pipings, edged with lace for crowns, and tiny puffs of crape or lace, which seem to be only waiting for the first breath of wind to blow away.

In round hats, on the contrary, there are many new and striking designs. Among others, the "beehive," the "Tyrolean," the "shepherdess," the *fez*, the *pouf* and the "Versailles."

The latter is a wide-brimmed leghorn, trimmed with a scarf of netted silk or lace, and a bouquet of wild flowers. They are really magnificent garden hats, fit for an emperor, and worthy of the royal appanage from which they take their name. They are costly, however, and have only been imported in very limited numbers. Madame Ballings has two, which cost seventy and seventy-five dollars each, in Paris, and will be sold for eighty.

The "bee-hive" is of straw, something like the *fez*, only octagon-shaped, and is ornamented on the top with a bouquet of flowers, which terminates in a cordon reaching nearly to the waist.

Round hats are worn, made in black lace, as extensively as bonnets. Most of them are ornamented with flowers, but some with fruits and leaves, and one was remarked which displayed a little rustic basket, filled with moss and hedge-row blooms, and another a scarlet paroquet, the head in its nest of lace looking saucily over the tip of the nose, the claws, which were retained, catching the folds of the scarf which fell at the back.

Round sailor hats of coarse straw are very fashionable, trimmed with wide black ribbon folded double around the crown, tied in a square flat bow at the sides, and terminating in two long ends, which are often finished in Roman striped satin and fringe containing the colors of the satin.

"Croquet" hats are of straw or chip, with long, pointed brims which descend low, front and back, are raised high and coquettishly at the sides, and are usually trimmed with a scarf of netted silk, black or straw color, which descends upon the side. A bunch of wheat and poppies, or a bouquet of wild flowers, is the ornament.

CROQUET SUITS.

The new croquet suits consist of blue or scarlet cashmere skirts, and gray polonnaise, looped up on the sides with blue or scarlet rosettes.

Another style has a striped skirt, and a polonaise in the contrasting color.

A third, suited for a more advanced season, is made in white or buff Spanish linen, with two skirts, the upper one open on the back, and both trimmed with flounces, or rather, a flounce upon the lower skirt, and a frill upon the upper, both put on with a heading. The sash bow and ends are used to tie up the back of the upper skirt, and a cape, trimmed with a frill, looped upon the shoulders, but not upon the back, completes the suit. The striped silk necktie is a feature of all outdoor suits, and must always correspond with them in color.

The striped suits in mohair and cambric are both suited for croquet and outdoor sports of any kind, and will be used in the country and at the seaside for walking, playing tenpins, and other exercises peculiar to watering-place life.

In very warm weather the linen and cambric suits will take precedence of all others for morning and *negligé* walking toilettes.

A SUMMER OUTFIT.

A trip to Saratoga, with the tour of the lakes afterward, involves more of trouble and more of expense, in the preparation, than a trip to Europe. For the latter, all that is required is a couple of suits, a waterproof cloak, a black round hat, a blue veil and plenty of cuffs and collars and pocket-handkerchiefs.

For the former—well, it is difficult to say what is absolutely necessary, people's ideas differ so as to what is required under the same circumstances. An outfit just completed, however, for a lady who expects to spend the Summer in traveling, and sojourning at several places of fashionable resorts, comprises one elegant white organdie muslin, puffed and flounced, trimmed with lace and pink ribbon, and completed by a pink satin overdress.

A rich dress in the style of Louis Fourteenth, of dove color and white satin, ornamented with dove-colored satin ribbon, and white and pink feathers, short, well curled and arranged in the Prince of Wales style, to loop up the skirt at the sides, over the white satin petticoat.

A handsome black grenadine, flounced and trimmed with maize-colored satin pipings, over black silk.

A blue *gaze de chambery*, trimmed with white lace, satin ribbon and pink roses.

A striped foulard, made with a *Watteau*, a *crepe de chine*, a charming *tulle*, trimmed with garlands of wild roses over a blue *glace* silk, a suit of hair-striped lilac silk, a black silk suit which could be worn either long or short, a suit of Spanish linen, and a dozen more or less of white and gored morning dresses, little jackets and *negligé* sacks, which are used now with white skirts, instead of a *robe de chambre*.

SUMMER CLOAKS.

The only novelties in Summer cloaks remind one of certain utilitarian articles of city housekeeping furniture—a bedstead, for instance, which is at the same time a bureau, a secretary, a table, a lounge, and other things.

The "*basquine fichue*" is, oddly enough, not a *basquine* and not a *fichue*, but it is a cape of any style the wearer may fancy, and an overskirt, which may be worn with the cape, and thus constitute a Summer sleeveless cloak, or may be worn separate, over white or colored dresses, or used to complete a black silk suit. The cape can be utilized, also, by sharp people who put other women to shame by knowing how always to make the most and the best of everything.

Lace shawls, lace cloaks, and even old silk circular cloaks, are made to look like something quite different, by being drawn into the belt behind, caught up at the back, and ornamented with sash bow, fan-shaped, and ends.

Many ladies will be glad to know that Sullivan & Greig have repeated their experiment of last year in ladies' gored ready-made wrappers. These wrappers are well cut, and neatly made of good print, trimmed with narrow chintz bordering, for four dollars each. The same house exhibits white tucked and ruffled skirts, underclothing, and ready-made clothing for children at very reasonable prices.

WAIFS.

The "Coquette" is the latest thing in parasols; it is a fan and a parasol combined, and is very "airish," as some ladies say; it is just the thing for the girl of the period.

The small-hooped skirts have won their way at once to popular favor. They are hardly perceptible, but very comfortable.

The latest style of neckties are the "Panier" and "Sorosis." The former is a double shell, caught up in the middle, and edged with fringe, the latter is made of satin, edged with narrow lace.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT.

Report of the Assembly Committee—Proposed Increase of the Power of the Legislature Over the State Canals.

In Assembly, April 23, 1869.

To the Honorable the Assembly:

The undersigned Committee on Canals, to whom was referred the resolutions of the Produce Exchange, in the City of New-York, March 25, 1869, and numerous petitions from all portions of the State, indorsing the same, which resolutions are as follows:

"The people of the State of New-York still regard with just pride their magnificent system of canals, and that reform in their management and improvement in their capacity are imperatively demanded by the strongest considerations of political, State, and national economy.

It is the duty of the Legislature of this State to propose an amendment to the Constitution which shall give it authority to borrow, upon the pledge of the canal revenues, such sums of money as may be necessary to improve our canals to their maximum capacity for transportation, in order to prevent diversion of their trade by competing routes, and save them from those now threatened gigantic rivalries sustained by national aid.

That the Legislature be requested at the same time to authorize the appointment of a Board of five engineers, or three engineers and two civilians, whose duty shall be to investigate the present condition of our canals for transportation, and to report at the next Legislature the most feasible plan to improve them."

Having had the same under consideration beg leave most respectfully to

REPORT:

That it is apparent from the statistics officially made for the past five years, the canals are not receiving their proportionate share of the increased movement of property, and with a rigorous competition must decrease hereafter every year; and your committee believe that this is largely owing to the want of proper facilities and the cost of the use of a restricted canal, together with the constitutional prohibition against improvement of the same, and against the reduction of tolls below the toll sheet of 1852.

We here extract from the report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, a statement of the existing liabilities of the canals:

The application of the balance now in all the sinking funds to the payment of the several canal debts for which these funds were provided and set apart, would reduce them to $10,307,921,-214, as will more fully appear by the following:

Statement of the canal debt on the 30th September, 1868, the balances in the sinking funds, and the amount of the debt after deducting the balances applicable thereto:

And also from the report of the Canal Board on the question of reduction of tolls as follows:

The constitutional charges upon the canal revenues are sacred, and cannot be ignored or repudiated, and for a time they will more than absorb the entire net earnings of the canals. The annual charges upon these revenues for the current year (and they will be less for several years to come) are:

For the support of the Government..........	$200,000
For the general fund debt, sinking fund......	1,500,000
For the canal debt sinking fund................	2,340,000
Making an aggregate of..........................	$4,040,000

to be paid from the surplus revenue of the canals; and if there shall be any serious deficiency from year to year, it must be supplied by taxation, or by deficiency loans which only extend the day of payment.

	Debt 30th September, 1868.	Bal. of Sinking Funds 30th September, '68, including temporary investments.	Bal. of Debt after applying Sink'g Funds.
Under Art. 7, Sec. 3 of the Constitution......	$2,340,860 00	$2,316,053 67	....
Under Art. 7, Sec. 12, of the Constitution......	10,324,100 00	1,122,520 12	9,201,579 88
Under Art. 7, Sec. 1 of the Constitut'n	1,685,000 00	578,658 64	1,106,341 36
Total.......	$14,349,960 00	$4,017,232 43	$10,307,921 24

This statement shows clearly the fact that there will be lying in the State Treasury, within a comparatively brief period, a sum sufficient to pay all existing liabilities of the State on account of the canals, and that long before those liabilities become due a surplus of considerable amount will have accumulated, which could, if it were not for existing constitutional prohibition, be appropriated to the improvement, and complete the same without taxation.

No proposition is clearer than that our canal system, with a net revenue of three millions annually for an average of seven years, is able to take care of itself, make all the necessary improvements, and, with a descending scale of tolls, in no distant time, reach the consummation of the traditional policy of the early founders of our canal system. The minimum cost of their superintendence and repairs, and their making them as free as the Hudson and our inland seas, which they connect through the open gateway of the Alleghanies with our own territory.

The only way by which this needed work can be prosecuted, and the efficiency and value of our canals not only be preserved but increased, is by relaxing in some way the organic law on the subject, as was done in 1853 by the people in amending the financial section of the Constitution of 1846, by adopting a provision on that Constitution, which enabled the Legislature to increase the tonnage capacity of our Trunk Canal from 80 tons to 220, which decreased the cost of transportation fifty per cent., as every important increase in capacity of our canals has accomplished since their creation.

The financial section in the new Constitution of 1867, which relates to our canals, is only the re-adoption of the same section from the Constitution of 1846, with no improvement.

Your Committee, therefore, would recommend that the people be called upon under the Constitution, to so amend its provisions as to permit this needed progress and work to be performed.

We, therefore, herewith report an amendment of the Constitution; which, if sanctioned by this Legislature, may be transmitted to our successors, upon whose indorsement the same may go to the people early in 1870, and with them will then rest the power and the responsibility of retaining or losing the great benefits that must flow from a liberal and enlarged policy in reference to our great pride and glory—the canals of the State.

We also recommend to your favorable consideration a resolution already presented to your honorable body, recommending the appointment of a Board of Commissioners, composed of three civil engineers and two civilians, to be selected for their fitness to discharge the duties, which shall be to examine into the present condition of our State canals for transportation, and report the most feasible and economical plan for this improvement. The object of the formation of the latter commission is to examine into the objections which are now raised against any proposition for important improvements of our canals, that the popular movement is in the interest of a corrupt and reckless expenditure of public money, and to silence the senseless clamor that our canals have reached their maximum capacity of transportation, and are soon to be superseded by a more expensive method of transportation.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows:

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund may borrow, on the pledge of the revenues to be derived from the tolls of the canals, payable in eighteen years after such loan shall be made, the sum or sums of money not exceeding $10,000,000 for the improvement of the canals of this State, under the direction of the Legislature. All existing debts secured by the pledge of canal moneys, other than reimbursing the treasury for advances made to the canals since 1846, shall be first fully paid and satisfied; and any deficit of principal or interest on the loan hereby authorized, consequent upon such appropriation, shall, if necessary, be met and paid by taxation upon the real and personal property of the State.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and be published for three months previous to making such choice, in pursuance of the provisions of the first section of the thirteenth article of said Constitution.

J. D. CHASE, Erie.
J. D. LASHER, Oswego.
D. V. BERRY, Montgomery.
D. C. HOYT, Saratoga.
N. C. BRADSTREET, Monroe.
ELI AVERY, Oneida.
HENRY WOLTMAN, New-York.

Five Men in Jail Under Conviction for Murder.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, April 20.

Among the prisoners in the County Jail are five men convicted of murder, all of whom, it is probable, will suffer death on the gallows. The names of the doomed men are John Blyew and Geo. W. Kennard, (Federal prisoners,) John Conley, (negro,) Henry Jackson, (negro,) and Wm. Kriel, (State prisoners.)

Blyew and Kennard were convicted by the United States Circuit Court, under the Civil Rights law, of the murder of a negro family of four persons, in Lewis County last August. With a view to test the constitutionality of the Civil Rights bill, this case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for decision, through Governor Stevenson, as directed by the Legislature of Kentucky. Pending this procedure, the prisoners stand respited until the 7th day of May next.

John Conley, after a very tedious, fair and impartial trial, was found guilty of murdering his fellow-laborer, Henry Pope, last Summer, on the farm of the late Colonel Stephen Ormsby, eight or nine miles from this city. He was sentenced at the February term of the Circuit Court, and will be executed on the 30th inst. Therefore, he has but the short span of ten days to live in the flesh. It is said that he is now perfectly resigned to his awful fate, feeling that God has forgiven and blotted out his enormous crime. He is constantly attended by a spiritual adviser of his own race, and devotes himself unremittingly to the work of absolution.

Wm. Kriel, convicted of the murder of his wife, Margaret Kriel, on the 7th of March, 1868, is awaiting the result of his prayer to the Court of Appeals. It is presumed that the appeal will be heard, but there can be no credible surmise as to the final issue in that tribunal.

Henry Jackson, the negro who killed the white man, Bernard Olges, in the White Pond settlement near this city, last Summer or Fall, and was adjudged guilty of murder, is standing over on a motion for a new trial. This motion will be heard during the term of the Circuit Court next month.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

Monday, April 26, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Conner, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

The minutes of meeting held April nineteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of Joseph L. Greeley for permission to erect two lamps in front of his premises, number fifteen Greenwich-avenue, and to light the same at his own expense.

In connection therewith the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the above-named petitioner be granted.

Which was adopted.

By the same—

Petition of property owners on Water-street, east of Fulton-street, against paving that part of said street with wooden pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the President—

Petition of citizens in favor of the establishment of free fresh and salt water baths, free to all persons from sunrise to 10 P. M.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Moore—

Petition of citizens of the First Ward for a landing-stage and stairs to be placed at Whitehall-slip.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Connor—

Petition of the Convent of the Order of St. Dominick for a donation to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Superioress of the Order of St. Dominick (Mar. Augustina) for the sum of one hundred and six dollars and twenty cents, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of paving Second-street with trapblock pavement, from the Bowery to Avenue D.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Petition of Harlem Presbyterian Church to pay assessment.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Treasurer of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, for the sum of eighty-eight dollars, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street flagging, between First and Eighth avenues.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By the President—

Resolved, That the rooms now occupied by the Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen be, upon his taking possession of the new rooms recently assigned to him, set apart for the use of the Mayor, and for purposes connected with the Marshal's duties and those of the Permit Bureau.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Coulter—

Resolved, That the owners of property on West Seventy-eighth-street, between the Boulevard and the Riverside Drive, be authorized to regulate, grade, set curb and gutter, and lay sidewalk on that street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Dennison to place a watering-trough in front of his premises, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to William Thompson to construct a bay-window on the northerly side of his house on the southwesterly corner of Forty-first-street and Madison-avenue, the same to be constructed under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Avenue A, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Jewish Messenger be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation newspapers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council and the advertisements of its committees, &c., until further orders of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance to pay D. Sherrard three hundred and fifty dollars for loss of horse caused by defective pavement.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Goerck-street, from Rivington to Stanton-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Moore moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Reverend Richard S. Burtsell, for the sum of five hundred and five dollars and forty cents, and interest thereon from September ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to be applied in payment of the taxes levied and imposed for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, against the several lots of land designated on the tax books of the City, for said year by the Ward numbers nine hundred and sixty-four, nine hundred and sixty-five, and five thousand five hundred and twenty-eight, in the Eighteenth Ward, situate on the westerly side of Second-avenue, and southerly side of Twenty-second-street, purchased by him for the purpose of erecting thereon a church and buildings in connection therewith.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Connor moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Assistant Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended Charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River; the said pier to extend out to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of petition of the Collector of Assessments for change of location of office to the Court-house, number thirty-two Chambers-street.

Which was carried.

In connection therewith Alderman Farley offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the above prayer of the Collector of Assessments be granted.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The President laid before the Board a message from the Mayor, returning without his approval resolution appointing the Irish Tribune a Corporation newspaper.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Resolved, That the actual opening of Madison-avenue, from Eighty-sixth-street to One Hundred and Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, take place on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

(Adopted by Board of Assistant Aldermen, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Resolutions relative to obstructions on piers numbers fourteen and fifteen, North River.

(Adopted by Board of Assistant Aldermen, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.)

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips by unanimous consent.

GENERAL ORDERS.

An ordinance relative to salt-water baths at the Battery.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to J. O. Fowler to erect a bay window in Thirty-fourth-street, corner of Fifth-avenue, on the building thereon situated.

Which was adopted.

Resolved, that on the north side of Eighty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That on south side of Charles-street, in front of number fifty-four, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalk be flagged and reflagged full width, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the lamp and fixtures now in front of the house No. 392 Greenwich-street, be removed and placed at a point fifteen feet southerly therefrom, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Bleecker-street, from Bowery to Hudson-street, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Connor, McQuade—5.

Negative—Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley—9.

Alderman Moore moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Alderman Ward moved to amend said resolution by striking therefrom the word "Hudson" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "Bank."

Which was carried.

And the paper as amended was again laid over.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh-street, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of West Thirty-fifth-street, in front of numbers five hundred and twenty-two, five hundred and twenty-four and five hundred and twenty-six, be flagged full width where not already done.

When it was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Ferguson, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of Jane-street United Presbyterian Church, for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That Forty-seventh-street, from First-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Farley, McGrath, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Miller—1.

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—13.

Negative—Alderman Miller—1.

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the contract for the work of regulating and grading Forty-fourth-street, from the First to the Third-avenue, be and is hereby extended to the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Aldermen Hardy, Repper—2.

Alderman Repper moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered, which was adopted, and the paper was again laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of the German American School Society of the Nineteenth Ward for the sum of one hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty-four cents, with accrued interest, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of curbing, &c., Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues and to East River, charged against the property of said Society, and charge the same to the account of "Donations" or any other appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Aldermen O'Brien, Miller—2.

Resolved, That in Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue, curb and gutter-stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the same.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Aldermen O'Brien, Miller—2.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James W. Beekman, President of the Board of Trustees of the Women's Hospital, situated in Lexington-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, for the sum of eight thousand six hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighty-four cents, as a donation to enable said President to pay taxes and assessments levied against said Hospital for the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, White, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—12.

Negative—Aldermen O'Brien, Miller—2.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from First to Second-avenue, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of J. B. Church, Jr., Treasurer of St. Mary's Church, at Manhattanville, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and accrued interest from June fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of laying out a road or public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Ninety-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—14.

Preamble and resolution relative to taxation of traveling agents in other cities and States.

Alderman Moore moved that said preamble and resolution be referred to the Committee on Law.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Moore moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Monday, May three, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Moore moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday, third proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

Monday, April 26, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, Haughton, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

The minutes of the meeting held April nineteen were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of various citizens that free salt and fresh water baths be established at the Battery.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Petition of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church for a donation to pay an assessment.

In connection therewith the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of William A. Wheelock, Treasurer of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, for the sum of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars, as a donation, to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of constructing a road or public drive between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Lysaght—

Resolved, That Worth-street, from Baxter-street to Chatham-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Assistant Alderman Hampson—

Resolved, That Wooster-street, from Canal to Fourth-street, except the space occupied by railroad tracks, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That Lafayette-place, from Great Jones-street to Astor-place, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That Eighteenth-street, from Avenue B to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That Nineteenth-street, from Second-avenue to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By the President—

Resolved, That the "Irish Tribune" newspaper be and it is hereby appointed one of the Corporation papers, with authority to publish the proceedings of the Common Council, notices of Committee meetings, &c.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Daly—

Resolved, That the sidewalk on both sides of Tenth-street, from Avenue D to the East River, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Eightieth-street, from First Avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cregier—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for building a bulkhead at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River, the same to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-second to Sixty-sixth streets.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-second-street to Sixty-sixth-street.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be erected on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Forty-first-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected and street lamps lighted in Forty-fifth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Gibney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner is hereby authorized and directed to notify the corporation, person or persons owning the obstructions on Piers numbers fourteen and fifteen North River, or the parties by whom the said obstructions have been so placed upon said piers and bulkhead, to remove the same forthwith.

Resolved, That in the event of the neglect or refusal of the party or parties owning said obstructions to remove the same within three days after being notified, as aforesaid, a penalty of five hundred dollars shall be imposed for each day that said obstructions shall remain on said piers and bulkheads; and that the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed to sue for and recover from the proper parties the amount of the said penalty, and that he be and hereby is instructed and directed not to compromise, settle or discontinue any suit to recover the said penalty, without the consent or direction of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Fifty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Fifty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That Twelfth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution and ordinance as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-sixth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, be paved with Belgian or the trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Eighty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That One Hundred and Thirteenth-street between Third-avenue and East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on west side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Patrick Dennison to place a watering-trough in front of his premises on the northwest corner of Broadway and Manhattan-street; the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

(In Board of Aldermen, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, adopted.)

Which was laid over by unanimous consent.

Petition of Joseph L. Greeley that permission be granted him to erect two lamps in front of his premises, number fifteen Greenwich-avenue, and to light the same at his own expense.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the above-named petition be granted.

(In Board of Aldermen, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, adopted.)

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting the said resolution be concurred in.

Which was carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the following matters: Regulating Madison-avenue; Worth-street, extension; Fifty-seventh-street, paving; One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, sewer; Seventy-fourth-street, sewer; One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, sewer, and Third-avenue, sewer.

Which was ordered on file.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Bryan Reilly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That on both sides of Eighty-sixth street, between Third-avenue and East River, the sidewalks be extended to the width of thirty feet, and the owners be permitted to inclose fifteen feet thereof for courtyard purposes, and that curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged a space four feet wide through the centre of the outside fifteen feet, where not already done.

Which was carried.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the said resolution be referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hill, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, John Reilly, Haughton, Jackson—11.

Negative—The President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Hampson, Pinckney, Gibney, Cunningham, Roberts—7.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to take the necessary legal measures to have Sixty-eighth-street, from Fifth avenue to the East River, opened according to law.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that said paper be referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

Which was carried.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Gibney moved that when the Board adjourns, the adjournment be until Monday next, the third proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That Tenth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-fifth streets, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Haughton, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen, Bryan Reilly, Robinson, Hill, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Haughton, Cregier, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Assistant Alderman Hampson moved that the Board now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, third proximo, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business. JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c. Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES. No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, (The same as an Incorporated Bank,) NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates. 4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co 25 Nassau St CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of Four per Cent. per annum.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.
COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.
ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.
LOANS negotiated.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST. LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS. Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

MANNING & DE FOREST, BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST. Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, railroad and municipal bonds and past due coupons, of which we make a specialty. VIRGINIA Registered Stock. Issue of 1866 and 1867. Wanted also SOUTH CAROLINA New Bonds, issue of 1866. LOUISIANA Levee six and eight per cent. Bonds for sale.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO. Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIANA STATE STOCK. Notice is hereby given to holders of Indiana five per cent. certificates of State Stock, that the State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners will, on the 1st of July next, pay, pro rata to holders of said certificates, the amount of money then on hand belonging to said fund, estimated about thirty-five per cent. of said certificates outstanding.
Holders of certificates who desire to accept the per centum of principal which the fund set apart for the purpose will then pay, are required to notify the Agent of State, at his office, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York City, on or before the 20th of June next, at which place, on the first day of July following, the payment will be made.
NATHAN KIMBALL, Treasurer of State, JOHN D. EVANS, Auditor of State, W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State, Ex-officio State Debt Sinking Fund Commissioners. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9, 1869.

CAUTION! The public are cautioned against negotiating the following bonds, stolen on the night of Monday, April 19, from the office of the Bigelow Blue Stone Company, Malden, Ulster County, New-York, viz.: $600 Ulster County, (N. Y.,) Bounty Loan Bonds, Nos. 2,187, 2,188 and 2,189, 9th series, $100 each; No. 1,042, 12th series, $300. $10,000 Bigelow Blue Stone Company Bonds, Nos. 1 to 10 inclusive, of $1,000 each. $1,000 7 per cent. Brooklyn Local Improvement Bond, loan of 1861, No. 1, interest May and November.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., NO. 70 BROADWAY, AND LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., NO. 8 PLACE DE LA BOURSE, PARIS, Issue Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for the use of travelers in all parts of Europe. Americans can have letters addressed to the care of our Paris house, to be forwarded promptly to destination.

BANK OF AMERICA. The stockholders of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking house on MONDAY, the 3d day of May ensuing. The poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed from the morning of April 24, till the morning of May 4. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

LOST OR STOLEN. CERTIFICATE NO. 20,035 of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for ten shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., (JOHNSTON BUILDING,) NO. 30 BROAD-ST. $50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest. Coupons payable in New-York April and October. Principal payable 1885.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$2,000,000
First mortgage	2,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive. By order of the Board. CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869. THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due May 1, will be paid on and after that date (less Government tax) on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank. B. E. SMITH, President.

LOST OR MISLAID—THE FOLLOWING certificates of common stock of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company. Transfer having been stopped, the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 16 Nassau-st.: Certificate No. 1,882, for 75 shares, in name of Fowler, Osgood & Co.; certificate No. 2,695, for 12 shares, in name of J. N. Perkins & Co.; certificate No. 2,682, for 12 shares, in name of J. N. Perkins & Co.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 8 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 6 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 6 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 21, 1869. THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds. Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum, Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO. THE PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO. THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.; The latter guarantee being indorsed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render those bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

$1,000,000 GOLD.

6 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Principal and interest payable in Gold. Coupons payable May 1 and Nov. 1 at the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.

Total issue of Bonds $1,000,000, less than $14,000 per mile on 72½ miles of road from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, which is not more than half the amount per mile of mortgages on the principal railways of the country, making the bonds the cheapest, and one of the safest investments in the market.

The Council Bluffs and St. Joseph and North Missouri Roads, now completed, are connected by this road, forming a grand trunk through line from St. Louis to Omaha, 35½ miles nearer New-York than via Chicago.

The loan is being rapidly taken, half of which has already been sold.

Present price 87½ and accrued interest in currency, which must soon approximate par.

The interest is the same as the United States 5-20s, and payable the same time of the 5s, 6s and 6s; at present prices they are 25 to 30 per cent. cheaper than Governments, and we believe them to be equally as secure an investment.

Parties investing this month will make one per cent. on the May coupon.

The counties along the line are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State. The local traffic will be very profitable, and the through travel and freight must be as large as that of any Western road.

There are numerous excellent coal fields on the line, which will also be a profitable source of revenue to the road.

With great satisfaction we recommend this security to investors and trustees of estates as a first-class investment.

For further particulars apply to TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON. EXCHANGE ON LONDON, AND STERLING CREDITS. DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER. BUY AND SELL MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 18th day of May next. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock, noon, until 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th day of May next. ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary. NEW-YORK, April 24, 1869.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 6, 1869. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore Railway Company will be held at the office of said Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th day of May next, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and adopting or rejecting a contract for the consolidation of said Company with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, owning a railroad extending from Toledo, Ohio, to Chicago, Illinois, which was entered into between the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 6th day of April, 1869, and in the event of its adoption, to prescribe the manner and fix the day and place for holding the election of Directors and officers provided for in said agreement of consolidation. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th day of April, 1869, and reopened on the 10th day of May next. GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, April 19, 1869. DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eleven bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 69, 73 and 75, of $500 each, and Nos. 310, 486, 550, 585, 561, 748, 761, 868, of $1,000 each, for redemption. By the terms of the Sinking Fund interest thereon will cease May 1, 1869. The bonds designated will be paid with interest, so far as accrued, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., on presentation and surrender. ISAAC H. KNOX, THEO. ROOSEVELT, } Commissioners.

OFFICE OF THE SAGINAW VALLEY Land, Salt and Mining Company, No. 19 Wall-st., Room No. 42. The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 1st day of May, and reopened on the 5th. Holders of stock are requested to make transfers prior to the closing of the books, and payment of the dividend. A cash dividend of thirty cents per share will be paid on and after May 1, to stockholders of record of that date presenting their certificates for indorsement of the amount thereon. Annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees will be held at their office, TUESDAY, May 4, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M., and for such other business as may come before them. By order of the Board of Trustees. JOHN C. MALLORY, Secretary. APRIL 12, 1869.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling-stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM. We recommend these bonds as a desirable investment for persons collecting MAY COUPONS. Holders of 5-20 BONDS can exchange at a profit of nearly TWENTY PER CENT., besides receiving one per cent. in gold additional income. A limited amount for sale, and full particulars furnished, by JAY COOKE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 140 AND 142 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 19, 1869. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Safe Deposit Company of New-York, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 140 and 142 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 10th day of May, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. FREDERICK FOSTER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1869. COUPONS OF CEDAR FALLS AND Minnesota First Mortgage Bonds, due April 30, 1869; coupons of Chicago and Alton preferred first mortgage bonds, and coupons of Dubuque and Sioux City Sinking Fund Bonds, due May 1, 1869, will be paid on and after the respective date, at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders for election of directors and any other business, will be held at Milwaukee on the 5th of June, 1869, at 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th of April, at 3 P. M., to the 5th of June, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board. JAMES M. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent. APRIL 15, 1869.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THE Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Company of New-York City will be opened at the banking-house of Messrs. TURNER BROS. [illegible]

APRIL [illegible], 1869. THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the New-York Amusement Company are now open at Tammany Hall. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—BONDS AND STOCK AND PAST-due Coupons of [illegible] Railroad Company; also, Indianapolis and Cincinnati First Mortgage Bonds; Dayton and Western, Dayton and Michigan. Highest market price paid by WM. A. GUEST, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

The National Trust COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY, CAPITAL PAID IN, ONE MILLION DOLLARS. DARIUS R. MANGAM, President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT. SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Company is constituted by its Charter a Legal Depository of Money paid into Court.
The Company is authorized to accept the agency of corporations in issuing, registering, or countersigning Certificates of Stocks, Bonds or other evidences of debt.
To act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and other Corporations.
To act as receiver in cases of litigation.
To accept and execute all Trusts in reference to both real and personal estate committed to the Company by any person or corporation, or transferred to the Company by order of any of the Courts of Records, or by any Surrogate.
As Guardian of Estates belonging to Children.
To act as Executors or Administrators of Estates.
To act as Treasurer and Financial Agent of charitable and religious institutions and corporations.
To act as Agent for Foreign Banks, Bankers, Business Men, and Corporations having business transactions in the City of New-York.
To act as Financial Agent of State and City Governments, and of Counties, in the management of their business at the financial centre of the country.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST. DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, April 27, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	117¾	118	5-20 Coupon, '67	115⅜	115½
Coupon, 1881	118	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	115⅜	115½
5-20 Regis., 1862	112½	113	10-40 Regist'd	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	121¼	121½	10-40 Coupon	105⅜	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '64	117¼	117½	Gold	133¾	134
5-20 Coupon, '65	118¾	119	U. S. Cur. Pac.	105	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115¾	116			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

UNITED STATES TREASURY. NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869. SALES OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of gold will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY NEXT, 29th inst., when the same will be opened and the bids declared. Proposals will be received for same not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payment may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on Thursday of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered. The amount awarded will not exceed one million of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government. H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,042,421 79
Overdrafts		2,769 81
Banking-house and other real estate		176,178 59
Premiums		30,073 75
Due from banks and bankers		126,422 65
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer		810,000 00
United States and other stocks, bonds and mortgages		276,551 65
Cash on hand, viz.:		
Checks	$222,558 64	
National currency	38,000 00	
Fractional currency, (including nickels)	8,857 45	
Specie	25,226 00	
Legal-tender notes	134,637 00	
United States three per cent. certificates	470,000 00—	912,489 49
Current expenses		10,085 81
Taxes paid		8,604 57
Total		$4,524,218 [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund		145,000 00
Profit and loss		37,576 15
Circulation		728,751 00
State circulation		4,044 00
Dividends unpaid		4,141 50
Deposits—Banks	$1,096,632 54	
Individuals	1,463,654 61—	2,560,287 15
Total		$4,524,218 [illegible]

I, C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier of the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest: D. R. MARTIN, HENRY N. MORGAN, JAMES E. HEDGES, } Directors.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of April, 1869. ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Jr., Notary Public.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 20 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1869. AT THE REQUEST OF A LARGE number of the bondholders, this Company has opened at this office books for the registering of the First Mortgage Bonds, (Eastern and Western Division.) Holders of these bonds desiring to have the same registered, must apply between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M. CHARLES L. FROST, President.

OFFICE MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22, 1869. THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST mortgage eight per cent. bonds of this Company, due May 1, 1869, will be paid, less government tax, on and after that date on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day. L. M. LAWSON, President.

PHILIPSBURG COAL, IRON AND OIL COMPANY.—The annual meeting of stockholders, for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY, May 6, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Western Hotel, No. 9 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK. CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE. Established 1853. OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 TO 3. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Interest on deposits three months, May 1 to Aug. 1. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK. No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW DRAWS INTEREST FROM MAY FIRST.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK. No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax. Money deposited on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. WM. VAN NAME, President. HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,011,334 16.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before May 1 will draw interest from May 1. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Pres.

INTEREST FROM MAY 1 ON MONEY deposited on or before that day, at 6 per cent., DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 1 and 3 Broadway, Williamsburg.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS FOR SPRING SALES, 1869. VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAINS in every VARIETY, for rooms, halls and stairs, at greatly reduced prices for CASH. SMITH BROTHERS, successors to SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY, near Astor-place.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—A HERRING'S SAFE, 30X40 inches, in good order, at BRODIE'S, 300 Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant young women, sisters; one as good plain cook, and would assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker. The other to do chamberwork and waiting; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country, as comfortable situations are more the object than wages; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 34th-st., third floor, right.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance into the country. Call at No. 217 East 29th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook in a respectable private family; understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; no objection to go in the country; City reference given. Call at No. 104 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as cook; can make excellent bread and biscuit and good soups; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country; will do the coarse washing if required. Call at No. 339 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class chambermaid; is competent and would be willing to assist in waiting, if required; has no objection to the country for the Summer; has best City reference. Call at No. 311 6th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; has the best of City and country references. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a most valuable, faithful Protestant woman; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; best City reference. Apply at No. 38½ West 10th-st., rear building.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as seamstress or as nurse and seamstress; has lived in both capacities, and can have several years' reference from some of the first families in this City, with whom she has lived. Call or address No. 53 Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation to do light chamberwork and take care of a child; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has her own, if required; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 225 East 40th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., one flight of stairs up.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress or wait upon a lady, or seamstress and mind one grown child; has the very best of City references for either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring third floor bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to go in the country for the Summer with a family; has the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English woman, to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer and plain cook, in English or American family; would like to be the only servant. Call at No. 341 East 29th-st., corner 2d-av., rear, first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; is also a first-class operator; has Wheeler & Wilson's machine, if required. Call or address No. 28 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family, or do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City and country references. Apply at No. 346 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call for two days at No. 328 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A competent woman who thoroughly understands her business in a small private family; would assist in the washing; City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 148 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant, a situation as thorough chambermaid in a private family; no objections to the country; would do plain sewing if required; best City references. Can be seen for two days, from 11 till 5 o'clock, at No. 175 6th-av., near 12th-st.; ring second bell.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS chambermaid or parlormaid for a young woman whom she can recommend in every particular. Can be seen on Tuesday and Wednesday at No. 27 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, OR AS cook, washer and ironer, by an experienced woman; has a daughter, aged 12, who must be with her; will work for moderate wages; good reference. Can be seen at No. 239 Henry-st., rear, Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE GIRL, A SITUation as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as cook; understands pastry, game and soups; also making butter and ice-cream; good references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 28 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Division.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as wet nurse; has a large flow of good, healthy milk; no objection to travel; good reference given. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived a long time. Call at No. 322 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-class seamstress, or chambermaid; City reference given; would go to the country. Call at No. 50 42d-st., between Madison and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; seven years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 816 6th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman; is a first-class laundress; can do fluting; has the best of references; would go in the country. Apply No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer, a situation in a small private family; is a good baker of bread; best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family as cook, and would assist in the washing; eight years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS chambermaid with a respectable private family; would be willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place, 163 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; an excellent baker; no objection to the country. Can be seen two days at 290½ 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, ladies' and gentlemen's washing and ironing, or would go out by the day to work; fluting done in the neatest manner; best City references given. Call at No. 127 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class waitress and chambermaid; best of City reference. Call at No. 5 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference. Call at No. 166 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman who is a first-class cook; no objections to the country; the best of references from her present employer. Address No. 301 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; City reference can be given. Call at No. 117 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable young girls; one as first-class laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 157 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, A situation in a private family as chambermaid or laundress; good references. Call for two days at No. 170 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Can be seen in her present situation at No. 23 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress to go out by the day or week; has her own machine, Wheeler & Wilson's. Call for two days at No. 257 6th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant if required; best of City references. Call or address No. 54 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 54 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; has three years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 230 3d-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as seamstress; is accustomed to dressmaking; would go to the country. Can be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; has lived for three years in her last place; no objection to assist the chambermaid. Call or address No. 115 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; no objection to go to the country; six years' reference. Call at No. 243 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has no objections to going to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 226 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, SITUATIONS; one as first-class laundress or chambermaid, and the other as chambermaid, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 269 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would assist with washing if required; would go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 127 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately arrived from England, a situation as first-class chambermaid; can sew very nicely; would wait on a lady and assist in the care of children. Can be seen at the residence of her aunt and sister's employer, No. 40 East 23d-st. Call for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG women in a private family; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; understand their business; best of City reference from their last place, where they lived four years. Call at No. 460 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Room No. 18.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or as chambermaid and plain sewing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 208 East 21st-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 6TH-av., situations for a number of excellent cooks, cooks, washers, ironers, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as a good cook and baker, and will assist with the washing and ironing; good reference given. Call at No. 148 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, A situation; she can do plain sewing and light chamberwork; no objection to go with a family into the country; very fond of children. Apply at No. 431 6th-av., near 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion in a private family to take care of children and to do sewing, or as chambermaid and assist in the waiting. Call or address No. 325 East 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; has good City and country references. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 5 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young Protestant woman to do general housework in a small family, in the City, with good reference. Can apply at No. 225 West 29th-st., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; or as chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; good City references. Call at No. 329 6th-av., near 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; very best City reference; will be found trustworthy and obliging. Call at No. 309 West 44th-st., rear building.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-rate cook; no objection to assist with the washing in a small family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference of three years. Apply at 236 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; UNderstands meats, soups, fish, game; no objection to go in country; best reference; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable middle-aged girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing in a private family; has the very best City references. Apply at No. 338 East 13th-st., near 2d-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and waiting, or could do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 145 West 40th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as plain cook, washer and ironer; no objections to the country; or first-class dairy maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 320 1st-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl a situation as first-class cook; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference given as to capability and trustworthiness. Call for two days at No. 407 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; is an excellent cook and good baker; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 Avenue A.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation in a private family; understands the making of all kinds of soups and desserts; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 104 West 25th-st., Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 149 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble and efficient Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse; was highly recommended by her last employer; City or country. Can be seen at 239 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; thoroughly understands her business. City or country. Good City references. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestant girls; one as chambermaid or nurse, the other as waitress; the best City reference if required. Apply at No. 449 West 33d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXcellent cook who thoroughly understands her business; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations, one as chambermaid and the other as waitress. Call at their present employers', No. 35 West 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress in a private family; seven years' reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., up one pair of stairs, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; has good reference from her last place; country preferred. Call at No. 430 6th-av., Room No. 16.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; has good City references; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 160 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for a respectable girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Apply from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 29 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. No. 205 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse and to do light chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 761 1st-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY Protestant woman as first-rate cook in a private family; has no objections to the country; is a good baker. Call at No. 229 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD cook; thoroughly understands her work; best City references. Call at present employer's, No. 41 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced woman as cook in an American family; understands soups and pastry; would like to go in the country. Apply at No. 222 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND to assist in the washing in a good private family; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as waitress in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 211 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, A SITuation in a private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 243 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK by a respectable girl, and to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 446 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; can be seen at her present employer's; has good reference. Call at No. 5 East 12th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by a respectable Protestant young woman, with good City reference. Call at No. 165 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for one week at No. 118 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as laundress; has lived at her last place for over three years. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day in private families. Call at No. 263 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY a woman capable of taking care of an infant. Call for two days at her employer's, No. 62 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as laundress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 21 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 265 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION TO do chamberwork and waiting, or sewing. Call at No. 116 Hudson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, AND no objections to family sewing; has four years' City reference. Call at No. 160 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as laundress; has eight years' reference from her last employer. Call at 465 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS in a private family; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 133 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 124 West 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation. Call at No. 62 West 18th-st., corner Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as waitress or chambermaid; best of reference. Call at No. 221 East 25th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 21 Charlton-st., in the store.

A PROFESSIONAL HAIR-DRESSER would like a position as ladies' maid, or would prefer a few daily customers. Inquire at Young Women's Home, No. 27 North Washington-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTestant young women, sisters; one as good plain cook, and would assist with washing and ironing; is a good baker; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country, as comfortable situations are more the object than wages; best City reference. Call at No. 213 East 34th-st., third floor, right, near 2d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as good cook, understands her business thoroughly, the other as nurse and to do plain sewing; both are willing and obliging; no objection to the country; have the best of City reference. Call at No. 209 West 46th-st., near 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth and bring it up by the bottle; no objections to go in the country for the Summer months, or to travel; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 348 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is fully competent and willing and obliging; has no objection to assist with washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 321 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, a situation as cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook; is willing to take the coarse washing of a small family; best of reference. Call at No. 195 3d-av., in fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and assist with the washing, take care of children or do sewing; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 200 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation in a private family as cook; understands cooking in all its branches perfectly; has good references; country preferred. Call or address No. 50 Boerum-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO SISTERS, SITUAtions, one as first-class laundress—understands fluting, the other as first-class chambermaid; both are willing and obliging; good references. Call at No. 229 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and nurse; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 219 East 21st-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl, a situation to go to Europe as child nurse, or to wait on a lady; is well experienced. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 102 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO out house-cleaning. Call at No. 168 Mulberry-st., top floor, Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant cook; no objections to the country; good reference given. No. 144 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 322 7th-av.

MALES.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain situations for a man and wife, the one as gardener or coachman, the other cook or laundress, both of whom have lived with him a number of years, and he can recommend in every respect. Apply, between 12 and 2 o'clock, to F. J. BARRETT & CO., No. 26 Beaver-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married man as coachman; no objections to the country, and thoroughly understands the care and management of road horses in the City; the very best of City reference given. Address P. CONELL, in the private stable on the corner of Greene-st. and Washington-place. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom in a private family; is an excellent City driver; perfectly understands his business; no objections to the country for the Summer months; has unexceptionable City reference. Call or address R. F., No. 125 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, who has had long experience in the care and management of horses; will be found honest, industrious, sober and reliable; can milk; best of City reference given. Address J. K., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, Protestant, as coachman and groom; has the best of reference from his present employer, who is going to Europe; no objections to the country. Call on or address COACHMAN, harness store, No. 1,309 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN TO OBtain a situation for his coachman; has lived with him for the last four years; can highly recommend him as a first-class man to any gentleman requiring him; can be seen at his present employer's. Call at or address for two days, No. 40 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class man as coachman and groom; has had long experience in England and in this City; he can train young colts both to saddle and harness; is a Protestant; has the best of City references. Can be seen, or address for one week, at No. 3 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady young man; thoroughly understands his business; has the best City reference from his late employer; no objection to the country; can milk; would assist in garden, if required. Address F. D., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man with small family who understands his business in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has five years' reference from his late employer. Address P. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, a Protestant; has no objection to look after the flower beds or lawn, as he has a knowledge of them; can produce City or country reference. Call or address J. WILLIAMS, No. 370 6th-av., between 23d and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable single young man; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call or address M. S., private stable, No. 17 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a competent man, a Protestant; has no objections to the country; has good City reference. Address ROBERT, No. 4 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable sober man as valet and traveling servant; speaks English, German and French; can bring good reference from his present employer. Address No. 886 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a competent single man of long experience in the City; six years' reference from his last place. Call or address W. B., No. 36 Lexington-av., in the private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom and to assist in a garden, or drive if required, and willing to make himself generally useful; the best of City reference if required; country preferred. Address S. C., Box No. 191 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a competent man who understands the care of horses, &c.; also, flowers, fruit and vegetables; unexceptionable City reference. Address A. K., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging; is a Protestant. Call on or address WILLIAM MILLS, for two days, No. 526 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; green-house, graperies; good vegetable grower; also, laying out of grounds; wages moderate. Address M. J., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman a situation as waiter, in a small private family; has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Address A. NOEL, No. 136 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife, situations; the man as coachman and plain gardener; the wife for general housework; best of City reference; wages no object. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man, who thoroughly understands his business; highly recommended by last and former employers; country preferred. Call or address COACHMAN, at No. 305 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business perfectly; is willing and obliging; can furnish first-class reference. Address A. A., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; best of City reference. Apply at No. 308 West 27th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND wife in the country—man as coachman, wife as housekeeper or seamstress; would prefer a house to live in. Address ENGLISH, Box 197 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF SEVENteen, a situation in any kind of business; is willing to make himself generally useful; best City reference. Address T. B., No. 4 Barclay-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as coachman; country preferred; good references produced. Address W. S., Box No. 222 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young German; understands his business; can give good City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A COCHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young man, single; the best of reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen by a note addressed J. O. F., No. 64 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; thoroughly understands his business; best of references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class single man; can give the very best of City testimonials from last employer. Call at No. 6 East 19th-st., for two days, for M. C.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant married man; can be seen at his present employer's, No. 270 5th-av., where he has lived nearly eight years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man, a situation as waiter in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 308 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has good City reference. Apply or address corner 16th-st. and Broadway, carriage warehouse.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE waiter by a colored young man; good reference. Address M. M., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman; reference to that effect; Protestant; age 28. Inquire at Club Stable, No. 5 West 13th-st.

AN OLD MAN, A SHIP CARPENTER, desires some light employment for his board. Address CHARLES BROWN, Post Office, Brooklyn.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING.—A gentleman of eleven years' experience in a first-class Broadway retail store is open for an engagement; best of references. Address for two days GENTS' FURNISHING, Box No. 148 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; no objections to City or country; the best of City reference. Address or call on W. H., No. 25 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable young man, willing to go in the country, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a first-class groom and careful driver; City reference. Address O. B., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS of age, a situation in some wholesale house; good penman and correct at figures; resides with his parents, and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for one week, G. S., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business; will be found attentive and obliging; unexceptionable City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a man who understands his business thoroughly; is sober and honest; best reference; ten years in the business. Address T. J. G., Box No. 181 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as coachman, or to take charge of a gentleman's place; the wife to take charge of the dairy and poultry; the best of reference can be given. Apply to J. M. BRECANON, No. 120 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man; thoroughly understands horses, harness and carriages; is industrious, sober, honest and reliable; first-class City reference. Address J. B. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, by an Englishman, who has had great experience with horses; has first-class City reference. Call or address J. B., for two days, at R. Campbell's, No. 50 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, to obtain a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has the best City reference for same; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO obtain a situation for his coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is worthy of the situation. Call or address J. S., No. 4 West 20th-st., in private stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as a gardener; understands the care of flowers and fruit trees, grafting or the care of a horse or cow; has City reference. Address E., Box No. 222 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH THE best of references, a situation as porter in a store; or would go a short distance in the country to take care of a horse. Apply to N. LANG, No. 71 Charlton-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THOROUGHly competent coachmen, gardeners, farm hands, porters, waiters, servants, small boys, laborers, &c.; also female help. Apply at CARPENTER'S large employment office, No. 136 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by an Englishman, (single,) who thoroughly understands his business, in a private family. Call at or address P., private stable No. 42 West 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; with best of City reference from his last place. Address R. M., Box No. 204 Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as groom, or to assist in garden; would make himself generally useful. Address A. QUINN, Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCHman as coachman and groom in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. C. M., 217 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man, Scotch; is an excellent groom and careful driver; will be found obliging; good City reference. Address L. S., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference. Address B., Box No. 213 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business, and can give good recommendation. Address HINRICHSEN, Box No. 195 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN the stationery business, by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the business and can influence some trade. Address E., Box No. 166 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A GROCERY store, in any capacity, by a young man experienced in the business. Apply to, or address (before 6 o'clock P. M.) WM. MILLS, No. 225 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER by an honest, steady, sober man; best reference. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house, for one week.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD, capable young woman as nurse and seamstress for two children, six and ten years of age; must understand sewing on machine. Good City reference required. Apply at No. 42 Bedford-av., corner of Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE AMERICAN, English, Irish, Scotch, French, German ladies' maids, nurses, experienced waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, houseworkers; come one come all; excellent situations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 6th-av.

WANTED—TO ASSIST IN A WORK OF charity, for which a moderate compensation will be given, an earnest Christian lady, from 30 to 35 years of age, of good plain education and practical activity. Address, in own handwriting, stating where an interview can be had, A. B., Station G, New-York City.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS rooms, Nos. 332 and 334 4th-av., wanted immediately, a number of first-class servants as ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, and girls for general housework; City and country.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG, smart and thoroughly capable man as book-keeper and collector. Address, with full references as to capacity, honesty and sobriety, CHARLES STUART, Box No. 148 Times Office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good washer, ironer and plain cook; references required. Apply at No. 1,179 Broadway, near 28th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS TO ASSIST IN the nursery; must be willing to go to the country, and be a Protestant. Apply, before 2 o'clock, at No. 15 Lafayette-place.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WILLing to assist with the washing if required; best of City or country reference. Call at No. 247 East 17th-st., for two days.

NURSE WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY, PROTestant girl, about 14 years old, with good references, to help attend children; good home; wages $8. Call at 137 East 31st-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO TAKE charge of house and grounds near New-York; English or Scotch preferred. Apply to HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED, EXPERIenced English or American nurse, to go to Staten Island to take care of young children; good reference required. Apply at office No. 45 2d-av.

WET-NURSE WANTED—WHOSE INfant is about two months old. Apply immediately at No. 126 Amity-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant chambermaid. Apply at No. 24 Washington-square, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., April 8, 1869. A STOCK DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓) has this day been declared out of the earnings that have heretofore been invested in the construction and improvement of the road and property of the Company, payable on and after the fifteenth day of May proximo, to the stockholders of the Company, as indicated by the books on the 24th day of April, 1869. Stockholders registered on the books of the New-York Agency will receive their certificates at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York. No fractional shares will be issued, and no transfers will be made after April 24, 1869, until May 15, 1869. MILO S. FREEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer, Macon and Western Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869. THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO and ONE-HALF (2½) Per Cent., payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will close on MONDAY, the 26th inst., and remain closed until MONDAY, May 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable May 1. Transfer book closed from date to the 30th of April, inclusive. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE RATHBONE Oil Tract Company have this day declared a dividend of Seven Cents a share, payable May 4, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed April 30, and reopened May 5. A. L. PURVES, Secretary. NEW-YORK, 24th April, 1869.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Established 1850. Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.